No 61,882 — FRIDAY JULY 13 1984 — 20p

THE TIMES

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Cocktail for one
The rehabilitation of Molotov, Stalin's man back from the dead

Panama purchase
Roy Strong on the passage of fashion

Tricky crossing
Braving the Bitches to reach the island of Ramsey

Foreign froth
The pick of import beers

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio prize of £2,000 was won outright yesterday by a 28-year-old opera singer. Mr John Hall is a member of the Glyndebourne opera company.

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Britain's £457m released

Brussels finally released Britain's £457m net budget rebate which was frozen by the European Parliament in December. A British spokesman acknowledged the payment with considerable satisfaction Page 6

Council 'fines'

Eight Conservative-led county councils will be "fined" more than £30m this year for spending more than the targets set by central government Page 2

Diet dangers

The links between diet and heart disease are sufficiently strong to warrant substantial changes in British eating habits, medical experts reported yesterday Page 3

Walesa attack

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, accused the Polish authorities of trying to divide workers and intellectuals with the trial of four members of the dissident group, KOR Page 5

Durban bomb

Four people, all blacks, were killed and 13 were injured when a car bomb exploded in an industrial estate in Durban Page 6

Fire cause

Inadequate fire precautions were in part responsible for the fire at the Falklands Islands hospital in April which killed eight people, an inquiry has said Page 2

French liberties

President Mitterand will seek a constitutional amendment which would extend the use of a referendum to any situation in which fundamental liberties were at stake.

Aid for ironclad

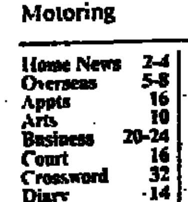
Nearly £1m is to be spent this year on restoring HMS Warrior, the first iron battleship, at Hartlepool docks. The Ships Preservation Trust, which owns the 120-year-old warship, is receiving help from the Manpower Services Commission.

Habibti fails

Habibti, the reigning European champion sprinter, finished only sixth behind Chief Singer in the July Cup at Newmarket yesterday
Michael Seely's report, Page 27

England recover

After a bad start England recovered to end the day 237 for 6 in the third Test against the West Indies, at Headingley Page 25



Striking dockers agree to meet employers today

- An attempt will be made at a meeting today between employers and port workers' leaders to settle the national dock strike.
- The coal board has promised that miners expelled from the NUM for working will not be dismissed.
- The Chancellor said that the rise in interest rates was unlikely to damage seriously Britain's economic recovery.
- Stock market falls wiped £1.87bn off share values yesterday; the pound fell nearly a cent, to $1.3070.

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Employers and dock workers' leaders meet today in an attempt to resolve the four-day-old national dock strike. The negotiations were agreed by the Transport and General Workers' Union after an invitation by the National Association of Port Employers.

Union sources last night, however, were doubtful that dock workers' leaders would want to "rush in" to a settlement.

A statement issued by the association represented only a minor shift in its position, but the offer of talks was seen as an olive branch to try to end the dispute, which is fast developing into a considerable industrial crisis.

The association's move came after the National Dock Labour Board ruled in favour of the union in the Immingham, Humberside, docks dispute which sparked off the stoppage.

The board decided that the British Steel Corporation had breached the Dock Labour Scheme when it employed non-registered labour to handle iron ore destined for Scunthorpe steel works.

But Mr John Connolly, national officer of the transport workers' union, has said that such a decision would not bring a return to work. He has demanded assurances from the employers that no further breach would occur.

The association hinted yesterday that such an assurance might be forthcoming as long as the union was not seeking an industrial agreement which "supersedes or anticipates" the procedures of the joint dock labour boards which have a statutory duty to police the scheme.

Employers believe that the conciliatory tone could lead to a settlement of the strike, which has stranded more than three-quarters of Britain's exports and imports.

The union said that more than 3,000 non-registered dockers yesterday joined their 13,700 registered colleagues in the stoppage. Poole, in Dorset and Shoreham, in Sussex, both non-registered ports, were at a standstill.

Most ferry services were operating normally, partly because of an assurance that passenger services would not be disrupted.

Workers at Felixstowe, Britain's biggest container port, are due to decide at a mass meeting today whether to join the action. A walk-out at Southampton yesterday meant that the liners Queen Elizabeth 2 and Canberra will be stopped from docking. The Cunard ship, Queen Elizabeth 2, was scheduled to arrive today and P & O's Canberra on Sunday.

Action by the National Union of Seamen to stop freight on Sealink ferries in protest at the company's privatization is due to start at midnight tonight. It is expected to cause considerable traffic jams leading into the 24 Sealink ports and yesterdasy the police were turning away hundreds of lorries from Dover.

The executive of the National Union of Railwaymen is expected to join the action.

- Mr Gordon Sambrook, chairman of the British Steel Corporation's general steels group and responsible for the movement of supplies through Immingham, said that he would "go through hell or high water" to maintain the corporation's raw material supplies. (Our Industrial Editor writes).

He accused dockers of planning to disrupt the steel industry and said that the Immingham dispute which led to the natinal docks strike was "a grossly contrived situations".

"Nothing we have done we believe is different from what we have done in the past, but quite suddenly in the space of one day we got a national strike. Nobody is capable of organizing that unless it wa part of a pre-prepared plan", Mr Sambrook said.

Parliament, page 4

Coal board move to end 'closed shop'

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board last night moved to end the *de facto* closed shop in the mining industry in the wake of a union rule change to discipline anti-strike rebels.

Mr Ned Smith, director of industrial relations for the board, promised that loss of a union card for going to work would not mean dismissal.

His intervention could put at risk the prospects of a peace forming in talks between the board and the national Union of Mineworkers next Wednesday. Mr Arthur Scargill, the union's president, reacted angrily to the statement, saying: "We don't work with scabs."

The coal board's announcement, evidently made in response to a decision by the NUM conference to introduce a new disciplinary code permitting suspension or expulsion from the union for "detrimental conduct", took pitmen's leadears by surprise.

Mr Smith said it was important that all mineworkers should clearly understand that their employment was not at risk because of the rule change. The coal board had not entered into a closed shop agreement with the union, he said. "Men at present working and those who are contemplating returning to work can be assured of continuing employment."

"Expulsion or suspension of trade union membership will not affect the contract of employment of the men concerned."

Mr Scargill conceded that there was no closed shop agreement. "We are satisfied with 100 per cent membership of the union. If, in this industry there are miners who for any reason are not members of the NUM this union and its members will not work with them."

The coal board's move came last night shortly after the union's delegate conference in Sheffield agreed to press ahead with plans to intensify the stoppage, and set a "no pit closures" agenda for the negotiations with the coal board next week.

Unabashed by developments in the City, the conference unanimously approved an emergency resolution from the union executive on these lines

Continued on back page, col 2

Rates rise bad news – Thatcher

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Prime Minister said in the Commons yesterday that the rise in interest rates was "bitterly disappointing" and bad news for Britain.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, speaking on the Finance Bill, repeated the reassuring words he had used in broadcast interviews over the previous 24 hours, saying there was no reason to expect the changes would seriously damage the recovery.

"Fortunately", he said, "the economy is in such robust health as to take the rise in interest rates in its stride."

Mrs Thatcher, in the heat of debate at question time, appeared at one moment to blame the whole trouble on the current industrial disruption. She said that how long interest rates stayed high would "depend upon the industrial strikes we are now experiencing". Later she modified this judgment with the words "to some extent".

The Government's considered view, infored by Mr

Continued on back page, col 1



Wit and ambition: Mrs Ferraro.

Mondale makes historic choice

From Nicholas Ashford, San Francisco

For once throwing caution to the wind, Mr Walter Mondale, the likely Democratic presidential candidate, yesterday made history by nominating a woman as his vice-presidential running mate.

She is New York Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro, a mother of three, who likes to refer to herself as a housewife from Queens.

The decision to place a woman on the presidential ticket for the first time in American history represents the most imaginative move from Mr Mondale in his plodding campaign to win the Democratic nomination, and shold greatly increase his chances of narrowing the huge gap between himself and President Reagan before the November election.

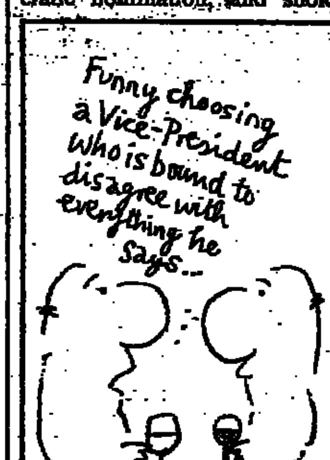
Although polls show that a woman vice-presidential candidates may alienate some conservative males, Mr Mondale is counting on Mrs Ferraro to Galvanize support among women voters – independents and liberal Republicans as well as Democrats.

Women represent 54 per cent of the electorate and have tended to vote independently of their husbands in recent years. In choosing Mrs Ferraro, Mr Mondale has also opted for a running mate who will burnish his own rather dull candidacy.

She is very photogenic, a sparkling public speaker, has a sharp New Yorker's wit and is very ambitious. In fact, there is a danger she may overshadow Mr Mondale. Mrs Ferraro should also help win back to the Democratic fold some of the blue-collar workers from the industrialized north-east and Midwest who deserted the party in droves in 1980.

Her own background is solidly working class – her father ran a New York restaurant and her mother worked as a seamstress after his death. Mrs Ferraro represents a district made famous by the fictional

Continued on back page, col 6



Nigerian envoys told to quit

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Government has expelled two members of the Nigerian High Commission and told the High Commissioner who is already in Lagos that it would be inappropriate for him to return.

The dramatic but not wholly unexpected decison was announced by Sir Geoffrey Howe in the Commons yesterday one week after the attempted kidnapping which led to it.

It follows the refusal by Nigeria's military rulers to allow four members of the High Commission to be interviewed by police investigating the bizarre plot to smuggle the former minister, Alhaji Umaru Dikko, back to Lagos in a wooden crate.

The High Commissioner, Major-General Haldu Hananiya was summoned to the Foreign Office by Sir Antony Acland, Permanent Under Secretary on Wednesday an told that in view of this refusal, two members of his 122 staff, Mr Peter Oyedele, a counsellor, and Mr Okon Edet an attaché, should leave the country within seven days.

The major-general, who arrived here only two months ago, at the same time informed Sir Antony that his own government had recalled him for "consultations" in Lagos.

Mr Edet was the man found acting as courier to the crates in which Alhaji Dikko and three other men were discovered by customs officers and police at Stansted airport

Sir Goeffrey, making his second statement in four days on the affair, later faced prolonged questioning from MPs, some of whom felt that Alhaji Dikko should not remain here either.

But it was only in answer to the last question of the session that he revealed the Governnt's intent to refuse reentry to Major-General Hananiya.

"In view of the fact that the full extent of the High Commission's involvement has not been established it would be inappropriate for the High Commissioner to return," he said.

Parliament, page 4.

Maxwell on verge of Mirror takeover

By William Kay, City Editor

Mr Robert Maxwell was kept waiting yesterday for what he is convinced is the mere formality of Reed International agreeing to sell him Mirror Group Newspapers for £100m.

Talks between the two sides' financial advisers in the past two days appear to have clarified the remaining areas of misunderstanding over the precise terms and conditions of the deal, which would give Mr Maxwell control of a national newspaper for the first time. The Mirror group owns the *Daily Mirror*, *Sunday Mirror*, *Sunday People*, *The Sporting Life* and the Scots-based *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*.

A spokesman for Pergamon Press, Mr Maxwell's private family company, said: "The new unconditional offer is now on its way to Sir Alex Jarratt, the chairman of Reed International."

In the wake of the steep falls on the stock market this week, it is now widely accepted that Mr Maxwell's bid is worth at least £30m more than Reed could expect to obtain by floating The Mirror group on the market as an independent company.

However, Reed would normally want to inform Mirror executives before publicly announcing the deal. They were expected to give it a hostile reception.

The *Daily Mirror's* NUJ Chapel last night voted to send a letter to Mr Clive Thornton, the Mirror Group chairman, undertaking to refrain from disrupting work, other than through agreed procedures, for 12 months. The undertaking is personal to Mr Thornton and the journalists confirmed their "total commitment" to floating the Mirror group.

- The extent of Mr Maxwell's involvement in the rescue plan which saved Derby County Football Club from extinction last season, was revealed yesterday when the millionaire publisher was named in an 11-man consortium which is set to buy the club's Baseball Ground. Mr Stuart Webb, the Derby chairman, described him as the "major ingredient" in the rescue.

Britain expels Libyans

By John Witherow

Two Libyan diplomats who remained in London after Britain severed diplomatic relations with Tripoli are being expelled for allegedly putting pressure on opponents of Colonel Gaddafi.

The Foreign Office said last night that the men, who worked in the Libyan interests section under the protection of the Saudi Arabian embassy, were told last Saturday that they had 14 days to leave the country.

Sir John Leahy, Deputy Under-Secretary with responsibility for Middle Eastern affairs, summoned Sheikh Nasser Almanqour, the Saudi ambassador, to tell him that "despite very clear warnings given when diplomatic relations with Libya were broken on April 22, the two members of the Libyan interests section had been engaging in activities incompatible with their status".

The Foreign Office said that it was willing to consider replacements for the two men.

Government aims at bus free-for-all

Abolition of controls in the bus industry and a return next year to the free-for-all of the 1920s is proposed in a Government White Paper published yesterday.

In what is perhaps the most radical change in transport policy for many years, Government proposes abolition of bus service licensing, and the break-up and privatization of the National Bus Company.

Introducing the paper in the Commons, Mr Nicholas Ridley, secretary of State for Transport, said it was the reversal of the policy of 50 years, which was acting as a straitjacket and producing high cost and inadequate services on Britain's bus routes.

The White Paper does not propose to deregulate bus services in London completely "for the time being." Page 3
Parliament, page 4

State sells Inmos stake for £95m

Inmos, the state-contolled microchip manufacturer, is being sold to the Thorn EMI group in a £125m deal that will make multi-millionaires of Inmos's three American and British founders.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, announced yesterday that Thorn will pay £95m for the Government's 76 per cent shareholding in Inmos.

The same terms will be offered to the 300 employees and three founders who hold the rest of Inmos's shares.

Mr Tebbit, who turned down attempts by the American company AT & T to buy Inmos, said the deal would assure that British industry would still have access to Inmos's sophisticated microchip technology.

Parliament, page 4
Details, page 21

Tories rally to kill coup rumour

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Number 10 yesterday mobilized Mr John Gummer, the Tory Party chairman, and Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, in an attempt to "kill the July madness" that a party coup was being planned against the Prime Minister.

For the second day running the Press Association news agency set the pace with a remarkable report that more than 100 Tory MPs, including about 20 ministers, were involved in regular meetings with the aim of removing Mrs Margaret Thatcher as leader before the next general election.

There are undoubtedly a number of Conservative MPs who would like to see the back of Mrs Thatcher, some of them even meet and talk about their dreams, but one potential conspirator said yesterday that he would not count on more than 50 – and there was some scepticism about their nerve.

Mr Gummer dismissed the agency report on ITN's *News at One*.

Mr Younger, a favourite party spokesman in a crisis, said in a BBC radio interview: "There is no sign of widespread and deep unrest."

Meanwhile, Mr Francis Pym had a field day, if only because Downing Street had identified and portrayed him, mistakenly, as the possible focus of conspiracy.

Mr Pym, who knew of no plotted coup, said in one radio interview that Downing Street had lied about a meeting which he was supposed to have arranged, purportedly to undermine Mrs Thatcher, that his accusers showed signs of paranoia and that they should take a holiday.

- The Government's present difficulties with its backbenchers has strengthened the case for the Prime Minister to create her own government department, Mrs Thatcher's closest allies believe. (Our Political Reporter writes).

Such a department, which would be headed by a Minister of State, below Cabinet rank, would be charged with the duty of coordinating government policies and improving their presentation, it is argued.

MPs find fraud and bribery in property agency

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

A picture of widespread fraud and corruption within the Property Services Agency, which is responsible for building and maintaining government property, is disclosed in a report by the House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts published yesterday.

Between 1980 and 1983 known losses from fraud and irregularities totalled £860,000, of which the Government expects to recover £720,000, but that is "only the tip of the iceberg", the committee says.

The committee, the parliamentary watchdog on government spending, calls for a drive to root out corruption in the agency. It criticizes weaknesses of management which have allowed cases of fraud because of lack of monitoring. "We shall expect next year to see evidence of significant improvements in attitudes and performance."

After examining the extent of fraud in the agency in the past few years, the committee concludes that "an unsatisfactory state of affairs still exists.

"The very serious frauds which have come to light in recent years would be cause for concern in any organization, but they are intolerable in a government department. And the fact that only half of them were detected from within PSA increases the suspicion that much more fraud may have remained undetected."

In addition, the inadequate management and the weak system of controls which had permitted fraud had also resulted in considerable unquantifiable losses through poor value for money, the committee says.

Between 1978 and 1983, the agency disciplined nearly 200 staff in connexion with irregularities, the committee reports. Of those 66 were dismissed, 21 of them last year, but in some cases culpable staff or negligent supervisors escaped disciplinary action.

The committee recommends that as well as any judicial penalties, dishonesty should normally entail dismissal for staff and loss of orders for contractors.

The committee's criticisms come after a report by Sir Geoffrey Wardale, who had also concluded that the cases of fraud uncovered represented "only the tip of the iceberg". As a result of the committee's hearings earlier in the year, the agency's chief executive, Mr Montague Alfred, had his contract terminated by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Mr Jenkin said that Mr Alfred's view that the Wardale report was "unbalanced" was unsatisfactory. The minister agreed with the committee, which described Mr Alfred's attitude as complacent.

In his report, Sir Geoffrey recommended action to introduce safeguards and strict monitoring to prevent fraud. Under its new chief executive, Mr Gordon Manzie, the agency is implementing most of the recommendations.

Twenty-sixth Report from the Committee of Public Accounts: Session 1983-84. Fraud in the Property Services Agency; The Wardale Report: System Controls in District Works Offices (Stationery Office; £5.55)



Sir Geoffrey Wardale: "Tip of the iceberg."

Lives lost in hospital fire because of poor facilities

By John Witherow

A commission of inquiry into the Falklands Islands hospital fire which killed eight people, including a nurse, Barbara Chick, has decided that lives were lost because of inadequate fire precautions.

The commission, which concluded that the fire was probably started accidentally on April 10 by a patient or member of staff, possibly leaving a cigarette near mattresses, singled out the fact that internal hoses were not connected to the water supply.

If they had been connected, and the hospital fitted with fire doors, it "might have helped in either fighting the fire or in helping the breathing apparatus teams to enter the building in the face of intense heat; and this might have saved lives".

The commission of four decided that this "reflected the failure of the Public Works Department to monitor and control their work programme and assess priorities".

It was also concluded that there was some confusion over poorly-drafted fire orders and the design of windows impeded escape.

Although there was a 10-minute delay in alerting the fire brigade because of an "inadvertent breakdown of communication", the commission decided this may not have led to extra deaths.

But the report does outline a series of unfortunate delays. Once the alarm was raised there was a delay in sounding the siren because Port Stanley's telephone operator had to leave the switchboard to turn on the siren. As a result urgent telephone calls were blocked.

Once the fire brigades reached the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital they were faced with inadequate water pressure from two fire hydrants near by and the failure of two trailer pumps.

The commission exonerated the RAF fire services of any delay on arriving at the blaze and said the fire-fighting efforts "produced an excellent example of civil and military cooperating".

The report recommended a number of changes, including that the Public Works Department should urgently check that adequate fire precautions have been taken.

The fire underlined a series of warnings about hazards at the hospital. As long as five years ago fire experts gave a warning that emergency doors were kept locked and that fire hoses were not connected.

Soon after the liberation of Port Stanley in 1982 a local official wrote to Whitehall calling for improvements in the water supply and estimated that if fire broke out it would become uncontrollable within three minutes.

Tory shires face £30m fine despite cutting cost

By Hugh Clayton
Local Government Correspondent

Conservative-led county councils will be "fined" more than £30m this year for spending above government targets although several have budgeted for less than the amount the Government considers necessary for them to provide adequate services.

Several Conservative councillors in the shires protested early this year that they would be penalized although they had kept spending low.

The collective cost to them of the Government's squeeze on councils was disclosed yesterday when ministers issued statistics about spending by all English rating authorities except Liverpool City Council.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said that penalties for overspending would total £452m this year of which more than half would fall on several Labour authorities in London. They included the Greater London Council and the Inner London Education Authority.

Mr Jenkin said that if those two authorities and Islington Borough Council had spent at the targets prescribed by ministers, rates in the borough would have been 48 per cent less than their level.

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the GLC, said that Mr Jenkin had failed to mention £1,200m in government grant which had been taken from the council in the past five years. "It is daylight robbery."

FINES AGAINST TORY SHIRES

	Spending as % of GRE	Spending as % of target	Penalty
Bucks	97.2	101	£1.6m
Cambs	96.5	102	£4.4m
Devon	96.2	101	£1.9m
Essex	96.6	101	£6.9m
Herts	99.7	101	£2.9m
Kent	93.7	101	£3.3m
Lincs	96.1	101	£1.1m
Somerset	97.5	101	£8.1m

GRE: Official estimate of what council needs to spend
Target: Most that ministers think council ought to spend
Penalty: Grant cut for spending above target



Doctors cleared of serious misconduct over death of child

By Tony Samstag

A woman barrister's son, aged two, died of acute gastroenteritis after two general practitioners failed to visit or to arrange appropriate treatment in spite of a number of telephone calls to the surgery by the parents, the General Medical Council was told yesterday.

Both doctors were cleared of charges of serious professional misconduct. The professional conduct committee noted that it viewed with "concern" the roles played in the case by Dr John Fahey, aged 58, of Devonia Road, London, N1 and Dr Sheila Verghese, aged 45, of North End Road, London NW11.

Mrs Wendy Fisher-Gordon, of Burgh Street, Islington, London, told the tribunal that in November, 1981, her son, Mathew, had developed alarming symptoms, including bright green bowl movements, projectile vomiting and "floppy limbs". This was on the day after Dr Fahey had visited and had said that "there was a bug going around" and prescribed a glucose reparation for what was at the time apparently a normal childhood illness.

She her husband telephoned the surgery near by with increasing urgency for advice, speaking to Dr Verghese, who was acting as a locum; to an unnamed senior partner in the practice, and to Dr Fahey.

As the illness worsened, the child was like a little rag doll, Mrs Fisher-Gordon said. Finally she took him to University College Hospital where he died 37 hours later.

Mrs Fisher-Gordon rejected as "outrageous" and "ludicrous" suggestions that she might have been too diffident to make her anxiety known, or might have failed to describe the symptoms in sufficient detail.

Dr Fahey said there had been "an epidemic" of gastroenteritis at the time. There had been "no sense of undue anxiety conveyed to me or I would have offered to visit," he said. He had been "shocked and horrified" to learn that Mathew had died when he had assumed he must be improving.

Dr Verghese said none of Mathew's lates symptoms had been mentioned to her during her telephone conversation with the mother. Had she known of those symptoms, she would have insisted the child be seen immediately.

Portfolio

£2,000 win for opera singer

There was one winner of the £2,000 Times Portfolio competition yesterday, Mr John Hall, of Ringmer in East Sussex. Mr Hall aged 28, an opera singer will play the part of Figaro in the Glyndebourne touring production this Autumn. He trained at the Royal College of Music after studying at Wolverhampton Grammar School. He has been a member of the Glyndebourne company for the past four years.

Mr Hall, a bass, has read The Times since his schooldays

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Time Portfolio list, page 20
Rules and how to play, Times information service, back page

Ombudsman wants more powers

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

The powers of the health service ombudsman, which have now been established for 10 years, should be extended, the retiring ombudsman, Sir Cecil Clothier, said yesterday.

In his final annual report, Sir Cecil says the Ombudsman should be given powers to initiate investigations himself.

He should be able to look in NHS personnel matters, and also examine maladministration when the NHS is seeking tenders from outside firms – a growing area with the Government's drive to privatise cleaning, catering and laundry in the NHS.

In addition, he makes it plain that the office could easily take on complaints about doctors' clinical judgment, although he says it is for Parliament to decide whether he should do so.

A third of all complaints submitted to him have to be rejected because they involve clinical judgment and when patients are complaining about a hospital doctors' judgment they have either to sue or use the "second opinion" procedure, in which other doctors review the case.

Sir Cecil cites a number of cases where the second opinion procedure has left patients dissatisfied. A lay adjudicator in such cases might well reassure the public and avoid much unnecessary litigation, he says.

Rock musician stabbed to death

A verdict of unlawful killing was recorded at a St Pancras inquest yesterday on a rock musician, Mr Chris Morgan, who was stabbed and battered to death.

Mr Morgan, aged 40, a former keyboard player with the 1960s group, the Yardbirds, was found dead in his ransacked flat in Belsize Road, West Hampstead, north London, on February 20.

Milk production falls below quota level

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Milk production in England and Wales appears already to have fallen below the level imposed under the EEC quota agreement last April.

The drop is attributed partly to the hot, dry weather, which has restricted grass growth, and partly to deliberate efforts by farmers to reduce production.

Less productive cows have been sent to slaughter and others have been left to suckle their calves in the fields instead of being milked. Sales of both feed concentrates and calf milk substitutes are said to be well down.

The pressure on the industry as a whole to reduce production appears consequently to have eased for the moment, although there are numerous cases of individual difficulties.

Both the National Farmers' Union and the Country Landowners' Association, while welcoming the Agricultural Holding Act which became law yesterday, drew attention to a possible conflict over tenant farmers who wish to give up their milk quota allocations.

Sir Richard Butler, the union;s president, said that the changes to the quota regulations announced in the Commons on Wednesday failed to remove the right of landlords to veto a tenant's application to cease dairy farming in return for compensation.

Tenant farmers represented about 40 per cent of all milk producers.

Mr Peter Giffard, the landowners' president, said that his members were equally determined that the value of their land should not diminish because tenants chose to surrender their quota allocations.

The Milk Marketing Board said that a reported 10 per cent drop in production in Devon and Cornwall was unlikely to affect doorstep deliveries during the holiday season.

Jenkins and Owen 'role reversal'

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The divergence of view between Mr Roy Jenkins and his successor as leader of the Social Democrats, Dr David Owen, about the future direction of the party was causing wry amusement among its Alliance partners yesterday.

One Liberal MP remarked on the irony of the fact that Mr Jenkins, who was considered to be the right-wing contender when he defeated Dr Owen for the leadership in 1982, had now seen fit to speak out with a warning against Dr Owen's apparent espousal of the free market approach. "There has been a total role reversal in the space of two years," he said.

But although there was some embarrassent in the SDP leadership yesterday about Mr Jenkins's remarks in the first annual lecture to the Tawney Society on Wednesday, in which he offered a sharply different vision for the future of the SDP than that held by Dr Owen, it was playing down suggestions of a split.

It was being forcefully pointed out that Mr Jenkins's views on a closer relationship with the Liberals were well known.

There is no doubt, however, that the fears of some leading SDP figures about Dr Owen's apparent rightward move on economic policy were reflected in Mr Jenkins's warning that the party should not adopt a "sub-Thatcherite posture".

The whole spirit and outlook of the party, its leaders and its members must be profoundly opposed to Thatcherism, Mr Jenkins said. It could not go along with the fatalism of the Government's acceptance of massive unemployment.

But the differences between the party's first two leaders are probably most pronounced on the future of the Alliance.

Dr Owen has long insisted that they should maintain their separate identities, a view which Mr Jenkins clearly rejected when he said there was no sense in envisaging a future for four mainstream groupings in British policits.

It would be a great mistake, he said, to give the imperssion that marriage with the Liberals was one of short-term convenience. "The Alliance in my view is for better or worse. There can be no SDP triumphs or defeats which are not also Liberal triumphs and defeats and vice versa.

Less saving by benefit on computer

By Our Social Services Correspondent

A multi-million pound project to computerize supplementary benefit which was estimated less than two years ago to produce savings of £380m during 20 years will now save barely a sixth of that figure, the Committee of Public Accounts has been told.

The committee is "very disappointed" that the Department of Health and Social Security's estimate of the savings has fallen to £66m "virtually before the project had started".

It says that it "cannot avoid expressing some unease" over the viability of the project, and over continuing uncertainties about the "extremely expensive and uncertain series" of related projects to computerize social security.

The committee notes the department's explanation that the original estimate was a "broad-brush" figure, but says: "We remain concerned over the realism of these latest estimates for such a massive project over so long a time scale."

No agreement with the trade unions to implement the system has been reached, presenting an additional risk.

Committee of Public Accounts; 27th report 1983-84. Stationery Office, £3.75.

University cuts now 'less urgent'

By Colin Hughes

Demand for student places in universities and polytechnics will fall by between 6 and 13 per cent by 1996, government statisticians predict.

The revised projections published yesterday come as a relief to vice-chancellors and directors, because they also predict that the drop in numbers will not begin for another six or seven years.

Previous estimates had envisaged demand declining much earlier, which the University Grants Council suggested might mean funding cuts of between 15 and 20 per cent during the next 10 years.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told the British Academy's annual general meeting yesterday that the new figures made the timescale "a shade less urgent", but gave a warning that the problems posed by declining demand would still need to be faced.

Lord Flowers, chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, emphasized that yesterday's report showed that student numbers might increase until 1990. "The Government must now show that it intends to provide for the education of those young people by ensuring a proper level of funding".

Campaign to combat loan sharks

By Patricia Clough

An appeal for help and advice for people caught in the clutches of loan sharks was launched yesterday by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

With spreading unemployment and the continuing economic crisis "more and more people are getting caught in a debt trap from which they may never escape", he said

One such is a man from Sheffield who borrowed £100, and agreed to pay it back at £7.50 a week for 20 weeks. But he had to borrow again to pay off the first debt and ended up paying £30 a week to one loan company and £17.50 to another.

Sir Gordon appealed particularly to the big banks, building societies and finance companies to "make a contribution towards tackling this growing socialproblem".

Citizens' advice bureaux, local authorities and other organizations give debt counselling in someof the worst-hit areas "but it is only scratching the surface of the problem".

Moneylenders, Sir Gordon said, offer small loans in the doorstep – a criminal offence – and then offer "top-up"loans later before the original debt has been settled.

Sale room

Turner watercolours of birds fetch £220,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

An album of watercolour drawings of birds by Turner sold for £220,000 (estimate £200,000-£300,000) at Sotheby's yesterday to a private collector.

Coming so soon after the record-breaking sale of Turner's "Seascape: Folkestone", yesterday's auction demonstrated the prices for Turner have not risen across the board.

The album was quite a different, though fascinating, product. The drawings of birds, sometimes only heads, sometimes alive and sometimes dead, were all made for the children of Walter Fawkes, Turner's enthusiastic early patron and friend.

The children apparently kept a bird book, sticking in bits of feathers, beaks and so on; Turner did them some bird pictures for it, 20 in all.

They had remained at the Fawkes home until sent for sale by its present incumbent, Mr Nicholas Horton-Fawkes. Upset at having to sell, he spent the day at the Great Yorkshire Show in Harrogate.

The other high prices in the sale of watercolours were paid for works of the Orientalist school, Middle Eastern scenes painted in the nineteenth century by European artists which now appear to find a strong market in the Middle East.

At Christie's the market for fine continental furnishings was irregular and unpredictable. The most distinguished lot, a pair of eighteenth-century German marquetry commodes, was unsold at £16,000.

On the other hand a mantel clock which Christie's had estimated at only £1,200-£1,500 soared to £21,000, selling to Bernard Steinitz, a French dealer.

It is an unusual mixture of a piece, with a round clockface framed in ormolu and French porcelain flowers resting on a seventeenth-century Japanese porcelain dog standing on an ormolu plinth with lizards and shells.

Christie's had assumed that the bits were put together at a later date but the bidders clearly believed the clock to be eighteenth-century.

The top price in the sale was £54,000 (estimate £25,000-£35,000) for an incomplete but rare sixteenth-century Flemish tapestry of Hercules engaged in a battle in a castle garden.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils. Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 126; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 126; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 150

Divorced mothers still protected

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A divorced wife who gives up her job to stay at home to look after children will be fully protected under new divorce laws which received Royal Assent yesterday, according to the Lord Chancellor's Department.

In guidance leaflets the Department says that the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Act, 1984, the first divorce law refrom for 10 years, does "not require a divorced wife to go out to work to support herself".

"A woman who has the care of children, especially young children, is entitled to continue to look to her former husband for continued financial support", it says. "For the law to hold otherwise, in many cases would be plainly unjust."

The leaflets are aimed at answering fears and criticisms expressed about the new Act, which encourages a "clean break" between divorcing couples.

It makes the needs of children a first priority in any financial settlement and enables petitions for divorce to be presented after only one year of marriage.



Venus observed: A late Roman figurine in exceptionally good condition which was found during excavations at Rougier Street, York. It will go on display in the Yorkshire Museum, after conservation work by the York Archaeological Trust.

Murray home

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, left the National Heart Hospital in London yesterday but will not return to work at Congress House until next month. He has been under observation since he collapsed at a rally.

Correction

Wednesday's story on the league table of finals results at Cambridge colleges should have been headlined "Trinity Hall tops finals", and not just Trinity.

Youth loses Alkameter appeal and judge fails test

From Our Correspondent
Gloucester

A judge yesterday "ran out of puff" and failed an experimental Alkameter test during a case at Gloucester Crown Court.

But despite his own failure, Judge Anthony Bulger, dismissed an appeal by Richard Dawes, aged 19, against conviction for failing to provide a breath specimen.

Mr Dawes, an aircraft fitter, of Romney Avenue, Lockleaze, Bristol, loses his driving licence for six months under the totting up procedure.

The judge had been told that Mr Dawes was asleep in his car in a sleeping bag when police knocked on his window at 1.30am. The car was in a public car park in Gloucester.

Police constable Keith Sumner told Davies to get into the police car, and take the breath test. Despite being told what to do, Dawes did not blow long enough or hard enough.

"It is not my policy to give people a second chance" PC Sumner said.

Dawes was subsequently convicted by Gloucester magistrates of failing to give a breath specimen, but cleared of being in charge of a car with excess alcohol in his blood.

Yesterday after Judge Bulger failed to complete the test, Mr Ian Glenn, representing Dawes, said: "Your Honour failed the test, with respect, and you wouldn't have been given a second chance."

But dismissing the appeal the judge said: "I know in experiment I failed too but these court tests are not very good. We shall ignore that."

Mr Glenn later said he would be appealing to the Divisional Court.

Change in food habits would help nation's health, report on heart disease link says

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The links between diet and heart disease are sufficiently strong to make substantial changes in British eating habits advisable, a group of government-appointed medical experts report today. Lower consumption of high-fat foods in particular is recommended.

The report, by the group on behalf of the Committee on Medical Aspects of Food Policy, calls for a reduction of a quarter in fatty foods in the larder and an immediate decrease in the nation's "needlessly high" salt intake. It advocates better and more detailed food labelling, and suggests that an ongoing new body should be set up to educate and inform the public on dietary health.

The medical team is particularly concerned with heart disease, which accounts for 40 per cent of deaths in men and 28 per cent in women. Although most of those deaths occur in the over-70s, the report says that 250,000 years of "working life" are lost every year, with almost 30,000 such deaths in men aged under 65 years.

"There is sufficient consistency in the evidence to make it more likely than not that the incidence of coronary heart disease will be reduced, or its age of onset delayed, by decreasing dietary intake of saturated fatty acids and total fat", the group says.

"The evidence falls short of proof. Nevertheless, in the opinion of the members, it is sufficiently consistent that, if changes in the diet occur in the directions recommended, benefits to health are likely to occur."

The report does not prescribe a national diet because, it says, there are "unlimited ways in which each individual can act to enjoy an overall diet and lifestyle conducive to good health".

The experts believe that a reduction in the consumption of such high-fat foods as milk, cheese, eggs and animal fats is a safeguard against coronary heart disease, and feel that the food industry could market more low-fat foods, including "alternative" varieties of milk, meat products such as sausages, hamburgers and minced meats, and bread and other cereal products.

They want to see improved labelling of foods to give the fat content percentages of dairy products, and easily recognized codes on labels which would indicate high or low fat contents. The group would also like the production of leaner carcasses in sheep, cattle and pigs to be encouraged.

It recommends a lower intake of salt, saying that the present level of between seven and 10 grams per day is "needlessly high". Most salt is already present in food when it reaches the consumer, but "approximately 30 per cent is added at table or in cooking, and this could be decreased immediately."

The medical team sees advantages in compensating for a reduced fat intake with increased high-fibre foods, such as specific types of bread and cereals, fruit and vegetables, so long as the total intake of salt or sugars is not increased.

The report was welcomed yesterday by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, who said he was asking the Health Education Council and the British Nutrition Foundation to help turn the report's advice into practical guidance on a sensible healthy diet for families in Britain.

The Government had already begun talks with the food industry about fat content labelling, he said.

Diet and Cardiovascular Disease (Stationery Office, £3.35).



Food industry welcomes 'sensible effort'

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The report was welcomed by the food industry yesterday. It was seen as a sensible effort to guide both producers and consumers towards a healthier diet, without creating undue concern about present eating habits.

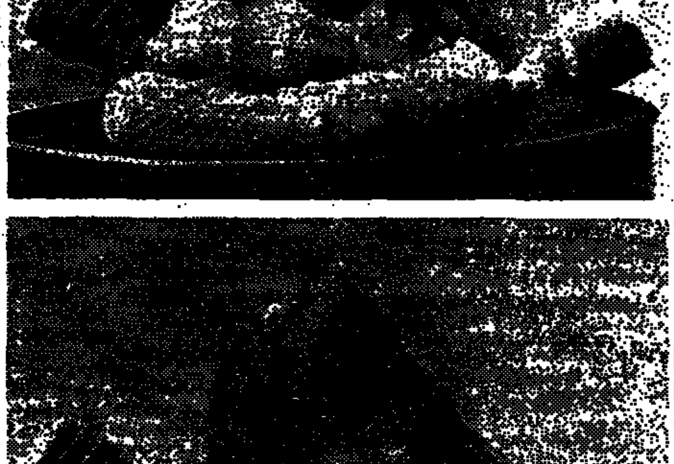
Sir Jeremy Moore, director general of the Food and Drink Federation, said the report recognized that there were numerous ways in which individuals could enjoy an overall diet and lifestyle conducive to good health. It was the industry's responsibility to provide a wide range of safe and wholesome foods for the consumer to choose from.

Federation officials agreed on the need for more information on the nutritional content of food products. But they pointed out that much food was not packaged, or was sold in restaurants or through takeaway outlets.

The broad averages used in the report did not mean that there was a need for everyone to change his or her diet.

Sir Richard Butler, President of the National Farmers' Union, said that farmers and growers acknowledged the close connexion between what and how much we ate, and good health.

"The industry has made considerable efforts over the years to provide what the people, and medical opinion, require," he added. "We wish to see a nation made healthier by eating good food, grown on British farms."



Tin pan rally: Claire Mellor, aged eight, from Manchester, one of 5,500 participants in this week's Music of Youth festival in London gets to grips with a steel drum (Photograph: Chris Harris).

W H Smith pays £8.5m for stake in TV company

By Jeremy Warner

W H Smith has paid £8.5m for a 29.8 per cent shareholding in Yorkshire Television.

During the past year the newsagent has embarked on a large spending programme which has already taken it into cable television, sport and video games and thre experimental computer stores.

Yorkshire Television is best known for its long-running soap opera on farming life, *Emmerdale Farm*, and its *First Tuesday* documentaries.

It was also responsible for the award-winning documentary about the health hazards of asbestos, *Alice, a fight for life*, and is producing a £2m drama series, starring Rod Steiger and Anthony Perkins, called *The Glory Boys*.

W H Smith, which bought its shareholding from Trident Television, will be appointing a director to Yorkshire's board and said that it hoped to establish trading links with the company.

Yorkshire Television has had to postpone indefinitely its plans for a £20m public flotation this month because of the shareholding sale.

Trident, which wants to concentrate on its casino gaming interests, was a key part of the plans to go public because it was to have made about half of its shares in Yorkshire available for sale to the public.

Trident once owned 100 per cent of Yorkshire Television but was ordered by the Independent Broadcasting Authority three and a half years ago to sell most of its holding.

None of Yorkshire's other leading shareholders, S. Pearson, the publisher of the *Financial Times*, Bass, the brewer and the *Yorkshire Post* newspaper, wants to sell its shares at this stage, and the company is likely to remain one of the few commercial television stations without a stock exchange listing.

Kenneth Fleet, page 21

Government aims to abolish licensing and increase bus routes

By Michael Baily
Transport Editor

The cost of travelling: 1972-83
1972=100
Rail
Stage bus
Motoring costs*
*Including car purchase
Source: Department of Employment Retail prices index; Department of Transport
140 120 100 80
72 74 76 78 80 82 83

Town and country bus services throughout Britain face big changes after the abolition of bus service licensing, proposed in a White Paper yesterday.

For the first time in 50 years anyone with a bus will be free to operate it where he likes, subject only to safety requirements and registring the proposed route and timetable with the authorities. New operators of the present services of the state-owned National Bus Company, which is to be broken up and privatized, will be included.

There were immediate fears yesterday of a return to the "cowboys" and "pirates" of the 1920s, with buses racing each other to pick up passengers, bunching at popular spots, widespread bankruptcies and the collapse of such integrated public transport as would remain.

But the White Paper brushes aside these fears, promising instead a new era of free competition that will produce better services, cheaper fares and lower subsidies.

Since 1953 services have halved and buses' share of all travel dropped from 42 per cent to 8 per cent. But revenue support rose from £10m to £520m in the decade to 1982 and the cost in large cities is unacceptable, the White Paper says.

The present system protects the operator, allowing him to cross-subsidize from more- to less-used services, it adds. But the result of these "worthy" intentions is to maintain a "pattern of services developed for a different age" and to inspire among operators a philosophy that is "defensive and inward-looking".

The freeing of express coach services in 1980 produced a 40 per cent drop in fares and 700 new services. The time has come to go further, the White Paper says.

There is evidence, it says, that without the dead hand of restrictive regulation, local services too would improve and fares drop as happened in the trial areas of Devon, Hereford and Worcester and Norfolk.

Under a free system if one operator fails to provide the service the public wants, another will, the White Paper says. Different vehicles will be used for different routes – fast minibuses in cities, shared taxis in the country

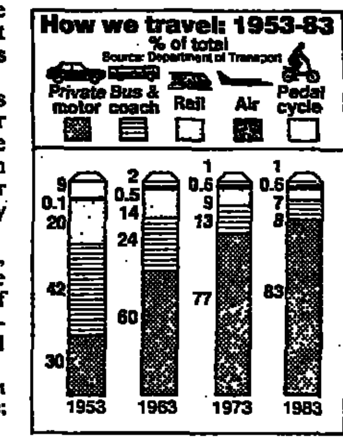
In the 10 years to 1982 bus costs rose by between 15 per cent and 30 per cent above inflation and fares by more than 30 per cent, the White Paper says. Yet motoring costs hardly rose at all over the same period.

The metropolitan counties, with 40 per cent of the population, took 80 per cent of subsidies – £400m in 1982 – and the Government regarded that as unnecessary.

Buses. Department of Transport (Command 9300 Stationery Office; £5.85).

The main points

1. Abolition of road service licensing (except for controls in London, which will stay).
2. More resources for tighter supervision of quality and safety standards of public service vehicles and operators.
3. Many essential bus routes are not viable and local authorities will be able to continue to subsidize services that would cease in a free market. But they will have to seek competitive tenders for contracts.
4. Concessionary fare schemes will continue and all operators will be able to participate.
5. More government resources for public transport in rural areas. A special innovation grant and a transitional grant of £20m a year reducing, and wider use of services run by education, health and social services, the Post Office and others.
6. The National Bus Company will be reorganized into smaller parts to be transferred into the private sector. The government will welcome bids from employees. "There is no good reason why local bus services should be provided by a national corporation, nor is there any particular reason why such services should be the virtual monopoly of the public sector", the White Paper says. Passenger transport executives will be required to break down their operations into smaller units which will become independent companies, and municipal bus operations will be incorporated into companies owned by district councils.



Critics condemn plan as recipe for disaster

The White Paper was attacked by transport unions and the public transport lobby, Transport 2000 last night, and reservations were expressed by the bus industry.

In a joint statement by the TUC and the AMA (Association of Metropolitan Authorities) Mr Larry Smith, of the TUC transport committee, described the paper as a "recipe for disaster". It was further evidence of the Government's apparent refusal to acknowledge the true value of public passenger road transport and would lead to higher fares and reduced services. "The introduction of a privatization programme will do nothing other than feed the vultures waiting to pick off profitable elements of public industry" Mr Smith said.

Transport 2000 said deregulation could kill off rural bus services and on the example of the Devon and Hereford trial areas, could be not only worse for passengers but downright dangerous.

"What will happen to our countryside?" asked Susan Hoyle, director of Transport 2000." The trains have already gone, and now the buses are under threat of the axe. Are rural areas to be abandoned to those rich and healthy enough to have cars?"

Parliament, page 4

Phone bills as guide to share-buying

British Telecom is inviting its subscribers to write for a simple guide for buying and selling shares. The invitation, copies of which have already been contained in the first batch of July telephone bills, is the corporation's attempt to increase public awareness of shares dealing before 51 per cent of BT is sold at the beginning of November.

Terms such as "bear", "bull", "gilts" and "jobber" are explained and illustrated in the booklet, which was prepared by the Stock Exchange as a general guide to shares dealing, geared specifically to the British Telecom flotation.

It is the Government's stated intention to encourage wide share ownership of British Telecom. Telephone subscribers are being asked to consider buying shares, with a rental discount as an incentive to purchase.

During the next four months all subscribers – there are 20 million – will be sent details about where they can obtain the share booklets.

Makers deny food can affect breath machine

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Chinese food, cough sweets and other substances have absolutely no significant effect on the controversial Lion intoximeter breath-testing machine, Dr Paul Williams, marketing director of Lion Laboratories, said yesterday.

He told a conference in London that since May, last year, the machine's manufacturers had been "bombarded with requests" to carry out tests on various types of sweets, food and drugs.

"We have tested practically every peppermint, throat sweet, cough mixture, vinegar, curry, Chinese food, chili and chewing gum and are quite satisfied that none of these, and others, could result in an unwarranted prosecution.

The company had yet to discover any substance in that category which could cause a high reading in the instrument provided that a delay of at least five minutes was allowed.

Dr Williams denied the recent allegation that the machine could be affected by a takeaway Chinese meal as "equally without foundation.

"It is difficult to understand how any serious scientist could attempt to substantiate that argument either in or out of the witness box", he said

Dr Williams was answering criticisms of the machine at one of a number of meetings, organized by PDS Conferences, for lawyers, magistrates' clerks and police officers involved in drink-drive cases.

He said that as manufacturers, the company was often accused of being too commercially involved to provide fair advice both to the prosecution and defence. "We wish to refute this allegation wholeheartedly", he said.

Mortgage fears slow house price rises

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Fears that the mortgage interest rate is to rise have already begun to affect house prices in many parts of the country, according to the latest Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers/*Financial Weekly* house price survey.

It reports that the significant increase in house prices in the second quarter of the year is already showing signs of being checked because of worries about the economy. The confidence of purchasers has been further undermined as a consequence of the miners' dispute.

The survey, published yesterday, was undertaken in the last week of June. It shows that in the second quarter, the average price of houses and flats in England and Wales increased by 3.8 per cent, roughly in line with the increase reported in the Halifax Building Society's index published last week.

The ISVA/Financial Weekly survey shows that the increase in the past 12 months was 11.5 per cent, with prices for the first half of this year rising by 6.5 per cent.

Commenting on the figures, Mr John Phillips, president of the ISVA, said the strong upward movement in the quarter was expected, bearing in mind the availability of mortgage funds and the improving economic picture.

"The apparent slow-up in the market evident to members in many parts of the country by the end of the quarter is a disappointment, in that this will slow and disrupt house sale chains, and make house transfers difficult, particularly for those needing to move house for reasons of employment."

Lecturers win NF case hearing

North London Polytechnic lecturers who refused to name students involved in an anti-National Front picket at the college won the right yesterday to argue in court that their stand was justified by their "special relationship" with pupils.

The 14 lecturers had been ordered by Mr Justice Mars-Jones in the High Court last May to submit to cross-examination in an attempt to discover the names of 18 students photographed picketing the college.

The picket, in defiance of a High Court injunction, was mounted to prevent Patrick Harrington, a philosophy student and National Front member from attending lectures.

The Court of Appeal ruled today that the lecturers had not been given sufficient notice to present their argument that revealing the names could destroy the bond of trust between student and teacher.

The case was referred back to be heard by a High Court judge on that point.

Law Report, page 11

Judge interrupts spy trial over 'Syrian link'

Flight Sergeant Timothy Sheehan, of the RAF counter-intelligence, told the Central Criminal Court yesterday that the "Mata Hari" at the centre of a spy trial had been known to the security services for "a year to 18 months".

Mrs Eva Maria Ghazi Jaafar, aged 30, was in in direct contact with hostile intelligence services before Senior Aircraftman Paul Davies, aged 21, allegedly passed secrets to her, the court was told.

The security services believed the enemy's spying organization had been involved in talent-spotting and recruiting Service personnel in the past, Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the prosecution, said. There was no evidence, however, that the woman was engaged in spying, he added.

Aircraftman Davies denies passing secret signals to Mrs Jafaar three times while he was stationed in Cyprus last September.

It is alleged that he was trapped by the beautiful, sophisticated and mature Mrs Jafaar, who was born in Hungary, during sex sessions and blackmailed into giving her information useful to an enemy. The secrets were allegedly passed during the Lebanese crisis last autumn.

Mr Richard Ferguson, QC, for the defence, suggested that Mrs Jafaar and her Lebanese husband were contacts of a member of the Syrian intelligence service. He was cross-examining Sgt Sheehan.

Sgt Sheehan confirmed that Mrs Jafaar had lived in Cyprus with her husband for some time. When Mr Ferguson asked whether she was a contact of a member of Syrian intelligence, Mr Justice Otton halted the proceedings and sent the jury out of court.

On its return, Mr Richardson said he had consulted "those intimately involved" with the case and to prevent names and other matters being made public he would make a series of submissions.

Sgt Sheehan said that security services had no prior knowledge of any association between Aircraftman Davies and Mrs Jafaar. The trial continues today.

Falklands post

Britons as well as Falkland islanders will be eligible to apply for the post of Falkland Islands Government representative in London, when advertisements appear soon. The present representative Mr Adrian Monk, is retiring.

Minster may be excused VAT

The Government is to consider relief from value-added tax for building repairs to York Minster, the Commons was told yesterday.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State at the Treasury, said: "The Government recognizes the unique character of York Minster and will wish to give full consideration to the VAT position."

Yachtsman is awarded £7,850

Robin Knox-Johnston, the yachtsman, who was dismissed from his post as director of a marina firm, has been awarded £7,850 compensation by an industrial tribunal.

Earlier, Mr Knox-Johnston, aged 45, had been told by a tribunal in Glasgow that he had won his case. The yachtsman, of Troon, Ayrshire, had been dismissed from Troon Marina last year.

Counsel rebuked

Judge Susanne Norwood rebuked a barrister, Mr Martin Rose, at Inner London Crown Court yesterday for saying that a mother of two did not work. "How can you say that? She probably works harder than you", the judge said.

Old technology

The British champion town crier, Mr Michael Andrews, was engaged by "frustrated" journalists to give news broadcasts in Bournemouth, Dorset, yesterday after the local newspaper, the *Evening Echo*, failed to appear, due to an industrial dispute involving clerical staff who have been given dismissal notices.

More jobs lost

One hundred jobs on the shop floor will be lost at the Perkins diesel engine factory at Shrewsbury.

Fine proposed for shoddy goods

By Kenneth Gosling

Measures designed to curb the manufacture and import of shoddy and dangerous goods, with fines of up to £2,000 for each offence, were announced by the Government yesterday.

They give greater power to trading standards officers to seize items which contravene safety requirements and make provision for information to be transmitted by customs and excise to enable unsafe goods to be hled at the point of entry.

The White Paper containing the proposals was introduced by Mr Alex Fletcher, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Trade and Industry who is responsible for corporate and consumer affairs. He brandished a baby's rattle, an import from the Far East, which he took apart to disclose a ring of steel spikes.

Beside him were other potentially lethal items, including a defective deep-fat fryer, a burnt-out 13 amp plug, a child's dress with a flower wired to the neck and a doll with its head fixed by a spike.

Mr Fletcher said: "Under the present system we are forced to tackle the safety problem at the wrong end.

"Goods are already spread through the retailers or, even worse, into people's homes. Too often we only hear about an unsafe product when we hear of a personal injury.

"These measures will facilitate the work of trading standards officers by reducing the time taken in tracking down unsafe goods in the shops."

Mr Fletcher said that more important than the financial penalties would be a measure providing for the forfeiture of a consignment of goods. The intention was to introduce legislation as soon as possible and interested parties were invited to submit their views by mid-October.

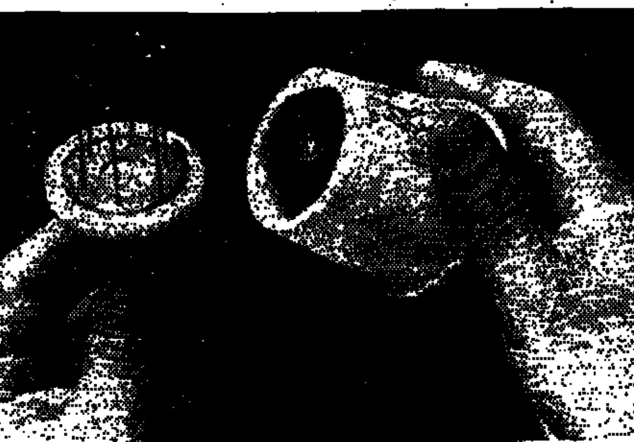
The White Paper says that 7,000 people in Britain die in home accidents each year, somewhat more than on the roads.

Although the proportion caused directly by dangerous products is believed to be relatively small, safety legislation could help to prevent accidents by setting new standards for reducing risks.

The Government, the White Paper says, has not pursued suggestions which would involve considerable interference with the normal processes of manufacture and trade and so put up prices in the shops; and it excluded options which would mean directing large additional resources to enforcement.

Mr Gordon Smith, of South Yorkshire County Council, speaking for the six metropolitan counties now facing abolition, said that they saw the White Paper as "the fruits of their toil".

The Safety of Goods, Command 9302. (Stationery Office, £2.25).



Dangerous goods: An easily-broken imported baby's rattle containing a ring of steel spikes.

Man cleared of plot to kill wife

Richard Hardy, aged 31, a former dentist, was yesterday cleared of seeking a contract for the murder of his wife while he was in prison.

The jury at Bristol Crown Court decided unanimously that he was not guilty of soliciting two men to murder his wife, Karen, aged 26, in May last year.

During the six-day trial Mr Hardy who was serving a sentence for rape denied soliciting a fellow inmate at Leyhill Open Prison, near Bristol, and a *News of the World* reporter to kill his wife.

Mr John Spokes, QC, for the Crown, claimed that £5,000 was offered to kill Mr Hardy's wife, with an additional £5,000 to kill her lover, Mr Elwyn Davies, a fellow dentist. The other prisoner, known in court as Bob, absconded and got in touch with the *News of the World* reporter, together they returned to a midnight rendezvous at the prison perimeter fence, where a secret tape recording was made of a conversation between them and a third man said to be Mr Hardy. The tape was later handed to the police.

Mr Hardy, formerly of Moira, Leicestershire, maintained that it was not his voice on the tape.

His former wife has since married

PARLIAMENT July 12 1984

Thatcher blames coal and dock strikes

THE ECONOMY

The coal and dock strikes were firmly blamed by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, for the "very disappointing" rise in interest rates. Her remarks in the Commons came after Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had insisted the economy was in no sense in crisis.

The Prime Minister maintained, in the face of strong criticisms by Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, that the economy was basically in good shape.

Mrs Thatcher said the length of time the interest rates stayed at their new high level depended on the industrial disputes and she warned they could hit investment, particularly in small businesses.

Mr Kinnock said the Prime Minister was, as usual, blaming everybody but herself and, to loud Labour cheers, he added she should pay for increases in unemployment, interest and mortgage rates, with her own job.

Mr Alexander Carlile (Montgomery, L): How much further does she expect interest rates to rise before the pound becomes stabilized against the dollar? What advice does she have to give to those in business whose investment plans have been scuppered by the stark collapse of her economic strategy?

Mrs Thatcher: It is disappointing that they have had to go up. How long they stay up will depend upon the industrial strikes we are now experiencing. (Labour protests)

For 17 weeks of the coal strike we managed to withstand increases in interest rates and held them well below those of the United States. Becasue of the industrial strikes they have now had to go up.

With regard to investment, yes it will be in danger, particularly in small businesses. and that is one of the most worrying aspects about it.

As for larger concerns, the Chancellor has pointed out that profits are in good shape and liquidity of industries is good.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition: The Chancellor told the nation on television last night that nothing has gone wrong. Does she know that the money markets do not believe that; the banks do not believe that, the mortgage companies do not believe that. Does she believe that? Does she believe nothing has gone wrong?

Mrs Thatcher: If he was listening to my previous reply, he would have had the answer to that. Perhaps he was not listening.

Mr Kinnock: I was listening. I have heard the Prime Minister before. What she did again today, despite the surrounding circumstances, is what she always does, blame everybody but herself. (Loud Labour cheers).

Is not that really what is wrong with this Government? Is not that the reason for the rise in unemployment, for the mortgage rate increases, for the interest rate increases, for the falling pound, for the personal difficulties that people face? What is she going to pay the price with her own job?

Mrs Thatcher: Gross domestic product is up 3 per cent over a year ago, industrial output is up 3½ per cent over a year ago, investment is up 10 per cent over a year ago, productivity is up 6 per cent over a year ago, profits are up about 25 per cent.

I am sure he will be delighted to see the very good report about steel and how steel is withstanding the problems. Those are the figures of an economy which is basically in good shape.

Mr Kinnock: Interest rates have risen 2 per cent with no beneficial effect for the British economy.

Mrs Thatcher: It was the Labour Government that took Britain to the IMF and reduced it to the level of a debtor country. It is this Government which has been paying back the debt incurred by his Government and nearly half of it has been paid.

Mr Tony Baldry (Banbury, C): Was not Sir Terence Beckett right last night when he said the chief cause of the latest increase in interest rates was external, and also in stating our underlying situation is one of good steady growth and low inflation?

It is sickening the way in which the Labour Party gloats whenever Britain runs into difficulties.

Mrs Thatcher: When interest rates go up it is bad news for Britain. It is bitterly disappointing. It is even more disappointing that bad news for Britain is good news for the Labour Party.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP: How can Mrs Thatcher come to the House on Tuesday claiming that the economy is in good shape, and perhaps even more important that inflation is under control, and then two days later brazenly defend a situation in which interest rates have risen, the pound has collapsed and we face the prospect of higher mortgage rates?

Exactly when does she think the economy is going to be in bad shape and what is likely to happen on inflation in nine months time?

After repeating the percentages of her earlier answers, Mrs Thatcher went on: Dr Owen was a member of the government which took this country to the IMF so it became a debtor nation. He was a member of a government that has had to pay it back. We have halved it. (Conservative cheers)

Mr John Fraser, an Opposition spokesman on housing and construction: What is Mrs Thatcher going to do to protect the construction industry from the devastating effect of the increase in



Carlile: Stark collapse of economic strategy

mortgage interest rates that is likely to come about tomorrow (Friday)? It will put mortgage interest rates about 8 per cent above the level of inflation.

Mrs Thatcher: It is disappointing when interest rates rise, and particularly disappointing when mortgage rates also go up.

The sooner the strikes are over the sooner interest rates will come down. I hope the Opposition will start supporting the 23¼ million in work, and working well, and not the 200,000 on strike.

Mr Michael Meadowcroft (Leeds West, L): The inexorable outcome of recent trends in inflation, exacerbated by increasing interest rates, is bound to be a 7 per cent rate of inflation by December.

Mrs Thatcher: Inflation is at the lowest rate on annual average for 15 years. It is far lower than the rate under the Government the Liberals supported and helped to keep in office.

I hope interest raies will not have to stay up too long. That depends to some extent on how soon the industrial strikes are ended.

Mr Peter Thurnham (Bolton, North East, C): Will Mrs Thatcher assure law-abiding trade unionists that it is the law of parliament which prevails and not that of contemptuous kangaroo union courts?

Mrs Thatcher: Yes, the law is made by democratically elected parliament and administered by a totally independent judiciary and should be upheld.

Chancellor denies there is a crisis

"This is in no sense a crisis." Those words by Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, were greeted by howls of laughter by the Opposition in the Commons. Making clear he regretted the present level of interest rates – which was still lower than it was for a large part of the time when Labour were in power – the Chancellor said there was one important development.

In the past this sort of level of interest rates presented a severe burden to businesses and industry, but there had been such a substantial improvement in company liquidity and company profitability that although this was a disappointment for British industry, it would not be affected by it anything like as much.

Mr Lawson said he hoped the present high level of interest and mortgage rates would be relatively shortlived. He expected inflation to decline further from its present level. The Government's ultimate objective was stable prices.

In the exchanges, Mr Stephen Dorrell (Loughborough, C) asked: Do not the fluctuations over recent days in the foreign exchange markets reinforce the case for Britain joining the European Monetary System?

Mr Lawson: There are always likely to be fluctuations in the foreign exchange market. The biggest fluctuation in recent weeks and months, and indeed longer, has been between the dollar on the one hand and other currencies, European in particular, on the other. That will in no way be affected by joining the EMS.

The key currency in the system, the linch-pin, is the deutschmark. During the five years this Government has been in office the value of sterling against the deutschmark has declined by 5 per cent. during the five years when Labour was in office it declined by 36 per cent.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP): Does th Chancellor remember claiming tha the earlier low interest rates were a result of his successful economic policies in keeping the public sector borrowing requirement down and stopping crowding out?

Will he accept responsibility for the increase in interest rates or accept that he got it wrong before and that there are factors affecting interest rates other than those the Government tried to convince the country were the case?

Mr Lawson: there are a number of factors. It behoves us to control those factors which are within our control. There has been a considerable change. When the Laour Government left office American interest rates were 4 per cent below British rates. That sort of thing had been the historical norm.

Today, despite the recent rise in British interest rates which I regret, British rates are still marginally below American rates.

Mr Timothy Yeo (South Suffolk, C): Without responsible control of the monetary aggregates in this country interest rates would be very much higher. If we were to follow the spendthrift policies advocated by Labour and the Alliance we would face interest rates of 20 per cent.

Mr Lawson: He is right. That is not to say that I welcome today's interest rates. I do not. They are higher than is justified by monetary conditions in this country and I hope they will not last long.

Mr Robert Sheldon (Ashton-under-Lyne, Lab): Is not his optimism a little misplaced? Given the exchange rate and interest rate crises we had in the past during this Government, which took place against a background of rising North Sea oil output and rising demand, this crisis is taking place against a background of prospective fall in North Sea oil outout and demand.

Mr Lawson then made his reply that this was in no sense a crisis.

Mr Nigel Forman (Carshalton and Wallington, C): With the unwelcome rise in interest rates particularly to house buyers and sections of industry, dies he recognize that the critical importance of getting stable prices has increased, and the sooner that can be achieved, the better for the economy?

Mr Lawson: Yes, I agree. It will of course take a number of years to get to stable prices, but we are determined to get there.

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley, L): Since commentators agree that there is serious risk of the rate of inflation rising this autumn and earnings are rising oat virtually double the current rate of inflation, the only way of reducing unemployment would be to start a selective reflation, protected by a decentralized incomes policy.

Mr Lawson: His recipe is, I know, deeply felt and deeply cherished by the Liberal Party, but it is a recipe for inflation and for industrial distortions and inefficiencies.

Inflation is well on track. The RPI will, unfortunately in the short run, be affected by any increase in mortgage rates which we are going to see, and that I regret, but I hope that the present high level of interest rates the increase in mortgage rate will be relatively short-lived.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selly Oak, C): The reason for the plight of sterling is nothing to do with internal factors so the response of and increase of 3 per cent in interest rates is unwelcome.

Would it not have been better to encourage the exchange rate to bear the burden and the resk instead of endeavouring to change the policy which has been so successful on the inflation front at home?

Mr Lawson: He is unaccustomedly slightly mistaken. The pressure was not on sterling. The exchange rate against the deutschmark has moved only slightly. The pressure was on domestic money market interest rates to which the clearing banks were forced to respond.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on Trent, South, Lab): He says inflation is well on track. Would he also say that unemployment is well on track? Having manoeuvered himself into having to choose between inflation and recovery, does he regard mass unemployment as a greater evil than gentle inflation?

Mr Lawson: Inflation is seldom gentle. The Labour Party in office sought, I assume, to achieve their objectives of gentle inflation but it went up to 26 per cent, which is nothing like gentle. We have had the task of struggling to bring it down.

While they were getting inflation up to those levels, unemployment doubled, not because they wished it to do so, but because they were under the delusion that inflation and unemployment were alternatives.

That is why one of the key reasons for getting inflation down is to get the conditions in which unemployment can come down too.

Mr Terence Davis an Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs: If he is so confident that the rate of inflation is going to come down, in spite of higher interest rates and higher import prices, what factors are going to come down?

Mr Lawson: Import prices have been coming down in sterling terms. Because of the decline in commodity prices, import prices have been coming down.

There is also every sign that seasonal foods which weigh heavily in the index will come down and the firm grip that the Government has on the money supply which has brought inflation down to its present level of 5 per cent will be proceeded with, and will continue to bring inflation down.

Inappropriate for Nigerian envoy to return

KIDNAPPING

It would be inappropriate for Major General Haldu Hananiya, the Nigerian High Commissioner, to return to Britain, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during exchanges in the Commons.

He said that the Nigerian Government had refused a British request that police inquiring into the abduction of Mr Umaru Dikko be allowed to interview High Commission staff in London.

He added that two members of the staff had been told they must leave Britain by next Wednesday.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said: I told the House on July 9 that police inquiries were continuing. As a result of these inquiries four men, three Israeli nationals and one Nigerian national, have each been charged with kidnapping – a common law offence – and with administering drugs with intent to kidnap. They have been remanded in custody.

The police inquiries also disclosed evidence which appeared to implicate members of the Nigerian High Commission. It was in those circumstances that, as I told the House on Monday, the Nigerian High Commissioner was asked to allow the police to interview members of the Nigerian High Commission staff. I have to inform the House that the Nigerian government declined to comply with this request.

Accordingly, the High Commissioner was seen again yesterday. He was told that we had noted the Nigerian government's denial of any involvement in Mr Dikko's abduction. However, in the light of the circumstances I have described, he was told that a counsellor, Mr Peter Oyedele and an attache, Mr Okon Edet, must leave the country within seven days, that is by next Wednesday, July 18.

The High Commissioner stated that his government was recalling him for consultations. He has now left the country.

I am sure the whole House will join me in expressing the hope that these events will not inflict lasting damage to our long-term relationship with Nigeria, a Commonwealth country with which we have had good relations over many years.

The present situation is not of our making. But, as I have made abundantly clear in earlier statements to the House, her Majesty's Government is bound to take the gravest view of any evidence which appears to implicate members of diplomatic missions in serious crimes in this country.

Mr George Robertson, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs: We cannot allow the import onto our streets of other countries' quarrels whether covered by diplomatic immunity or not. The message must be this: "Use courts not crates."

If the Nigerian president was correct in protesting Nigeria's official innocence – and he should perhaps be given the benefit of the doubt at this time – the British Government should ask for Nigeria's full cooperation in an investigation to establish who had organized, financed and carried out this act of deplorable illegality, and assist him in ensuring that the perpetrators were brought to justice.

The Nigerian Mission to Britain was 122 strong, larger than those of either the United States or the Soviet Union. In the light of the Libyan incident, why had the mission been allowed to grow to such a vast and disproportionate size with all the attendant problems?

Sir Geoffrey Howe said other missions had substantial staffs. India's was significantly larger. They must remember there were 70,000 Nigerians in Britain.

I shall look at the size of missions here (he said) in the light of my statement of May 1.

Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Orpington, C): He should distinguish more carefully between friends and enemies.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: Maintaining good relations is important but it is not possible to treat these events as if nothing had happened.

Sir Anthony Kershaw (Stroud, C): Will he bring home to the Nigerian Government that if we had more confidence in the way its judicial system is working, then extradition might have been the proper way to have proceeded?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: Extradition under the Fugitive Offenders Act is an option open to the Nigerian Government. The courts in hearing anyapplication would consider the merits of all representations.

Mr John Taylor (Solihull, C): Does he believe these two officials were acting on their own initiative or on behalf of the Nigerian authorities?

Sir Geoffrey Howe said it was not possible to give a firm view. The Nigerian Government had denied responsibility but, without the police being able to question them, it would not be possible to reach a conclusion.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab): Is this not an occasion when we should consider our own self-interests, as the French or Germans would do in the same circumstances?.

We do as much trade with Nigeria as with almost the rest of Africa. British Leyland's Bathgate works depend on Nigeria for orders and its successors might depend on it. I make no apology for putting this point because thousands of jobs are involved.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: This is one of the points that have to be taken fully into account. We have long-standing trading relations with Nigerian on which depend jobs in this country. But it is not possible to behave as if this incident had not happened.

Mr William Benyon (Milton Keynes, C): It is going to take years to re-negotiate the Vienna Convention and the British public are thoroughly fed up. Would he take unilateral action to deal with diplomatic baggage?



Benyon: British are thoroughly fed up

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The matter is not as simple as that. The Vienna Convention is something that was introduced and agreed not as a matter of diplomatic nicety but because procedures were necessary in the British interest.

Mr Andrew Faulds (Warley East, Lab): In view of the massively corrupt practices of Mr Dikko and other such people still in Britain would it not be wise to review the arrangements in which they could put down roots and purchase properties worth £500,000 if they are really only planning a six months' stay?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: He draws attention to a problem that deserves very serious consideration.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C): What has been revealed in the Nigerian diplomatic kidnapping, as in the case of the Libyan diplomatic murder, has done no more than lift the veil on the diplomatic lawlessness which is not uncommon among certain embassies in London. May people have very little confidence that the Foreign Office is dealing with this problem effectively.

As the only part of the an ambassador's diplomatic baggage which must be kept inviolate is the cypher, will the Foreign Secretary ensure that the steamer trunks, crates and containers which too often carry such items as booze and arms and, as we have just seen, people, are not given the same status as the cypher bags?

Sir Geoffrey Howe said any change proposed to the Vienna Convention had to be compatible with the inescapable need to give proper protection for Britain's own diplomatic traffic.

Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thanet South, C) sought a clear statement that the Foreign Secretary would take a grave view if the justified expulsion of Nigerian diplomats from London were met by unjustified reprisals such as expulsion of British diplomats from Lagos.

Sir Geoffrey Howe welcomed the chance to underline that the Government saw no reason for the Nigerians to take or propose retaliatory action. If retaliation were taken, the Government would be obliged to consider the position.

Mr John Wheeler (Westminster North, C): Will the Foreign Secretary make clear that the present Nigerian High Commissioner would not be welcome if he tried to return here?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: In view of the fact that the full extent of the High Commission's involvement has not been established, ti would be inappropriate for the High Commissioner to return to this country.

Thorn-EMI to buy Inmos

TECHNOLOGY

The sale of the National Enterprise Board's shareholding in Inmos, the state-owned British micro-chip company, to Thorn-EMI for £95m offered a fair return for the Government's investment, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said, in a Commons statement.

Mr Tebbitt said: When the House debated Inmos last month I explained that the Government had two objectives: to ensure the company's early transfer to the private sector, and to find a private sector source for the additional capital and support the company needs if it is to realise its full potential.

This morning Thorn-EMI and the British Technology Group announced that they had reached agreement in principle for the purchase by Thorn-Emi of the NEB's shareholding in Inmos at a price of £95m.

A sale of the NEB shareholding to Thorn-EMI would meet the objectives I set out. Thorn-EMI have assured me of their determination to develop Inmos and of the importance they attach to fulfilling the aims of the company's management. They have the financial, technical and managerial resources to do so. This proposal will assure the continued transfer of technology to Britain and British industry's access to this technology.

The House also expressed concern that the Government should receive a fair price for Inmos. The Government's total investment in Inmos is £65m, in addition to which certain guarantees have been provided. The Thorn-EMI offer of £95m for the NEB's share of the equity implies a value of some £125m for Inmos.

It offers a fair return on the Government's investment, and Thorn-EMI will assume responsibility for the guarantees. The offer will fall to be considered by the Director General of Fair Trading, who will advise me in due course.

Tribute is due to the founders of Inmos and to the workforce in Britain and America, who have created a company with a most promising future in shit advanced and fast growing industry. It is their skill and dedication that have enabled the Government's investment to bear fruit.

I am glad to tell the House that the transaction has the support of both the British Technology Group and the Board of Inmos, who consider that the participation of Thorn-EMI will strengthen their company and help it to achieve its objectives. The Inmos Board have said they regard Thorn-EMI as an ideal partner.

I hope the House will agree that this represents a satisfactory outcome. Inmos has found a strong and committed parent company. Thorn-EMI have gained an attractive investment in a key industry of the future. The Government has secured a fair return on the taxpayers' investment, which vindicates support within the UK.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs said the Opposition and many Conservative MPs would welcome the promised continued UK ownership and control of Inmos.

Is he satisfied that Thorn-EMI, in the light of its poor record in the high technology areas of nucleonics and body scanners, have the right people at the top level of management to take strategic decisions? What guarantees are there for continuing autonomy for Inmos within this vast and sprawling Thorn-EMI group?

It would have been prudent to have at least retained a holding share or its equivalent in Inmos to ensure that the new owners do not subsequently sell it off to an overseas company and maintain its overall independent management within the Thorn-EMI group.

Mr Tebbit: His carping, ill-informed and ill-natured remarks about Thorn-EMI contrast with the realities. If Inmos is as good an investment as I believe it is, there is nothing to suggest that Thorn-EMI would want to get rid of it.

Mr Michael Grylls (North West Surrey, C): Most sensible people will recognize that this high technology company will be much better off in the private sector and whish it well under the successful management of Thorn-EMI.

Mr Tebbit: There is no good reason why the taxpayer should be called upon to provide the investment for companies of this kind.

Emphasis on postal ballots

TRADE UNION BILL

The Government's new proposals for the holding of either postal or workplace ballots for union executive elections were outlined in the House of Lords by the Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State, Privy Council Office, on the report stage of the Trade Union Bill.

The changes followed the recent defeat in the Lords when peers voted by a majority of over 20 to make postal ballots compulsory for union executive elections.

He explained that in effect the Bill had been recast so that there was a presumption that ballots for elections would be postal unless the union was satisfied that workplace ballots would, in the circumstances of the particular union, meet all the Bill's requirement's of secrecy and convenience of voting, freedom from interference, or constraint.

It was not the case, as even friendly commentators had stated, that the union was judge and jury in its own case. At every stage trade unions would be answerable to their own members and through them to the courts.

This was the remedy throughout the Bill. It had always been the Government's view that it was far better for the enforcement of the Bill to be in the hands of union members and not of some external Government sponsored institution.

He trusted the amendments would bridge the gap which had existed between the Government and certain conservative peers. He pointed out that Lord Beloff and Lord Renton had put their names to the Government amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

● The Finance Bill completed its passage through the Commons when it was read the third time by 331 votes to 168 – government majority, 163.

A host of Government amendments to the Finance Bill were agreed to during the 19 hours of its report stage which ended at 11.45 am. Those dealing with VAT zero-rating for alterations to listed buildings and others relating to furnished holiday lettings attracted discussion.

Complaints against senior officers

POLICE BILL

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, moved a series of new government clauses to the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill during the committee stage in the House of Lords, relating to the handling of complaints procedures against senior police officers. These, he said, were designed to present the previously complex provisions with greater clarity and precision.

Under the new clauses, complaints against officers of chief superintendent and above would have to be submitted to the appropriate authority. In the case of the Metropolitan Police that would be the Commissioner, and for other forces it would be the police authority.

The appropriate authority could deal with the complaint according to its discretion if satisfied the conduct complained of, even if proved, would not justify criminal or disciplinary proceedings.

The new clauses also stated that it should be the duty of the appropriate authority on receiving a report concerning the conduct of a senior officer, to send a copy to the Director of Public Prosecutions unless satisfied no criminal offence had been committed.

No memorandum need be sent to an authority if disciplinary charges had already been preferred and the accused had admitted the charges.

If the authority determined that after receiving a report indicating a criminal offence might have been committed, the officer ought to be charged, it should direct that a copy of the report be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

All the new clauses were agreed

Royal Assent

The following Acts recived Royal Assent: Juries (Disqualification); Data Protection; Mental Health (Scotland); Child Abduction; Cycle Tracks; Video Recordings; Animal Health and Welfare; Agricultural Holdings; Matrimonial and Family Proceedings; Swavesey bye-ways; Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School; Selby Bridge; Anglian Water Authority (King's Lynn Tidal Defences); and Cardiff City Council.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on the prevention of the misuse of drugs.

Restrictions on buses to be removed

The Government intended to introduce legislation at the earliest opportunity to remove restrictions on competition in local bus services, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Trasnport, announced in a Commons statement.

He said: We shall abolish road service licensing throughout Great Britain, except for the time being in London where new arrangements have just been introduced.

We attach the highest priority to maintaining standards of safety, and quality supervision of operators will continue to be tightened, with more resources devoted to the purpose.

Local authorities will be responsible for providing subsidy to socially necessary services which are not otherwise viable in a free system.

Mr John Prescott, Chief Opposition spokesman on transport, said the result of this policy would be that the young, the old the pensioners and the women who depended upon public transport would end up paying higher fares for poorer services. the burden would be placed once again upon those who were least able to pay for it.

Mr Ridley said Mr Prescott had reacted with typical exaggerated bellicosity. This was a policy that was intended to expand public transport by making it cheaper through competition.

The Government was not designing these proposals for the benefit of the bus industry but for the benefit of bus travellers.

Mr David Penhaglion (Truro, L): Many of us are not worried about choice in the rural areas but about maintaining a service at all. Who will decide what is a socially necessary service? If it is the minister, bus services will in effect disappear in rural areas.

Mr Ridley: I believe this policy will bring not only maintenance of these services, but even some choice.

Get your facts right, TV editors told

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Television journalists were taken to task by the Broadcasting Complaints Commission yesterday for the way some programmes are researched and edited.

The commission, in its annual report, says that it is not satisfied that sufficient care is always taken in the production of some news and current affairs programmes.

"The commission appreciates the value and importance of investigative journalism and consumer affairs programmes, but because such programmes often bear the reputation of persons and products, the journalists concerned have a special responsibility to ensure that their facts are right and to be scrupulously fair in the presentation of those facts."

The body was also concerned about the sense of grievance caused by the degree and method of editing

That was sometimes enhanced by the practice of intercutting remarks with those of critics to make it appear that the contributors were replying to a point which, in fact, they had not even heard.

"As a practice, the commission consider this to be inherently unfair and not consistent with the broadcasting organizations' own guidelines to production staff."

It repeated a previous call for broadcasters to inform programme participants in writing of the purpose and scope of the programme before they agreed to take part.

"We acknowledge that this may not always be practicable but in most cases this could and should be done.

"We also drew attention to the importance of contributors being kept aware of the way a programme was developing, particularly where the final programme differed significantly from the original concept.

"Our experience in the last 12 months confirms our view of the importance of these matters."

The commission adjudicated on 13 complaints between April, 1983, and the end of March this year, upholding nine, three in part, and rejecting four.

Report of the Broadcasting Complaints Commission 1984. House of Commons Paper 523. Stationery Office £6.00.

Divorce for Ireland is favoured

An all-party parliamentary committee in the Irish Republic is to recommend that divorce should be legalized.

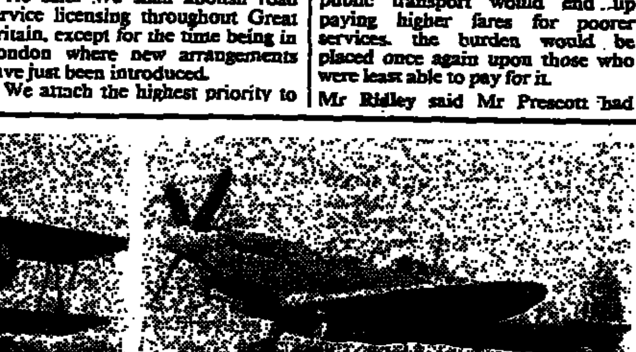
The committee has been studying marital breakdown for the past six months and disclosed yesterday that it was in favour of changing the law.

There are an estimated 70,000 broken marriages in the Irish Republic and recent opinion polls have shown that up to 66 per cent of the electorate favours some form of divorce.

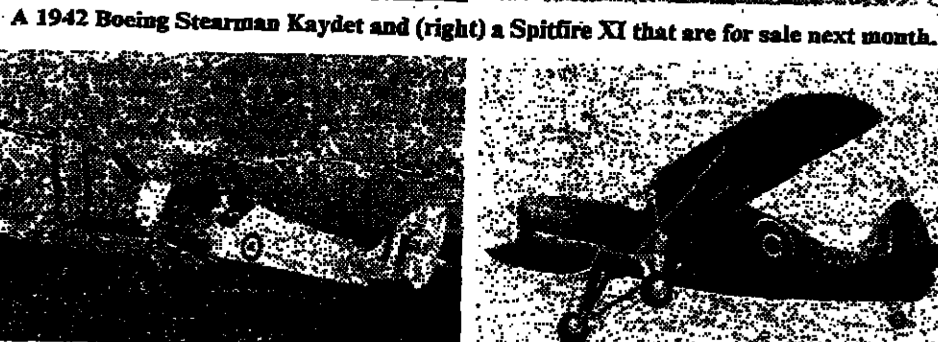
The committee has now asked its legal adviser to draft a report for the Dublin Government on the implications of holding a referendum to change the constitutional ban on divorce imposed in 1927.

The opposition Fianna Fail spokesman on Justice, Dr Michael Woods, said yesterday that the committee had reached a consensus that the ban should be removed. But they also wanted the rights of the family to be strongly protected.

The committee's report is expected to be ready by December.



A 1942 Boeing Stearman Kaydet and (right) a Spitfire XI that are for sale next month.



Also on offer are a 1941 de Havilland Tiger Moth (left) and a 1944 Fairchild Argus III.

Rebuilt Spitfire has £1.25m price tag

A Second World War Spitfire, sold last year for £100,000, will be the highlight of a sale of historic aircraft being held next month. The Spitfire was sold by Christie's last year as a fuselage and a pile of parts. It has been rebuilt and is airworthy now. An unarmed photo reconnaissance aircraft, it is the only machine of its type that can fly. It is expected to sell for £1.25m.

Other aircraft in the sale, which Christie's is holding at the Imperial War Museum airfield at Duxford, near Cambridge, include a Boeing Stearman Kaydet, formerly of the Israeli Air Force. There is a growing interest in early jet aircraft, and those will be represented by aircraft such as the North American Sabre and de Havilland Venom.

Editor wins libel case against Eye

Sir Larry Lamb, editor of the *Daily Express*, won undisclosed libel damages in the High Court in London yesterday over allegations that he took three-hour lunch breaks and acquired a taste for expensive wines at his employer's expense.

The allegations, which appeared in the *Private Eye* magazine in April, 1983, were a serious libel of him, his counsel, Lord Rawlinson, QC, told Mr Justice Comyn. He said the article refered to a libel action by Sir Larry against *The Tatler* magazine and repeated allegations made by *The Tatler* that he was known for "swilling expensive burgundy and taking three-hour lunches".

It went on to suggest that his alleged taste for expensive wine had been at employer's expense while he was editor of *The Sun* newspaper.

Mr John Wilmers, QC, for the magazine's editor, Richard Ingrams, and publishers, Pressdram, said they accepted that the allegations were "quite untrue", apoligized to Sir Larry, agreed to pay him the agreed damages and his legal costs and undertook not to repeat the allegations.

Record of 78,340 fire hoax calls

Fireman in England and Wales were called out on a recor.d 78,000 malicious false alarms last year, Mr Peter Darby, Chief Inspector of Fire Services, said in his annual report yesterday. the figure was 4 per cent up on the previous year.

Mr Darby said that figures showed only a very small proportion of successful prosecutions. However, fireman also attended a record 132,000 calls to burning property.

Early indications on the number of deaths last year showed a fall on the 1982 figure of 755.

Preacher better

Mr Billy Graham, the American evangelist, arrived in Liverpool yesterday and said he was feeling better after an intestinal fever last week that confined him to bed for five days.

Vicar robbed

The Rev Symon Beesley's vicarage in Roby, Merseyside, was burgled while he was at a community meeting called to discuss an increase in break-ins.

'Few will be fooled' by Warsaw dissident trial

Walesa scorns tactics of divide and rule

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, yesterday accused the Polish authorities of trying to drive a wedge between workers and intellectuals by putting four of his former advisers on trial today.

"The trial of the four colleagues from KOR represents an old tactic of divide and rule, but few will be fooled by it," Mr Walesa said, speaking from the home of his mother-in-law outside Warsaw. Like the other protagonists – witnesses and the families and lawyers of the defendants – he is under close observation by the security police.

Even if Poles are barred from the trial, "I think the story will seep through the walls; the walls will scream about the injustice. The whole country will get to know the truth and the whole country will hope for them – only a few individuals can be in disagreement."

Mr Walesa is expected to be called as a prosecution witness and was advised more than a year ago that his testimony would be needed. It is not clear when he will have to make a personal appearance but he hopes to attend as a member of the public, providing the public is allowed into the military court. "I will try to the best of my abilities to be with them", Mr Walesa said.

Defence lawyers told *The Times* that they have received official hints that the trial – the most politically volatile in Poland in decades – may be adjourned soon after it opens. The idea would be to give the authorities further time to find a possible escape from the embarrassing show trial, either in the form of an amnesty – likely to be declared for other prisoners on July 22 – or expulsion.

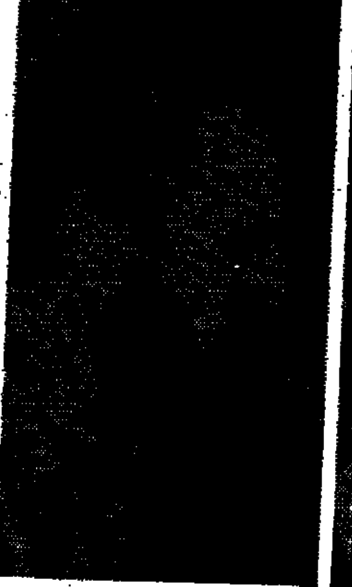
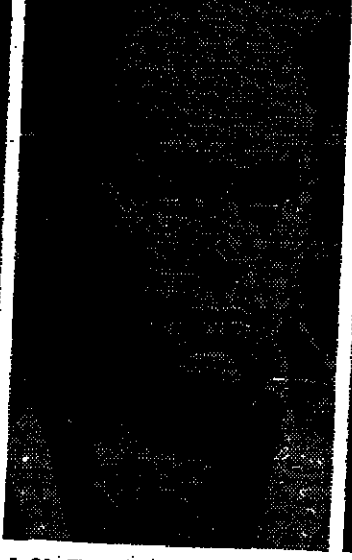
Diplomats have been speculating about the possibility that Greece would be prepared to receive the four KOR dissidents – Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujec and Zbigniew Romaszewski – if they were disposed of in this way. There has been no official confirmation of this from either country.

But if the trial goes ahead it promises to be an unusual political spectacle, with the authorities wanting to make a final reckoning with the Solidarity era and the dissidents determined to turn the trial into an indictment of the Communist system.

If the prosecution calls Solidarity leaders, including Mr Walesa, "we will make the witnesses for the prosecution into the witnesses for the defence", one lawyer said. The nine defence lawyers have the right to summon their own witnesses and to cross-examine those called by the prosecution. It is difficult to imagine that Mr Walesa would condemn his former advisers in the witness box.

In framing the charges of preparing to overthrow the state system by force, which carries a 10-year maximum jail term, the prosecution has already tried to ensure that a more negative image of the KOR group will emerge. The humanitarian activities of KOR, which helped the relatives of persecuted workers after the food riots of 1976, have already been deemed irrelevant.

Much hinges on the trial. The Polish Government has long hoped for a Western rehabilitation which would ease its economic crisis. At least two Western politicians – Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, and the West German Foreign Minister, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher – have expressed their willingness to visit Poland at unspecified dates in the future. Washington said recently it was looking into further ways of lifting sanctions, in a statement clearly intended to exert some leverage on Poland before the KOR trial begins.



The accused (from left): Henryk Wujec, Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik and Zbigniew Romaszewski.

Bonn takes the chill off relations with Prague

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek, the veteran Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, held talks yesterday with Herr ans-Kietrich Genscher, his German counterpart, at the start of a two-day visit that Bonn sees as an important result of its patient attempts to maintain good relations with Eastern Europe at a time of heightened East-West tension.

Mr Chnoupek was originally due here last December, but abrubtly cancelled his visit when West Germany went ahead with the deployment of Pershing 2 missiles. Czechoslovakia is one of the two Warsaw Pact countries to deploy new Soviet missiles in response to the Nato missiles.

Bonn's relations with Prague are cooler than with most other East European countries, and were aggravated recently by the temporary withdrawal of the Czech Ambassador in protest at a Munich conference of Sudetenland Germans who were expelled from Czechoslovakia by allied agreement in 1945.

Papandreou heals rift with US over aircraft deal

From Our Correspondent, Athens

A 90-minute private meeting yesterday between the Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreou, and the American Ambassador, Mr Monteagle Stearns, has dispelled fears of an open rift in relations between Greece and the United States over a second-hand military aircraft deal.

A few hours after the conversation at the Prime Minister's home, the Government announced it was ready to resume talks about a new agreement on operating two Voice of America radio stations here as soon as possible. Four days earlier the socialists had issued a veiled threat to close them down.

In the meantime, Mr Papandreou, who also holds the defence portfolio, had spent several hours with Greek armed forces' chiefs discussing future military purchases. Afterwards, Mr Antonis Rossodrossoyannis, the Under-Secretary for Defence, said Greece remained interested in acquiring some of Norway's S31 surplus F5 fighters.

An American military source said the Reagan Administration's threat to block transfer of the F5s to Greece in retaliation for the Government's anti-Western rhetoric and uncooperative attitude on combating international terrorism was unlikely to materialize. But the deal could be delayed until Mr Papandreou modified his tone.

Turkey has already been promised at least seven of the Norwegian aircraft.

After Monday's angry outburst against the United states for trying to meddle in Greece's internal affairs and upset the balance of power in the Aegean in Turkey's favour, the Socialists now seem anxious to avoid accusations of provoking a crisis with Washington.

Officials strenuously avoided commenting on the dispute.

Smog hits Los Angeles

Just before the first contingent of about 11,000 athletes begins to arrive for the Olympic Games the bad news here is that the city is gripped by one of the worst sieges of summer smog in memory (Ivor Davies writes from Los Angeles).

The worst smog was recorded in downtown Los Angeles close to the Coliseum where most of the main athletic events, including the marathon, sprints and the middle-distance track competition, will take place.

Temperatures in the mid and high nineties also made the atmosphere in the host city polluted, muggy and oppressive.

Methodist to head world church body

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Dr Emilio Castro, of Uruguay, a Methodist Minister aged 57, was selected yesterday as the next General Secretary of the World Council of Churches. He takes up his appointment on January 1.

He was chosen by the nominations committee of the council's 150-member central committee as the most suitable of three candidates, the others being Dr Arie R Brouwer, of the Reformed Church in America, and Dr John Bluck, an Anglican formerly on the Council's staff and now Secretary of the New Zealand Council of Churches.

Dr Castro, who will be the council's fourth General Secretary in 40 years, is also a former staff member. From 1973 to the end of last year he served as Director of its commission on world mission and evangelism.

The 1972 call to that post came after he had himself been subject to police searches and death threats in Uruguay. Though he has emphasized that he was "a free citizen and not obliged to leave", he has been unable to visit his home country for more than 11 years.

He told a press conference after the announcement of his selection that he would build on the firm foundations for the council's activities laid by the retiring General Secretary, Dr Philip Potter, of Dominica, who also preceded him in the world mission post. He hoped also to have the Orthodox Church members more fully represented in all the council's work.

The World Council groups more than 300 churches, representing some 400 million Anglican, Protestant, Orthodox and other non-Roman Catholic Christians in more than 100 countries.

With Dr Castro's background, the World Council can be expected to give more attention to Latin America, though he professes to be "unworthy" of the designation of liberation theologian, no matter what challenges have confronted him in Latin America's struggles.

"Many of the liberation theologians in Latin America are my friends", he says. "Their struggle is my struggle.



Dr Emilio Castro: Received death threats.

Singapore papers to merge

From a Special Correspondent Singapore

Singapore's three main newspaper and publishing groups, Times Publishing Berhad, The Straits Times Press and Singapore News and Publications, Ltd are to merge.

Altogether seven newpapers in the three main languages – English, Chinese and Malay – will come under the umbrella of the new holding company.

But internationally attention will be focused on the coming together of *The Straits Times*, the long-established English-language morning paper, and the *Singapore Monitor*, its afternoon rival created under a Government reorganization of the press two year ago.

The merger effectively leaves Singapore with no newspaper competition in the run-up to a general election expected in the autumn.

Japan puts up cash for Cambodia

Jakarta (Reuter) – Japan offered cash yesterday to back South-east Asian plans for peace in Cambodia, and said it was also willing to send personnel to supervise eventual free elections there.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Shintaro Abe, told a meeting of the six members of the Association of South-east Asian Nations (Asean) and their industrialized partner countries that Japan would do all it could to support Asean's plans for a political solution in Indochina.

Also at the meeting, Indonesia called on Western and Pacific nations to help developing non-communist countries in South-east Asia by coordinating economic policies to help sustain economic recovery.

● HUMAN RESOURCES: – The conference agreed to cooperate in developing human resources in the region (AFP reports).

Luce urges Hongkong not to panic over future

Hongkong (Reuter) – Mr Richard Luce, the British minister responsible for Hongkong who is here on a surprise two-day visit, called on the territory's 5.3 million people not to panic about their future.

Sino-Birtish talks on Hongkong's future are nearing their climax, and Mr Luce's trip has been widely interpreted here as an indication of new problems in the negotiations.

"The talks on the future of Hongkong inevitably are long and complex . . . and it is natural that there are difficulties to overcome," Mr Luce said on arrival at Hongkong airport yesterday. He added that the talks were moving forward.

Mr Luce said that the British Government was aware of the strains caused for Hongkong people by uncertainty over the future. "We need to keep a sense of perspective. And we need to avoid talking ourselves into a mood of crisis. Let us keep our nerve."

Britain is due to hand Hongkong back to China in 1997. An initial agreement is expected in September.

Mr Luce is due to meet Sir Edward Youde, the governer of Hongkong, and senior business and community leaders.

● Chinese objection: Last year the Chinese Government took strong exception to Mr Luce's remarks on aspects of the negotiations and advised him publicly to "hold his peace" (David Bonavia writes from Hongkong).

The local stockmarket showed another sharp down turn yesterday. Brokers were unable to ignore rumours about political difficulties in the Peking talks.

Brussels finally releases Britain's £457m budget rebate

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Britain is at last going to get its money back from the EEC for excessive payments to the Community budget last year. The £457m net rebate was finally released yesterday afternoon by the European Parliament's budget committee.

The rebate had first been agreed by the European summit in Stuttgart in June last year, but payment was frozen by the European Parliament in December. The MEP's insisted that before it could be handed over there had to be agreement on important reforms and on an increase in the amount of money which could be claimed by the Community budget.

The British Government hinted darkly that it was considering withholding its contribution to the EEC budget if the money was not released by the end of the British financial year, but in the end that veiled threat never materialized.

This undoubtedly made it easier for the Government to negotiate the Fontainebleau settlement to the budget problem, which included agreement on increasing the amount of money to be made available to the Community.

Because of this, France and Italy lifted their opposition to the regulations and yesterday, after a day-long argument, the parliamentary committee voted unanimously to unfreeze the rebate.

The money was included in the original 1984 budget and is immediately available, even though the Commission believes that there is not enough cash available at present to meet all the other EEC bills this year. The funds will have to be spent on a number of transport, energy and job creation projects already approved by the Council and Parliament. The money should be in the British Treasury by the end of the month.

As part of the deal West Germany will also be paid a net rebate worth £91m. This represents half of its obligatory contributions towards the British rebate. It was awarded in recognition of the fact that West Germany already pays the lion's share of the cost of running the Community.

Lord Douro, the Conservative representative on the budget committee, said: "It was not at all certain. I cannot tell you how relieved I am."

A British spokesman noted the decision with "considerable satisfaction and pleasure, although it took an interminable time for the money to get to us".

London children in French road crash

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris

The danger of French roads, particularly in the summer holiday season, was again highlighted yesterday when 48 British schoolchildren and eight adults narrowly escaped death after their coach was hit by an articulated lorry on the infamous A6 motorway south of Paris.

The driver of the lorry was killed instantly when his vehicle, which according to the police was travelling at about 50 mph, suddenly careered off the motorway, hit the coach which was parked on the hard shoulder, ploughed through the crash barrier and plunged about 10 feet off the side of the motorway. The police believe the driver had fallen asleep at the wheel.

None of the children – all girls, mostly aged 15, from Parliament Hill School, London, nor any of the accompanying adults was hurt. The party were on their way for a 10-day holiday at Cap d'Agde in the South of France. They arrived there safely last night.

The accident occurred at 3.45 am just north of Auxerre in Burgundy. The coach driver had pulled onto the hard shoulder, and was changing a punctured tyre.

It is almost exactly two years since France's worst road accident, when 46 children and seven adults were killed in a collision between two coaches and three cars a little further south on the same motorway.

As a direct result of that crash the Government decided to ban coaches carrying more than 15 children from using motorways and main trunk roads over the peak summer holiday period. The same ban is to be repeated this year, and will be in force between 3 pm on Friday, July 27, and 3 pm on Saturday, July 28, and between the same hours on the following Friday and Saturday.

Watching and praying: Families wait for news of the 124 miners trapped in a pit fire in Taiwan. By yesterday 22 survivors and 99 bodies had been brought out.



Femmes fatales: Women gendarmes prepare for tomorrow's Bastille Day parade in Paris.

Iran closes Kharg oil jetty

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Iran has closed part of its Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf and imposed a limit on the size of tankers using it, according to reports coming out of Tehran.

The reports, quoting diplomatic sources, say that the Sea Island jetty has been shut down ater a small fire last month which started when the Greek Tanker Alexander the Great was hit during an Iraqi air raid.

Although damage was slight the Iranian Government decided that the jetty, which reaches into deep water was too vulnerable to Iraqi air attacks.

Now only tankers up to 300,000 tons can use Kharg Island. The previous limit was 500,000 tons.

Japanese shipowners and seamen have decided to send tankers back into the Nothern waters of the Gulf, which they left two months ago for safety reasons. One tanker loaded with crude oil has left Kuwait for Japan and another may soon be on its way to the Gulf. It was disclosed in Tokyo that the Japanese recently bought 10.5 million barrels of crude oil from Iran at record discount prices.

Lloyds marine insurers in London have raised the risk premium for ships in waters outside Iraqi and Iranian ports from 0.25 to 0.375 per cent.

This follows the attack on the BP tanker British Renown earlier this week. The vessel, whose crew escaped the Iraqi air raid without injuries, was slightly damaged by two rockets. BP engineers were due to inspect the damage yesterday. The tanker was anchored nine miles off Dubai.

● Kuwait: Iranian naval vessels intercepted a Kuwaiti ship in the Gulf and forced it into an Iranian port, according to diplomatic sources

Israeli right-wingers accused of inciting election violence

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

With 10 days to go until Polling, Israel's general election campaign has begun to heat up, with increasingly frequent outbreaks of political violence, the censoring of television advertisements and allegations of anti-Arab incitement levled at the extreme right-wing Kach party led by Rabbi Meir Kahane.

At the same time two tent settlements have been established in the occupied West Bank in the last few days. It has been announced that eight more West Bank settlements will be established before voting takes place.

On Wednesday, six supporters of the ruling Likud coalition were arrested after launching a fierce barrage of heckling against Mr Yitzak Rabin, Labour's defence spokesman. At another rally being addressed by the Labour leader, Mr Shimon Peres, a Labour supporter was injured after fighting broke out between left- and right-wingers

The mounting violence has been bitterly condemned by the Israeli press. It has also spread to the Arab sector, where a supporter of the Rakah Communist Party was stabbed this week while sticking up posters in the Galilee town of Umn El-Fahm.

Labour speakers have been finding it hard to make themselves heard above often well-organized Likud backers chanting "Begin, Begin". This remains the favourite cry of pro-Government hecklers, although the ailing former Prime Minister has played no part in the campaign.

The accusation against the Kach Party followed its first election broadcast. This featured lurid headlines about Jews allegedly murdered by Arabs, a shot showing the blood of a murdered Jewish settler supposedly dripping on to the floor and film of Rabbi Kahane poised in front of the holy Temple Mount saying menacingly: "Just let me deal with them (the Arabs)."

Durban car bomb blast kills four

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg

Four people were killed and at least 13 injured when a car bomb exploded yesterday in an industrial estate in the South African coastal city of Durban.

The explosion occurred in the middle of the evening rush hour as hundreds of workers, mostly blacks, streamed homewards along Bluff Road, the main thoroughfare of Jacobs industrial estate.

Responsibility for the attack was not claimed immediately by any organization, but Durban has become the main target in recent months of attacks by the outlawed African National Congress (ANC).

Also in April, three people were killed and more than 20 injured in a car bomb explosion on a beach front road leading to the docks. In May four gunmen, identified by the authorities as ANC terrorists, were shot dead in a clash with police after a largely unsuccessful rocket attack in an oil refinery in the city's outskirts.

The South African authorities claimed at the time that a skilled gang of ANC saboteurs operating in the Durban area had been wiped out.

Princess to visit 'lost colony' site

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

Today, Princess Anne, accompanied by the Chairman of Devonshire County Council, the Lord Mayor of Plymouth and other British dignitaries, will participate in a ceremony on a tiny North Carolina island to mark the 400th anniversary of the arrival of the first English settlers in North America.

On July 13, 1584, Captain Arthur Barlowe and his fellow mariner, Philip Amadas, landed on what are now the Carolina Outer Banks and took formal possession of the land for Elizabeth I.

Their landing preceded by 36 years the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock, in Massachusetts, an event that is popularly regarded as the beginning of the English colonization of North America.

Whereas the settlers who arrived on the Mayflower flourished, those who landed in North Carolina disappeared, creating the legend of the "Lost colony".

There were three separate landings at Roanoke Island in three successive years.

In the first, Barlowe and Amadas stayed only a month before sailing for home, taking two Algonquin Indians with them. A year later an expedition under Sir Richard Grenville left 107 settlers, all men, on the Carolina shore. Among them was John White, artist and map-maker, whose colourful records of that voyage are at the British Museum.

Those settlers stayed only a year before returning to England. Then, in May 1587, 115 men, and children set out from Plymouth and landed at Roanoke two months later. When another British convoy returned to the site three years later, the settlers had disappeared, leaving only the letters "cro" and "croatoan" carved in wood.

Since then historians and archaeologists have tried to discover what became of the colonists. Some believe they starved to death or were killed by Indians. Others argue that lack of supplies eventually forced them to move northwards to the more fertile shores of Chesapeake Bay.

Recently Mr Adolph Dial, head of American Indian studies at Pembroke State University, in North Carolina, put forward the theory that they intermarried with the local Indian tribe known as the Lumbees. He claims to be one of their descendants.

Argentine generals reshuffled

From Douglas Tweedale
Buenos Aires

President Raúl Alfonsín's civilian Government in Argentina has made further changes in top military postings after the disciplinary crisis in the Army last week.

The Defence Minister, Siñor Borras, and General Ricardo Pianta, appointed as Army chief of staff after last week's crisis, announced new appointments to five key commands designed to consolidate the civilian Government's control over the Army.

Señor Borras said that General Raúl Schirmer will serve as deputy chief of staff of the Army, and that General Héctor Ríos Erenu, a civilian loyalist, will take over the troubled Third Army Corps in the province of Córdoba.

General Ríos Erenu was said to have been chosen especially to reassert discipline in the Córdoba garrison, which was reported to be the focus of an incipient rebellion against General Jorge Arguindegui, relieved as Army chief of staff last week.

Señor Horacio Jaunarena, the civilian Deputy Defence Minister,said that the changes inthe Army were made to "cut short a state of deliberationin the Army". (A "state of deliberation" is used in Argentine military terminology to mean political unrest inthe ranks.)

Political sources familiar with military thinking said that the latest changes had "brought the military situation under control," but added that unrest over the civilian Government's investigations into human rights abuses would continue.

A decree issued on Tuesday by the Alfonsin administration allowing servicemen to testify before civilian judges about the participation in what is called "the fight against subversion" during the 1970s was likely to aggravate the unrest.

Until now, military personnel called to testify before civilian judges in a number of cases had refused, saying they needed permission from their superiors. But the new decree eliminates this option.

Immigration will be Australia poll issue

The question of Asian immigration to Australia will almost certainly be a big election issue after an angry attack on the Liberal Opposition's stand on the question by Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, yesterday (Tony Duboudin writes).

Speaking during the immigration debate at the Labour Party's national conference in Canberra, Mr Hawke accused Mr Andrew Peacock, the Liberal Party leader, and Mr. Michael Hodgman, the spokesman on immigration, of trying to reopen an election issue based on racial prejudice.

Mexico denies attacks on refugee camps

Mexico City (AFP) – The Mexican Government has denied reports that Mexican Army units attacked camps of Guatemalan refugees inside its border. A Government spokesman said that the reports were "absurd" and a "misinterpretation" of the facts.

The Mexican Army and Navy, he said, were actually helping the Mexican Refugee Aid Commission to relocate Guatemalan families currently living in the border state of Chiapas.

Many Guatemalans have fled into Mexico in recent years to escape the violence which has raged in their country, leaving thousands dead of homeless.

● **GERMAN OFFER:** Chancellor Helmut Kohl reiterated here his country's willingness to attend a meeting in Costa Rica on the problems of Central America (Reuter reports). He told reporters on Wednesday that the meeting was set for September 21 and 22 in San José, involving foreign ministers from 21 countries.

They comprise the 10 European Community countries, Spain and Portugal, the five Central American countries and the four nations making up the Contadora group – Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela.

Review of surrogate birth ethics

From Diana Geddes
Paris

The French Government is considering setting up a top-level international conference of doctors, lawyers, scientists and philosophers to study the ethical and legal implications of the whole uncharted area of artificial insemination, surrogate mothers, test-tube babies and experimental use of foetuses.

It is already preparing legislation, which it hopes to introduce early next year, which would require the licensing of all sperm banks, test-tube baby centres and organizations involved in experiments on foetuses. It would also seek to regulate the experimental use of medication on human beings, according to a communiqué issued after yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

The communiqué said nothing about the case now before the courts of a young woman who is trying to retrieve her dead husband's frozen sperm from a sperm bank in order to have his baby.

The court hearing the case is due to deliver its judgment on August 1. The lawyer representing the Ministry of Justice has argued that the woman should not be permitted to have access to the sperm as it had not been left to her by her husband in any written will.

41 Pakistanis face conspiracy charge

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

The Pakistani martial law authorities are reported to have charged 41 people, all Pakistanis, with plotting to overthrow the Government with the assistance of the Libyan Government.

According to legal sources, only 17 of the 41 are held in Pakistani jails. The remaining 24 are said to be living in Libya, West Germany and Britain. The are charged in absentia with waging war against Pakistan and attempting to overthrow the federal and provincial governments.

Prison authorities have refused to confirm reports that the 17 accused have been held in jail for nearly three years without trial. It is expected, however, that the bringing of charges would pave the way for their trial before a special military court in the near future.

Many of the fugitives charged in absentia were freed from jail and deported to Damascus in 1981, after the hijackers of a Pakistani airliner demanded their release as the price for setting free the passengers and the hijacked aircraft. At that time, 54 people, all known supporters of the executed Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and his Pakistan People's Party, were flown out of the country.

The 17 people in Pakistan jails are facing charges of conspiring to overthrow the government with Libyan Government assistance, received between August and October, 1980, in the form of training and supply of arms and equipment. One of them is Kamran Haider Rizvi, a student, who has already been sentenced by a military court to 10 years' imprisonment for possessing anti-regime pamphlets and other material.

Meanwhile, in another case with Libyan connexions, a petition has been made to the Lahore High Court asking for more humane treatment for 20 prisoners allegedly kept in fetters in Rawalpindi jail.

Punjab trial of strength

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The Indian Government has no intention of relaxing its grip on the troubled state of Punjab sufficiently to allow Sikh protesters to march next week

The Sikh political party, Akali Dal, announced this week taht so-called "suicide squads" would converge on the Golden Temple of Amritsar to attempt to drive the soldiers out of it.

Soviet soldier flees

The West German Interior Minister yesterday confirmed a report that an unarmed 20-year-old Soviet soldier in uniform crossed the fortificatons along the East German frontier and fled into the Federal Republic on Tuesday (Michael Binyon writes from Bonn).

The junior nco got through the formidable barbed wire and alarm systems past East German border guards and arrived unharmed in Lower Saxony, according to the West German border guard. It is only the eighth time since 1953 that a Soviet soldier based in East Germany has succeeded in escaping to the West. The last such incident was in 1976.

11 accused in cooking oil case

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

A former member of the Spanish Parliament under Franco is among 11 businessmen and professional chemists charged with fraud and public health offences by the Madrid magistrate investigating the cooking oil tragedy.

All 11 were ordered to be detained by Señor Alfonso Barcala, the magistrate, who has indicted a total of 42 people. Public proceedings are unlikely before next year.

The former Franco MP, Señor Fernando Bau, aged 59, a Cátalan lawyer and owner of two cooking oil processing factories, is alleged to have treated consignments of the adulterated cooking oil later distributed by Raelca, a firm in the Madrid region raided by police after the first deaths from adulterated oil in 1981.

One of the coproprietors of Raelca, Señor Ramon Ferrero, has been freed by the magistrate on bail because he has already spent more than the statutory maximum of 30 months in jail awaiting trial.

More than 350 people, mainly in the Madrid area, have died during the past three years, and further 24,000 more been stricken by a wasting disease affecting muscles, the nervous system and the skin, which still baffles international experts

Meeting in Madrid last month, the experts repeated that they considered that adulterated cooking oil, which had been illegally imported into Spain, was the carrier, but admitted they still had not identified the toxic agent itself.

Experts from the United States and Italy dismissed a Spanish epidemiological study, leaked to the press by victim's organizations in May, which suggested the epidemic cold not be blamed on the adulterated oil. "Patchiness" among victims was typical of many food poisoning epidemics, the foreign experts contended. The study found that there were no victims in some areas where the oil was widely sold.

The Spanish Supreme Court has still to decide on an appeal from a lower court over the victims' demand that 10 senior officials responsible in 1981 for health, food and import policy should also be brought to trial.

Nine die as US plane crashes in Sicily

Rome (AFP) – A US military transport plane crashed in Sicily, killing all nine people on board shortly after take-off from the Sigonella air base. Eight of the dead were crew members. The plane was said to have been on its way to Nairobi. After take-off the pilot of the C141 Staflifter transport radioed that a fire had broken out in one of the plane's four engines.

First reports from the scene said the aircraft crashed as it was turning back into the landing circuit, bursting into flames on impact and then exploding.

Briton escapes from hospital

Sálonika (AP) – A British social worker, serving a jail sentence for car theft, has escaped from a hospital in this northern Greek town while being treated for depression, police said.

Peter William Bowden, aged 23, from Ealing, west London, jumped out a ground-floor windown of the Aghios Demetrios Hospital at dawn.

Killer dies in electric chair

Jackson, Georgia (AP) – Ivon Stanley, aged 28, convicted of murder, was electrocuted yesterday minutes after the US Supreme Court refused to hear his last appeal.

Evidence during his trial said the victim was beaten with a hammer and shovel, shot and then buried alive in a robbery involving $220 (about £150) and a car.

Order in court

Milan (AP)–A judge ordered that male and female defendants on trial on terrorism charges here be separated after receiving a report that two of them engaged in "sexually explicit activity in his courtroom. In June, the twin 10-month-old babies of two unmarried terrorists were baptized in jail.

Point taken

Taipei (Reuter) – Chinese and other Asians have flat noses because they eat too much salt, according to Dr Li Chin-feng for Taiwan's Food Industries Development Laboratory. He said excessive salt consumption affected growth and development of bone and cartilage, resulting in a low bridge to the nose.

Hua 'very ill'

Hongkong (AF) – The former Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mr Hua Guofeng, Mao's desegnated successor, is suffering from terminal cancer, the *Far Eastern Economic Review* reported. It added that he is under virtual house arrest on the outskirts of Peking.

Uganda murders

Kampala (AFP) – Thirteen people have been hacked to death by unknown assailants in two separate incidents west of Kampala. Nine of the victims were killed in two houses of one village.

Chile storms

Santiago (Reuter) – At least 49 people have been killed and 45 others are missing in storms which have battered Chile for 10 days. More than 80,000 people had to leave their homes.

Bangladesh poll

Dhaka (Reuter) – Bangladesh will hold parliamentary elections on December 8. The elections, originally planned for May 27, had been postponed.

Corsica bombs

Ajaccio, Corsica (AFP). – Twenty-seven bomb attacks were carried out overnight against homes owned by mainland French as well as French banks, offices and holiday venues.

All in the family

Jiddah (Reuter) – There are nearly five cars to a family in Saudi Arabia's opulent commercial capital of Jiddah, the highest such ratio in the world, according to a study published here.

13% FOR ABOLISHING THE GLC ELECTIONS. 69% AGAINST.

MOTION CARRIED?

The last MORI poll showed an overwhelming 69% of Londoners are against abolishing the GLC elections.

A fact that's been totally ignored by the Government in their bid to get rid of the GLC.

Two weeks ago, the Government's 'Paving Bill' went before the Lords.

The Lords defeated the Government's plans to scrap the elections.

Next week, the Bill goes before the Lords again.

Yet once again the Government are proposing to cancel the elections.

And once again, it will be before the House of Lords have had the chance to examine the main Abolition Bill.

The only difference is, the GLC councillors will be granted at least another year of office.

It isn't what the Lords wanted.

It isn't what the GLC want.

And it certainly isn't what the people of London want.

All they want is the chance to decide for themselves at the ballot box who's going to run London next year.

The Government won't give it to them.

Will the House of Lords? <u>SAY NO TO NO SAY.</u>

GLC COUNTY HALL, LONDON SE1

Longo quits Cabinet over Italian P2 scandal but protests innocence

From John Earle, Rome

Signor Pietro Longo, yielding to his critics in the P2 affair, resigned yesterday as Minister of the Budget in Signor Bettino Craxi's five-party Italian coalition.

His position became intolerable after a parliamentary commission of inquiry into the banned masonic lodge concluded that a list of 962 members was authentic. Although Signor Longon has always denied it, his name was on the list as holding membership card number 2223.

He has admitted having met, when the lodge was still active, the Venerable Grand Master, Licio Gelli, who escaped from a Swiss prison last August and is now said to be in Paraguay.

Signor Longo remains Secretary-General of the small Social Democrat Party. Signor Craxi has temporarily taken over the Budget Ministry, pending consultations with his coalition partners about putting new momentum into the Government's programme. The coalition – Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals – has run out of steam after being in office for 11 months.

The parliamentary commission, headed by Signora Tina Anselmi, a Christian Democrat, has handed its report after 30 months of investigation to the presidents of the two Houses of Parliament, who will have to decided when to debate it. The report decided that the list of names, found by magistrates at Signor Gelli's Tuscan villa near Arezzo, was authentic and reliable. The lodge had already been banned under the previous government of Signor Giovanni Spadolini as a subversive organization directed towards occupying and controlling the nerve centres of public life.

Signor Longo had kept public opinion guessing with a series of ambiguous statements in recent weeks about whether he would resign and, if so, under what conditions. True to form, his first remarks on emerging from a private meeting with Signor Craxi yesterday were: "I am exactly the same as before, I am stronger than before." He then spoke about doing his duty in "a situation which would otherwise have fallen to pieces, with the most grave results for our institutions".

His departure raises the question of the future of those who remained. They include a dozen MPs, one recently elected Christian Democrat member of the European Parliament, the Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry, a judge in the constitutional court and a number of officers in the armed forces.

Charges against churchmen dropped

Bacolod (AP) – A Philippine court has trhown out charges of illegal possession of explosives and rebellion against an Australian Roman Catholic Priest and six of his Filipino lay workers.

In his decision, Judge Rafael Vasquez of Kabankalan, a town near Bacolod and 345 miles south-east of Manila, also cancelled arrest warrants served on the Rev Brian Gore and the six laymen in September 1982.

Mr Vasquez's action came a little more than a week after another court dismissed multiple murder charges against father Gore, the six laymen and two other priests, a Filipino and the Rev Niall O'Brien of Dublin.

They all denied the charges.

After protracted negotiations the Government agreed to drop the charges on condition the two foreign priests leave the country. Father O'Brien left on Wednesday and father Gore, a native of Perth, Australia, is due to leave on Thursday.

Media man makes the most of the masses

From Our Own Correspondent Washington

ELECTION 84

While Mr Walter Mondale has been at home agonizing over whom to select as his vice-presidential running mate, President Reagan has been out on the stump doing what he does best – mixing with the masses before the full glare of television cameras.

In the past week, the President has joined stock car fans at Daytona International race track in Florida, posed for photographs with the country singer, Tammy Wynette, attended an Independence Day fête in Alabama, rolled up his sleeves with car workers in Michigan, conferred with lawyers in Texas, gone fishing with crabbers on Chesapeake Bay and strutted out with hikers at the Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky.

His perambulations around the country have shown the advantages which the incumbent President has over his challenger. The former can call on the full presidential regalia – Air Force One, Marine One (the presidential helicopter), the secret servicemen, the phalanx of press and the cheering, flag-waving crowds – to add lustre to his television appearances.

No one denies, however, that President Reagan manages to exploit the powers of incumbency better than any of his predecessors. He is always good on television and his many press aides make sure he receives maximum exposure wherever he goes.

Despite the relaxed, almost meandering, quality of his travels, he has carefully brought into focus the basic themes and strategies of the campaign he intends to wage against Mr Modale this autumn.

Everywhere he goes he spreads a message of optimism for the future; of a renewal of America's economic and military strength; of a return of patriotism and traditional values. He warns the crowds about the dangers of returning to the bankrupt policies of President Carter, and regularly attacks the liberal Democratic leadership of the House of Representatives for trying to thwart his programmes.

"This is a wonderful time to be alive", he told picnickers in Decatur, Alabama. "We are trying to create an economic climate for success" he told car workers at a General Motors plant soon after news of a big drop in unemployment during June had been announced.

In San Antonio, he proclaimed before the Texas Bar Association that the advance of totalitarianism had been checked and asked rhetorically: "How can anyone in the United States of America today be scared of anything?"

One of the aims of Mr Reagan's travels has been to woo white southern conservatives and blue-collar workers to his side. It was significant that he used his visit to Dixie to fire a broadside at the Rev Jesse Jackson, who has just returned from his controversial visit to Cuba.

The southern states are by tradition strongly Democratic, yet President Reagan managed to take most of them by a slender margin in 1980.


Regal and relaxed: Mr Reagan in masterful mood.

DeLorean to claim he was victim of a 'sting'

From Ivor Davis Los Angeles

John Delorean, the car manufacturer on trial for alleged drugs offences, is expected to claim that he was the victim of a government "Sting", and was no a desperate man who willingly got involved in a multi-million dollar cocaine smuggling racket to save his ailing Ulster company.

Although his defence team would not give anything away, it is likely that Mr Delorean will be the star witness for the defence

But before any witnesses for the defence are called Mr Deloreans lawyers will try to persuade judge Robert Takasugi to dismiss the case. On Wednesday they filed a 14-page document declaring that the prosecution has failed miserably in proving its case and asking the judge to dismiss all charges.

However it is unlikely the judge will agree. Request for dismissal on the grounds of insufficient evidence is a routine procedure in a trial like this.

Before the tial began, the presecution said that 90 per cent of its case would contain the dozens of secretly-recorded audio and video tapes made during an undercover investigation.

The jury has seen the most puclicized of the tapes showing Mr Delorean drinking a champagne toast as he sat with a case full of cocaine.

Minister dismisses Nkomo court threat

From Jan Raath, Harare

Mr Simbi Mubako, Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, gave no indication yesterday the he would be taking seriously a threat by Mr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of Zapu, to take the Government to court for restricting the minority party's activities.

Amid often rowdy scenes in the House of Assembly on Wednesday, when Zapu and Government backbenchers attempted to shout each other down, Mr Nkomo accused the Government of putting Zapu completely out of action in the Midlands and Mashonaland West provinces.

He alleged that Zapu's offices in the provinces had been closed since the violence that left at least six people dead and hundreds injured two weeks ago in demonstrations by supporters of the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

"We have not seen the order which provides for this in the law," he said. "These things should not be done because somebody feels like doing so." If the restrictions were not lifted "we will have to appeal to our courts to intervene".

Mr Mubako, however, told reporters yesterday that the decision to stop party meetings lay in his discretion as the Minister of Home Affairs to approve applications for political meetings.

The state of emergency, which Mr Mubako told the House he would be seeking to renew next week, requires that political parties apply for permission to hold public meetings. Mr Kkomo would not succeed in any court action, he said.

Zimbabwe farmers say grain price rise too low

Zimbabwean farmers reacted unenthusiastically this week to a 29 per cent increase in the price of maize announced by the Government, expressing doubt that it would return the country to self sufficiency (Jan Raath writes from Harare).

"It may be enough for a good rainy season," said Mr Bud Whittaker, the chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association. He was leaving the Parliament buildings on Tuesday after Senator Denis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture had announced the increase by £24 to £1,080.

In this third year of a crippling drought, the country has produced only 700,000 of the 1.2 million tonnes that Zimbabweans eat every year. The balance will have to be imported

When Senator Norman made the announcement, which was greeted by a chorus of "not enough" by the 10 white farmers in the House of Assembly, he described the new price as "fair".

A statement issued later in the day by the Commercial Farmers' Union said the increase was "disappointing" and that it was "questionable whether the increased price will be sufficient to increase plantings to the required level".

Police set to continue Cape squatter raids

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg

Hundreds of blacks are living in the open after a further series of raids on squatter camps in the Cape Peninsula in which hundreds of flimsy shelters have been torn down by officials.

Mr Oliver Memani, a squatter's leader, said yesterday: "I really don't know how a so-called Christian Government can *demolish* the homes of suffering people, with police and inspectors carrying guns as if we were terrorists.

Mr Tino Bezuidenhout, of the Department of Cooperation and Development, disclosed that a total of 8,597 squatter homes in the Cape Peninsula were destroyed in the first six months of this year, a massive increase on the total of 6,448 during the whole of last year.

The figures prompted Mr Ken Andrew, opposition Progressive Federal Party MP for a Cape Town constituency, to say: "People who cause this to happen must be drunk with power and to have lost all sense of human worth."

Britain to get more NZ butter

British supermarkets will have a supply of cheap New Zealand butter on their shelves at least until the end of 1986, with the issue this week of the necessary import regulation by the European Commission. Under its 83,000 tonnes can be brought into the Community this year, a further 81,000 tonnes next year and 79,000 in 1986.

There has been strong opposition by other countries to allowing New Zealand to continue to send its butter to Britain.

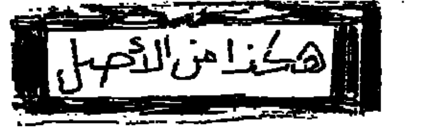
Rhine soldiers sentenced for drug offences

Verden (Reuter) – Eight soldiers of the British Army of the Rhine were dismissed the service yesterday and given periods of detention after pleading guilty at a court martial to possessing drugs.

Lance-Corporal Brian Kirby, aged 23, from Salford in Lancashire, was reduced to the rank of trooper and given a year's detention for possessing cannabis resin and LSD; Lance-Corporal Anthony James Parkinson, also aged 23, from Bolton in Lancashire, was reduced to trooper and given seven months' detention for posessing cannabis resin; Trooper David Hobson, aged 21, from Manchester, was given nine months' detention for possessing cannabis resin and LSD; Lance-Corporal Steven Paul Kershaw, aged 25, from Rochdale, was reduced to trooper and given seven months detention for possessing cannabis resin.

Trooper Duncan Everett, aged 21, of Ashton-under-Lyne, was given six months for posessing cannabis and cannabis resin; Trooper Colin Paul Bickerton, aged 20, from Runcorn, Cheshire, received six months for possessing cannabis and cannabis resin; Trooper Thomas Clifford Headon, aged 23, from Liverpool, wsa given 112 days detention for possessing cannabis; and Trooper Steven Buchanan, aged 22, from Manchester, was dismissed the service and given 56 days' detention for possession of LSD.

All the men are from the 14th/20th King's Hussars. The sentences are subject to confirmation by the brigade commander.



THE ARTS

Concerts

LMP/Blech
Queen Elizabeth Hall

The queuing, hand-shaking and embracing went on for 10 minutes into concert time; the standing ovations, speeches and giving of gifts continued for a good 15 minutes afterwards. It was the farewell concert to mark the end of Harry Blech's 35 years as musical director of the London Mozart Players, and Wednesday night was Mr Blech's 344th South Bank concert.

Such is the consistency, the assurance, the sense of solid achievement which pervades every one of the Players' concerts now, that it is difficult to believe that, when they were founded in 1949, they were pioneers in British chamber orchestral repertoire. It is worth remembering, too, that as well as providing generous platforms for many young soloists and orchestral players, it was the LMP who made it their business to take programmes to the provinces at a time when many an other London orchestra was dragging its feet.

It was doubtless all this, as much as the three last symphonies of Haydn, Mozart and Schubert chosen by Mr Blech as his *envoi*, which drew the loyal applause of a packed Queen Elizabeth Hall. And that very loyalty has inevitably had its own cumulative effect on the orchestra's playing: the strings responded to their genial kapellmeister, hand on hip, with warmth and ease in Haydn's Symphony No 104, reluctant to look overlong in the highways and byways of its invention, eager to shine above the woodwind with a clear conscience in the slow movement.

A new exuberance came upon them in the Schubert Great C major, perhaps because it led to the evening's true festivities, or perhaps simply because the work's authority, conviction and comparative lack of ambiguity encourages an unparticularized buoyancy of mood. At the centre of the evening stood the "Jupiter" Symphony: Mozart, in the hands of his Players, the same yesterday, today and for ever – or at least until Jane Glover gets her hands around the baton next season.

Hilary Finch

LSO/Armstrong and soloists
Barbican

On the surface there was a catchpenny air about the LSO's opera concert at The Barbican on Wednesday. The title of the evening, "Golden Moments from Italian Opera", could have been borrowed from some musty playbill. Even more curious was the engagement of Mr Christopher Cazenove as the narrator to stitch those Moments together. Cazenove's complete inability to pronounce even the simplest names of the Italian repertoire correctly, coupled with his generally philistine approach to matters, puts him well in the running for the Least Necessary Engagement of The Year award for the present concert season. But he was, of course, only standing in for the previously announced Michael York.

Musically matters were on a much higher level. The LSO brought in Richard Armstrong from the WNO, who has total sympathy with the nineteenth century Italian repertoire, and with him four soloists much admired by Coliseum audiences: Rosalind Plowright and Charles Craig were joined by Jean Rigby and Neil Howlett fresh from ENO's highly successful American tour.

It was fairly clear that the evening was built around Miss Plowright, who received almost twice the stage time of her partners. It has been a good year for her, starting from the *Trovatore* recording made in Rome last January with Giulini. Leonora is a role she has well and truly under the belt now as she showed in the Act IV duet, with di Luna, "*Mira di acerbe lacrime*", which found Neil Howlett in dark and powerful voice.

The quality Rosalind Plowright brings to the stage with her new-found confidence, apart from a soprano of extraordinary compass, is that of emotional intensity. She can come into an aria such as Manon Lescaut's "Sola, perduta, abandonata" and make it sound as though she had been involved with the role all evening. She does, though, need strong singers by her side: Jean Rigby was overwhelmed in the "L'amo come il fulgor" duet from *La Gioconda*.

Richard Armstrong was the dapper conductor, happy even in such a popular programme apart from some fluffs in "The Dance of the Hours" and well aware that he could work the LSO at full throttle with such sturdy soloists.

John Higgins

Takacs Quartet
Wigmore Hall

No reservations: the Takács Quartet, prizewinners at Evian and Portsmouth and regular visitors to the Wigmore Hall over the last few years, are a very fine ensemble indeed. The sound is rich, the tuning clean enough for Haydn, the rhythmic attack fierce enough for Bartók, the warmth and sense of line ample enough for Dvorak.

But there were a few puzzles along the way, mainly concerned with tiny points of balance and dynamics. It is admirable for the leader, Gábor Takács-Nagy, to restrain himself when he does not have the most prominent material, but there was an odd tendency for all the players to recede to nothing when they did not have the leading melody.

The point of the serene variations in Haydn's Op 77 No 2 is not to let us hear the tune over and over again, it is to let us hear the decorations, which were at times quite inaudible. Similarly in the second movement of Bartók's Fourth Quartet, the violins' puctuation needs to bite through the texture. Some phrases I could not hear at all.

Allied to this was a tendency to play fast and loose with some markings. Pehaps my version of the Haydn is inauthentic, but I thought he wrote a witty fortissimo, followed by pianissimo, followed by a dramatic pause before the first movement recapitulation begins. The Takács played both gestures fortissimo, and missed the joke. So too in the first movement of the Bartók: it hung together superbly, until at the end the piano punctuations of the forte theme were so soft as to vanish.

Nicholas Kenyon

Cinema

As fresh as the day it was written

The King and Mr Bird
ICA (from July 20)

The Fourth Man (18)
Classic, Chelsea; Screen-on-the-Hill

Lightning
National Film Theatre



Torment of the novelist: Jeroen Krabbe in "The Fourth Man".

Charming, witty and sparkling with life, The King and Mr Bird is the work of one of the few still active representatives of the enchanted generation that dominated the French cinema in the late thirties and forties. Paul Grimault was born in 1905, studied applied arts, and started his career designing furniture. He moved on to an advertising agency where his fellow employees included Jean Anouilh and the future screenwriter Jean Aurenche. When they joined in the activities of the "Groupe Octobre", an anarchistic experimental theatre and literary group, the Grimault gang also acquired the brothers Jacques and Pierre Prévert, poets and surrealists.

In the early thirties the group, further augmented by Marcel Carné and Jacques Brunius, established a studio to make advertising films. Grimault definitely committed himself to animated film making after 1936, when he established a cartoon studio, "Les Gémaux", in partnership with André Sarrut. The reputation he rapidly earned as one of the finest animation artists in Europe was sustained after the war with films like *L'Epouvantail*, *Le Voleur de paratonnerres* and *Le petit soldat*.

A characteristic of Grimault's work was his emphasis on the scenario, and on these three films he worked variously with Jean Aurenche and Jacques Prévert, who between them were associated as writers with practically every French film of note over two decades, and must be rated among the most significant figures of the classic French film.

The King and Mr Bird is the outcome of a collaboration with Prévert on a project that was initiated 38 years ago. After *Le petit soldat* Grimault and Prévert decided that they would like to work together again, and embarked on a feature length cartoon based on Hans Andersen's *The Shepherdess and the Chimney Sweep*. In preparation they spent a year writing and sketching ideas for a film which eventually wandered a long from its original source.

When much of the film was already shot, Grimault quarreled with his producers and left Les Gemaux to form his own studio. The film was finished by others, released as *La bergère et le ramponeur*, and promptly won the Jury Grand Prix at the Venice Festival of 1952. Although the film became an instant classic of the animation repertory, Grimault repudiated it totally and began an unsuccessful action against the company. He and Prévert remained inconsolable for the loss of their film.

Ten years later, when the rights expired, Grimault was finally able to buy back his film. Another 13 years passed however, bringing Grimault into his seventies, before he was able to raise sufficient money to remake the film to his own design. Prévert rejoined the project with his old enthusiasm; and though he was never to see the finished film, he continued to work on it until the time of his death in 1977. From the 62-minute film released in 1952, the collaborators salvaged some 42 minutes which they recognized as their own; and proceeded to shoot as much new footage again to realize their own first conception.

Now renamed *Le Roi et l'oiseau* to avoid confusion with the repudiated version, the film finally emerged in Paris in 1980 and soon afterwards won the Prix Delluc.

What is most remarkable in *The King and Mr Bird* is there is no sign of the quarter of a century hiatus in the production of this difinitive version. Everything matches: material shot on the old three-negative Technicolour process blends perfectly with the new Eastman Colour shooting. None of the graphic work has dated; and everything is consolidated by a sympathetic new score by the Polish composer Wojciech Kilar, best known for his work with Wajda and Zanussi. Only the songs are retained from the Joseph Kosma's memorable 1952 score, which was presumably insufficient for the longer version of the film.

Prévert shared with Grimault not only a taste for poetry, talking animals, fairy tales and fun, but also the anarchy and passionate belief in liberty that was inherent in the surrealist experience which they had both shared. The story describes the revolution of Mr Bird, the champion of freedom, against the King, symbol of oppression, who seeks to steal the little sheperdess from her true love.

The palace that provides the setting for the drama is a marvellous invention, a mountain top folly that might have been built by Mad Ludwig with help from Le Corbusier and thefts from Venice and Fritz Lang's *Metropolis*. A voice in the lift that rockets up through its 96 floors announces each in turn as if it were a department store: "... state prisons, summer prisons, winter prisons.

The characters, the comedy, the touches of romantic melancholy all evoke memories of Prévert's cinema. It is a nostalgia that enriches the film's texture, even for those who cannot know its origin, but simply yield to the charm and magic and humour of Grimault's undating moral fairytale.

Combining a lot of sex and a little art, in his earlier *Turkish Delight* and *Spetters*, The Dutch director Paul Verhoeven discovered a lucrative formula. In The Fourth Man the arty – in the form of a lot of fantasy and dream sequences – rather overwhelms the sexy, even though the film is adapted from a book by Gerard Reve, a Dutch homosexual novelist known for his desire to shock the bougeoisie.

The central charater, actually called Gerard Reve, is a discontented gay novelist. Alone one night in a strange town where he has gone to lecture, he surprises himself by sleeping with a beautiful woman. Afterwards he stays on in hopes of seducing her fiance; but learns with growing terror that all the former bed-fellows of this true *femme fatale* have met abrupt and terrible ends.

The misogynist castration symbolism is all too obvious, and the visions and dream sequences (including erotic fantasies of the crucifixion) are heavy handed; but the film has pace, a professional look and a good central performance, at once tormented and comic, by Jeroen Krabbe.

The Mikio Naruse season at the National Film Theatre continues throughout the month, and this week includes Lightning, made in 1952. The story is by Fumiko Hayashi, but is central to Naruse's own dark vision of the family as an inescapable trap, devised out of affection, jealousy, obligation, deceit, resentment.

Here the story is about a woman whose three daughters and four sons, all from different fathers, accommodate themselves in different ways to the snares of home and marriage. It gave Naruse the opportunity to sketch four of his best portraits of women; to explore, in unemphatic detail the atmospheres of lower middle class life; and to end with a touching scene of the resignation and reconcilliation which offsets the pervading pessimism of this singular Japanese master.

David Robinson

Television

Hip hop, ooh-ah

Hip hop might have been expressly designed for consumption by Arena (BBC2), so flamboyantly mindless are its already codified forms. *Arena*, on the other hand, might have been expressly designed to celebrate hip hop: no other series is so perfectly attuned to socio-artistic fads. Egged on by the ever-eager *Radio Times* which itself had drawn support from a judgment by the New York *Village Voice* ("could be considered the most significant artistic achievement of the decade"), last night's breathless programme implied that for young blacks in the Bronx the millennium had arrived.

We were introduced first to the prophets of this millennium (the doggerel-spouting Cassius Clay among them) and then to its current high priest, a ruminative creature in black leather plumage whose odyssey from gang warfare, via a trip back to his Zulu roots, had led him to preach the virtues of pacific musical fantasy. A DJ called Gary Byrd told us the tale, matching his tirelessly near-rhyming couplets to a throbbing background beat: "And so it became hip to hop/In the land known as Planet Rock."

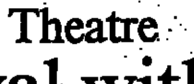
Dwellers on Planet Rock are easily recognizable. They are often to be seen on pavements, body-popping (see the *RT* for a definition) to the sound of their ghetto-blasters (see ditto). At moments of extreme exaltation they spin on their heads, all four limbs whirling spiderishly in the air. They make their music out of other people's music, shoving pairs of records rhythmically back against the needle to release rasping bursts of sound. Fantastic? Well, moderately.

The social component in *Arena*'s message was well-worn but still worth repeating. A teenage graffiti artist gazed at the barbed wire fences the authorities had erected round their precious trains: "When I see this it burns me up, so I *want* to go out and paint".

Painting, popping, rapping and scratching had apparently reduced the crime rate and greatly increased the self-respect of the young, which could only be a good thing. It would be interesting to see a grown-up programme about it, minus the partisan gush and the ooh-ah Star Wars photography.

Poor Little Rich Girls (ITV) has been cooked up "from an idea by Maria Aitken and Jill Bennett" for those who like that sort of thing. The in-group reference to Miss Bennett's wonderful performance as Hedda Gabler six years ago was a rather unfortunate note to sound in the context of this up-market sit-com. Telephone bills (groans!). Husbands (tee hee!). Pet snakes (ho ho!). Busted zips (titter!). Phooey!

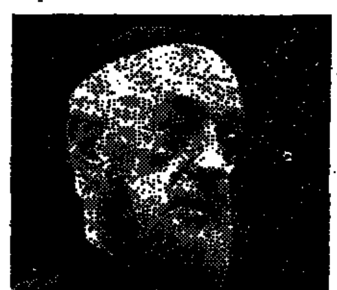
Michael Church



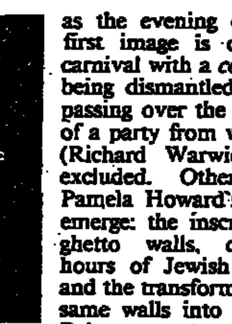
Theatre

A robust revival with new dignity

The Merchant of Venice
Chichester



Alec Guinness as Shylock



Patrick Garland's outgoing production as Chichester's artistic director is characteristic of his ability to combine thoughtful and innovative workmanship with this theatre's ingrained policy of popular classics and star casting.

As the star in question is Alec Guinness (playing Shylock for the first time since his student days) you would expect the Garland equation to work out in that department. Less predictably, it also operates throught the rest of the play.

The immediate impression is one of a picturesque revival, played in glowing Elizabethan costume, and glossing over the moral ambiguitites to present a story of true love and honourable friendship rewarded.

You then begin to notice certain telltale elements that assume increasing importance as the evening develops. The first image is of a Venetian carnival with a *commedia* stage being dismantled and maskers passing over the set at the end of a party from which Antonio (Richard Warwick) has been excluded. Other details of Pamela Howard's set begin to emerge: the inscription on the ghetto walls, decreeing the hours of Jewish confinement; and the transformation of those same walls into the garden of Belmont.

In place of the usual environmental contrasts, in other words, Mr Garland presents a facade of Renaissance Italy in the perspective of classical Rome, thus bringing a new dignity to the trial scene

With memories of some recent fairy tale Portias, Joanna McCullum at first provokes sheer disbelief: a statuesque great lady, snubbing her maid (Jane Carr), and patronizing her suitors like an embryonic Margaret Dumont. Then the penny drops. Not for nothing does Bassanio liken her to Cato's daughter; you see her true classical mettle with the announcement of Antonio's peril.

The other major surprise is David Yelland's reclamation of Bassanio from a sponging opportunist into a fitting mate for this imperious lady. This is not a whitewash job. Mr Yelland puts his first shamefaced plea for money with his back to Antonio: thereafter he presents a man governed by powerful generous impulses:

The world conjured up by the Venetian and Belmont groups, and powerfully intensified by soaring cadences from the *Monteverdi Vespers*, is self contained, with no place for Shylock. And the central element in Guinness' performance is its sense of exclusion.

Like other Shylocks, he shows the Christians a public mask; in his case, an unusually affable and modest one. At danger points his face turns stoney with eyes burning into the enemy. Elsewhere he conveys a continuous sense of inner foreboding. The crack, when it comes after the departure of Jessica, is tremendous. He hugs himself, wailing, descends to his knees to give thanks for Antonio's ruin, and then abandons language altogether to push away the bad news with his arms.

At the trial scene the mask is back on. He allows himself one fearsome gesture – placing his ear next to Antonio's heart before preparing to plunge the knife into it.

There are some dead spots in the show: notably some poor verse speaking by the younger Venetians.

Otherwise it is a revival that reconciles the play's elements as well as any I have seen

Irving Wardle

No double jeopardy in review of acquittal on appeal

Regina v Bournemouth Crown Court, Ex parte Weight

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Scarman and Lord Brightman

[Speeches delivered July 12]

Where the appellants were convicted by a magistrates' court of obstructing a police officer in the execution of his duty and appealed against their convictions to the crown court and the judge wrongly stopped the proceedings and allowed the appeals, orders by the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division of certiorari quashing the crown court's order and mandamus ordering the rehearing of the appeals did not put the appellants in double jeopardy and were validly made.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by Robert Mackay and Gillian Hausamann from the order of the Divisional Court (Lord Justice Ackner and Mr Justice Taylor) on January 27, 1984 (*The Times*, February 15, 1984) granting the prosecutor, Mr Brian Weight, Chief Constable of Dorset, judicial review of the decision of Bournemouth Crown Court (Judge Macdonald) to allow two appeals against conviction.

Mr John Spokes, QC and Mr John Aspinall for the appellants; Mr Anthony Scrivener, QC and Mr Steven Whitaker for the prosecutor.

LORD FRASER said that the irregularity that had led to the quashing of the crown court's order had been that the judge had prematurely stopped the proceedings before the main prosecution witness, the police officer whom the appellants were charged with obstructing, had completed his evidence in chief and had allowed the appeals.

The police officer had seen the appellants walking along a street and had noticed what he thought was a record or records tucked down inside the appellant Mackay's trousers. He had asked Mackay what it was, and Mackay had tried to run away.

The appellant Hausamann, on Mackay's instructions, had tried to run away with the officer's briefcase. After a struggle, the officer, with the help of some members of the public, had succeeded in detaining the appellants, and as soon as he had done so he had said to them: "You are being arrested on suspicion of theft".

The judge had thought, quite wrongly, that in order to constitute an arrest it was necessary for the person concerned to be told in words that he was being arrested. To constitute a lawful arrest, he must normally be told the reason for his arrest at the time of the arrest itself or as soon as possible thereafter, but the arrest itself could be effected without any words being spoken.

The judge had ruled that no arrest had been made before the struggle had taken place and that the appeals must be allowed.

The appellants conceded that he had been in error in his view of the law and that, from the prosecutor's point of view, there had been a breach of the rules of natural justice.

The appellants submitted that they had been tried before a court (the crown court) that had jurisidiction to try them, that had accepted jurisdiction so as to put them in jeopardy, that had embarked on hearing the case on its merits and that had unambiguously acquitted them. Against an acquittal in such circumstances, they said, there was a well-established principle that the prosecutor had no right of appeal, except under certain statutory exceptions none of which applied here, and they referred to the maxim *nemo debet bis vexari pro una et eadem causa*.

There were two answers. Both depended essentially on the fact that the procedure in the crown court was not a trial by a court of first instance but an appeal. The fact that it was by way of rehearing of the case, and that it was a rehearing on the evidence, did not distinguish it in any relevant respect from the more usual procedure of rehearing on documents that was followed in ordinary civil appeals.

The first answer was that, although the crown court had embarked on a rehearing on the merits, it had never completed the rehearing. The judge had stopped it before the evidence had been complete, and the consequence was that there had been no decision on the merits. Accordingly, it fell into the same class as *R v Ridgway* ((1822) 1 D & R 132), where Mr Justice Bayley had said, at p 139:

"I am of opinion that the conviction in this case was improperly quashed, and that it is our duty to send the appeal back to the court of quarter sessions, in order that it may be heard there upon the merits."

The statement was in principle applicable in the circumstances of the present case: see also *R v Clare Justices* ([1905] 2 IR 510) to the same effect.

The appellants had submitted that once the court, being properly constituted, had started to hear the evidence the proceedings could not be a nullity, with the consequence that the accused was in jeopardy and a decision for acquittal could not be quashed. They had relied on *R v Middlesex Quarter Sessions (Chairman), Ex parte Director of Public Prosecutions* ([1952] 2 QB 758).

That case had been concerned, however, with a trial on indictment at quarter sessions, that is with a trial in a court of first instance, and not with procedure at quarter sessions sitting as an appellate tribunal. It was of no assistance in the present appeal.

In the *Middlesex* case the jury had returned a verdict of "not guilty by direction" and it was held that that verdict could not be quashed. In the present case the court of first instance had found the appellants guilty and an appeal against that decision had been allowed by the crown court, but there had never been a decision or finding of acquittal by any court.

Whatever the position might be at a trial before a court of first instance, when it came to procedure before quarter sessions sitting as an appeal court there was a clear distinction of principle between allowing an appeal against conviction after proceedings in which all the available evidence, so far as it was in the opinion of quarter sessions admissible, had been heard, and allowing it after proceedings that had been prematurely aborted, without all the available and admissible evidence having been heard, because of a ruling by the court on a preliminary point.

The former was not liable to be quashed. The latter, which was the present case, was liable to be quashed on the grounds stated in *Ridgway* and *Clare Justices*.

The second answer to the argument for the appellants was that the appellants would not be put in jeopardy, in the relevant sense, by a further rehearing by the crown court.

The reason had been explained by Lord Justice Donaldson in *R v Wolverhampton Crown Court, Ex parte Crofts* ([1983] 1 WLR 204, 207) where after referring to the "overriding principle of English law that no one should be put in peril of conviction twice in respect of the same offence" he had gone on to say:

"For my part I accept that that principle is one of the most important principles of English criminal law and that if there is a conflict between that principle and the principle that courts will intervene in order to quash the decisions of inferior courts which are obtained by fraud, it is the former principle (that no one should be put in peril twice) which should prevail.

"But in my judgment that does not apply where a court is concerned with an acquittal by a crown court on appeal from justices, for this reason. If the crown court decision is quashed, and this will only occur when it is the beneficiary of the crown court's decision who has been guilty of the fraud, the result will be not that the defendant is twice put in peril, but that he remains convicted as a result of the first and only occasion upon which he was put in peril."

Lord Justice Donaldson had referred to decisions obtained by fraud no doubt because on the facts of that case the appellants had succeeded in obtaining a decision of the crown court in their favour by perjury. But his reasoning seemed to his Lordship to be equally applicable to decisions that were quashed on other grounds.

Moreover, as Lord Brightman had pointed out during the argument, there would be no question of double jeopardy if the Divisional Court's orders of certiorari and mandamus took effect, because the appellants were under no obligation to pursue their appeal before the reconstituted crown court.

Whether they chose to do so or not, the only conviction against them for this offence would be the original conviction in the magistrates' court, given on the only occasion when they had been put in peril. That conviction would stand unless it was quashed, and, if the appellants chose to pursue their appeal to the reconstituted crown court, they would not be in peril of any other conviction on this offence. The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Diplock, Lord Keith, Lord Scarman and Lord Brightman agreed.

Solicitors: Bower Cotton & Bower for Andrews McQueen & Co, Bournemouth; Sharpe, Pritchard & Co for Mr M J Davies, Dorchester.

Leave to appeal from consent order

Toleman v Toleman

A former husband was granted leave to appeal out of time from a consent order transferring proceeds of sale of the former matrimonial home to the wife where she had remarried three months after stating, in answer to a request prior to the making of the order to disclose her intentions, that marriage was not contemplated.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Mr Justice Park) held on July 11 that *Jenkins v Livesey (The Times*, December 22, 1983) where leave to appeal from a consent order had been refused, was distinguishable as there had been no obligation in that case for the wife disclose her intention to remarry.

MR JUSTICE PARK, giving the judgment of the court, said that the issue in the appeal would be not so much whether the effect of the order had been altered by an event supervening after the consent order had been made, but whether the inference could safely and properly be drawn from the known facts that, at the time the order was made, the wife had misled the husband when, through her counsel, she gave the assurance about her intention not to remarry. That was a question which could only be resolved by the court after evidence had been given before the judge.

Separate offences

Johnston v Over

It was a matter of fact whether two separate offences under section 143 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 arising out of the use of two vehicles were committed on the same occasion for the purpose of endorsing penalty points under the Transport Act 1981, but it was proper to say that two offences of using two vehicles on the road without a policy of third party insurance contrary to section 143, where the two vehicles were used by the defendant for stripping parts from one vehicle to repair the other, were offences committed on the same occasion.

Accordingly, the number of penalty points endorsed should not exceed the highest number that would be endorsed on the conviction of one of those offences, the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Webster) said on July 5 allowing an appeal by the defendant, George Edward Johnston, by way of case stated against a decision of Gwent Justices who had held that the two vehicles were not being used on the same occasion.

Court has power to order lecturers to identify photographs

Harrington v North London Polytechnic and Another

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson

[Judgment delivered July 12]

The Court of Appeal, dismissing appeals by 14 lecturers of the North London Polytechnic against an order of Mr Justice Mars-Jones requiring them to identify students who had illegally tried to prevent the plaintiff, Mr Patrick Harrington, from entering the polytechnic, held that there was jurisdiction for making such an order.

However the question of whether the order should be discharged as being contrary to public policy was adjourned for decision by the judge.

One of the 14 lecturers, Esther Saraga, withdrew from the appeal.

Mr Stephen Sedley, QC and Mr Andrew Nicol for Clare Goymer, Margaret Metcalf, Ronald Swithenbank and Susan Wright; Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC and Mr Alan Newman for Francis Pickering, Trevor Joscelyne, Michael Newman, Sheila Maylett and Denis Juddy; Mr Andrew Hillier for Paul Corrigan, Noel Parry, Kevin Fitzgerald, and Dorothy Sefton-Green; Mr A J McGregor for the polytechnic; Mr John Deby, QC and Mr Cleveland Butterfield for Mr Harrington.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, delivering the judgment of the court, said that Mr Patrick Harrington was a student at the polytechnic where other students took exception to his attending on account of his political views and affiliations and a picket was organized to prevent him doing so.

On April 12 Mr Harrington issued a writ naming the polytechnic as the first defendant and Mr Steve Phillip as the second defendant. Mr Phillip was said to be sued "on his own behalf and on behalf of all other students or members of the first defendant who have participated in the Socialist Worker Student Society's organized picket against the plaintiff." By that writ he claimed damages and injunctive relief against both defendants.

On April 25, 1984 Mr Justice Popplewell granted the plaintiff an injunction against Mr Phillip, both in his personal and in his representative capacity. It restrained him whether by himself, or in combination with any other students or persons who were members of the polytechnic from assaulting or molesting or interfering or attempting to interfere in any way with the contractual right of the plaintiff to attend and listen to lectures at the polytechnic's premises or to have access to any part of the premises normally accessible to students.

On May 1 an unlawful picket of students physically prevented the plaintiff from obtaining access to the polytechnic in breach of that injunction. Photographs were taken of some of the students involved, some of whom might be students of the polytechnic and might be in the class of which Mr Phillip was the representative defendant.

There was an application to Mr Justice Mars-Jones by the plaintiff on May 10, for an order committing "persons unknown" to prison for breach of the order of Mr Justice Popplewell. That application was refused.

Next day the plaintiff made a further application to Mr Justice Mars-Jones designed, *inter alia*, to enable the plaintiff to identify the individuals in the photographs. That application was granted.

Between May 14 and 18, 1984 the polytechnic attempted to secure identifications of the people in the photographs. The governors, on legal advice, took the view, which they communicated to the staff, that the staff would be in contempt of court if they intentionally failed or refused to identify persons shown in the photographs who were known to them. In order to facilitate identification, the polytechnic summoned meetings of the staff, supplied forms of affidavit for completion by them and further secured the presence of a commissioner of oaths.

At those meetings 22 members of the staff completed and swore affidavits. None was able to identify anyone shown on the photographs and it was accepted that those affidavits were truthful.

However, a much larger number of staff completed the affidavits in blank or endorsed them with a claim to further time to take legal advice.

All that was reported to Mr Justice Mars-Jones on May 21, 1984, when he made an order requiring 14 named members of staff to swear affidavits setting out whether or not they could identify persons in the photographs and to attend before the judge for the purposes of being cross-examined on oath on the affidavits.

They promptly applied to have the order discharged, but on May 25 the judge refused the application. It was from that refusal that the staff now appealed. The polytechnic adopted a neutral attitude.

The basis of the application to discharge the order was twofold, namely (a) that there was no jurisdiction to make it and (b) that it would be contrary to public policy to make it, because it would damage the special relationship between the students and the staff if they were required to identify students who had sought to prevent the plaintiff entering the polytechnic.

The judge seemed to have considered that the jurisdiction point was not open to argument, the order of May 21 being merely ancillary to the order of May 11.

In that he was mistaken. The order of May 11 was addressed to the polytechnic, which was a party to the action. Accordingly it did not directly bind the staff, albeit they were under a duty to refrain from knowingly aiding and abetting a breach of it. The order of May 21, by contrast, was addressed to them and directly bound them.

While there was a public interest in achieving justice between disputing parties, there was also a public interest in not involving third parties if that could be avoided. It was the resolution of that conflict which gave rise to the "mere witness" rule which was considered in *Norwich Pharmacal Co v Customs and Excise* ([1974] AC 133).

That rule was stated by Lord Kilbrandon (at p203) as being that "You cannot get discovery against someone who has no connexion with the litigious matters other than that he might be called as a witness either to testify or to produce documents at the trial".

For the members of staff it was submitted that that was their position. They did not witness the events of May 1 and they were not concerned with those events. That was a superficially an attractive argument, but the court did not think that it would withstand analysis.

The plaintiff's cause of action against the polytechnic was for discovery. It had already been determined by the court that the polytechnic was liable to give discovery and an order had been made. The order required the polytechnic to disclose all relevant information in its possession and, for that purpose, information in the hands and minds of its servants and agents, as such, was the information and was in the possession of the polytechnic.

There was clear authority in *Dummer v Chippenham Corporation* ((1807) 14 Vesey 245) that servants of a corporation could be required to give discovery on behalf of the corporation and were not to be regarded as mere witnesses. The court did not regard it as an extension, but rather the application of the same principle, to order agents of a corporation to make similar disclosure.

The court accepted that such agents should normally be given an opportunity of being heard before any order for discovery was made against them, although in exceptional circumstances an *ex parte* order might be justified, leaving it to them to apply to discharge it. Such circumstances did not exist in the present case and to that extent there was an irregularity.

The present position was that the court was satisfied that there was jurisdiction to make an order against the 14 lecturers as agents of the polytechnic who were in possession of knowledge and that *prima facie* such an order should be made if it was necessary for the achievement of justice.

What remained to be decided was whether there were any considerations, whether of public policy or otherwise, which would require the court to refrain from exercising its jurisdiction to make an order for discovery, or, since the order had already been made, would require the court to discharge that order. Mr Justice Mars-Jones adjourned consideration of that aspect to a later date. At that further hearing the argument on public policy would begin.

Solicitors: Bindman & Partners; Hodge Jones & Allen; Mr Hugh Pierce; Bartletts, De Reya; Sempik & Co.

Trying preliminary issue

Ashworth and Others v Berkeley-Walbrood Ltd

It was too narrow a construction of Order 33, rule 4 of the Rules of the Supreme Court to hold that a trial of a preliminary issue could not be held except where there was a point of law which if decided one way, would be decisive of the litigation; although the discretion to make such orders was to be exercised with the greatest of caution, the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice Oliver) held on July 12.

LORD JUSTICE CUMMING-BRUCE said that such orders should only be made if there was a real probability that the effect would be to save time and expense, and simplify the issues.

'No case' not apt

M v Westminster City Council

In care proceedings brought under the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 it was inappropriate to submit, on completion of the evidence presented by the local authority, that there was no case to answer.

Inner London Justices were not wrong when they refused to allow the mother's solicitor to make such a submission, Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss said on July 11 when, sitting with Mr Justice Bush, the Divisional Court of the Family Division dismissed an appeal by the mother from the justices' decision to place in care twins born in April 1983.

HER LADYSHIP said that the mother was not a party to the proceedings although she was entitled to meet allegations made against her. It was preferable in care proceedings to hear all the evidence and the words of Mr Justice Scarman in *Bond v Bond* ([1964] P 37) applied to care proceedings as well as to matrimonial proceedings.

It was open to the justices to make an order placing the children in the care of the local authority when they knew that it was the intention of the local authority to allow the children to remain at home with the mother.

Portrait of the girl who answered the controversy surrounding her arrival in Britain by letting her legs do the talking



Running wild: Zola trains among the ostriches on the veldt near her South African home

How Zola Budd made the running

As a baby, Zola Budd was tiny, smaller than her brothers and sisters had been at birth. The nurses told her father, Frank, she would be a "stayer", though for days the family did not know if she would survive. Frank Budd had felt sure that the baby would be a boy and had already chosen the name Zero. He decided to keep the "Z" and called her Zola after the French novelist.

Her family lived at Bloemfontein on the South African veldt. On her father's side she came from British stock and, on her mother's, from a Dutch religious family who came north on the Great Trek of the 1830s from Cape Province.

Within the family Zola's father had always maintained his links with the "Old Country" by insisting his children speak English at home, though out of lack of choice they attended Afrikaner schools. Zola was steeped in the English way of life. As a girl she remembers her parents returning from trips made to England to see relatives.

"The impression my father gave me of England was of the cold, the greenness and the lovely parks", recalls Zola. "Of course, I miss South Africa. I certainly miss the weather and my brothers and sisters. Before I came to Britain I didn't know much about it beyond what I had learnt in history classes and most of that seemed to be about the fights they had in South Africa."

Her promise showed early: "At three and four years she would race away from the taller girls", remembers her father. "One day I collected her from school and she said, 'I've just won two races.' I just said, 'Good, you should always try and do that' But I never thought any more of it. Then she kept racing against her friends. She started to win diplomas at school for running. We still didn't think we had a *Wunderkind* on our hands."

For Zola there was a specific moment when she felt she was destined to become a runner: "If my mother hadn't noticed that my toes pointed inwards when I walked, I might never have become a runner. I was 12 then and had never competed in a proper race outside school sports.

"The doctors found there was a little bone growing out of the insteps of both my feet and these bones were forcing me to walk pigeon-toed. I couldn't have run like that. It seemed a big thing at the time to me but it wasn't a very difficult operation. I'm just glad my mother noticed when she did.

"Now my coach always points me out to the other girls as a good example of how to stand. He's often criticizing some of them for running with their feet pointing at 'ten to two'."

It was at primary school in Bloemfontein that she got into the habit of running barefoot: "I'm always barefoot around the house, in the garden, everywhere. It was natural for me to run barefoot on the track. I only wear shoes when I train, because the sharp stones cut my feet."

Pieter Labuschagne, a history teacher who voluntarily coached the children in athletics at Bloemfontein, first spotted her true potential. But when he first met her she wanted to be a netball player. "She might have made the 'D' team at netball. She was so small she would have been knocked from pillar to post", he says.

But Labuschagne saw where her future lay when he watched her in an inter-schools 12,000 metres race. Zola was running for a rival school.

"I noticed her because she beat one of my own girls for third place. She was 12 and looked nine. I asked my own girl who she was. Then a year later the girl she had beaten mentioned that Zola had transferred to my school, Bloemfontein Central High. So I asked her to join a cross-country group. She did, but made it clear that she really wanted to play netball. Her mother would see to it that she never missed any of my training sessions, but often she would hang around at the back of the field. She had this independent streak. She wanted me to know that it was she who would make the decision."

Zola acknowledges Labuschagne's role in leading her into running rather than netball: "Pieter's a man who gives you great confidence in yourself, and he kept telling me that I was a faster runner than any he had ever seen. I hadn't realized it but then I was only 13."

And it was at 13, after the operation on both feet that she broke her first track record, a schools state-age record. At 15 she broke a South African junior record, but her first major achievement came at the same age when she knocked 9.9 seconds off her own best for 1,500 metres with a time of 4 minutes 9.1 seconds, just half a second off the South African senior record.

Her progress became unstoppable, helped by her extraordinary seriousness. Even at 17 she had shown no interest in fashionable clothes, make-up and pop music. She says she is the outdoor type, quite content in shorts and T-shirt.

"Make-up? In hot weather at home it got all sticky and ran down my face. I don't wear it. I have a few dresses, but I'm happiest in running gear. I don't have to worry about my diet. I eat what I like because I burn it off running."

She is usually in bed by nine because she's always up for practice soon after dawn breaks.

From high school she matriculated with three distinctions, one in history, and won a place at the Orange Free State University, studying political science and the native language of South Sotho. She was often seen driving to campus in a Bakkie, a second-hand pick-up truck she bought herself out of prize money paid into her trust fund held by the South African Amateur Athletic Union.

This fund was later frozen by the SAAAU which felt betrayed by her flight into a new land. Subsequently she also gave up her studies at the university because she couldn't concentrate on them as well as running: "Running is where my future lies. As my coach says, I can always go back to studying, but once I'm past about 28 it will be too late to continue running."

The training ritual established over the years was for her father to drive her into town from his farm for a 5.30am rendezvous at her coach's apartment. From there, it was only 300 yards to Naval Hill and the 10-kilometre course through the game reserve on the table-flat top, where she ran under the gaze of springbok and impala.

"We had to run then because of the heat in the rest of the day. Pieter had to be at school by eight o'clock", says Zola. Often she would take breakfast with her elder sister, Estelle, at her apartment in town before attending morning lectures at her university. She would be out running again on the veldt around her home in the afternoon and along the over-baked roadway of Route 30 towards Bloemfontein.

The work paid off. In 1983 she won six national athletic championship titles, set five world junior records and an all-African record, five South African senior records, and was chosen as South Africa's Sportswoman of the Year. She is unbeaten in races of 1,000 metres and above since November 1981, a period in which she has won more than 70 races. And the year culminated in her becoming the fastest woman on earth at 5,000 metres.

Although there is no 5,000 metres race for women at this year's Olympic Games, there will be in Seoul, South Korea, in 1988.

On January 5 this year Zola Budd knocked 6.45 seconds off Mary Decker's world record for 5,000 metres and suddenly she was the centre of massive international interest. Ironically it was Decker's picture she had always kept on the wall of her bedroom.

At home, her father found he was constantly answering the telephone. It could have been Puma, the sportswear maker, asking solicitously: "Does Zola like our products? Has she signed with anyone yet?" The race to be involved with Zola was well into its stride.

But she was stuck behind South Africa's political barriers. Within the country she had only the clock as competition. She would never be able to run in Springbok colours at the Olympics or in Europe. In March at Port Elizabeth she finally made up her mind that her future lay overseas. She ran only the fourth fastest world time over 5,000 metres and the crowd of 13,000 groaned with disappointment.

"That really upset me. They had started to expect me to break records on my own every time I ran. I felt I had let them down. I knew I couldn't go on running this way. I had to go where there was competition and Britain was the answer."

Her spreading fame produced unexpected responses. One shock was a proposal of a marriage of convenience from a 65-year-old Birmingham man, Henry Allen, passed to her family through a newspaper. "I found that very embarrassing as any girl would." A day later one of the family's black servants asked: "Miss Zola you're not going to marry that old man, are you?" Zola's comment on the cheeky but well-meant offer to give her British citizenship was: "I think I am too young for marriage".

The decision was made for her to apply for British citizenship, basing her case upon her paternal grandfather, who was born in Hackney, London, then emigrated to South Africa. Opponents of apartheid in Britain objected to the speed with which her application was dealt with and she became the centre of an ugly political row.

She answered her critics with: "Apartheid and other things began before I was born and will probably be resolved long after I die. In the meantime I want to run and I will run with or against anyone of any colour, anywhere at any time and may the fastest win."

One thing she does owe to South Africa is the altitude. Living all her life at Bloemfontein's altitude of 4,568 feet above sea level is thought to be one of the factors contributing to her phenomenal running ability. Like the Kenyan and Ethiopian black stars of long-distance running, born at similiar altitudes in Africa, Zola's lungs have had to become more efficient than average, making the best use of the limited oxygen in each breath. Indeed her times at altitude in Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and Pretoria suggest that even her best times now will come tumbling down as she runs more often at sea level.

"There is a 15-second interval between her best 3,000 metres at high altitude and at sea level", says Labuschagne. "If she ever runs a 1,500 metres at sea level we might even see her beat four minutes."

Zola comments: "I haven't run yet as well as I feel I can. Pieter thinks and I think I can go a lot faster. My best will come at longer distances."

Adapted from Zola. The Official Biography *by Brian Vine, to be published by Stanley Paul Ltd on July 16.*





The baby Zola held by her mother, Tossie, at her christening. Had she been born a boy, she would have been named Zero. And Zola with the family wire-haired terrier, "Fraaier"

A burning desire to list more buildings

moreover . . . Miles Kington

Some of your letters on developments in the world of architecture

From Sir Gavin Caisson

Sir, In the aftermath of the tragic fire in New York Minster, many people have speculated that it might have been caused by the wrath of God. This is hard to establish and is recognized, I believe, neither by the architectural profession nor the insurance companies. But might there not be a simpler explanation?

The cathedral is one of the most important listed buildings in England. Now, it has often been noted that buildings are very often burnt down or semi-demolished *after* they have been listed, often in mysterious circumstances; the Firestone factory is one among many. I have now come to the conclusion that listing, which is meant to preserve a building, may have the opposite effect – that, in fact, buildings are endangered by being listed in some way we do not yet understand.

As an experiment, I suggest that we put on to the historic building list several structures that we *want* to see burnt down, and see what happens.

Yours etc.

From Mr Hugo Lightly

Sir, In the Middle Ages churches and cathedrals were always burning down, falling over, etc, and I do not remember people talking a lot about the wrath of God. What they did was get down to business immediately, viz put up a new and better building and no messing about. As the head of a large construction company, I am all for that. We have much experience in the field of modern leisure centres, and believe me, the tragic damage to York Minster could be a blessing in disguise. For example I could turn the damaged transept (is that the right word?) into a major tourist attraction by the end of 1985. Perhaps you could put me in touch with the owners of the cathedral.

Yours etc.

From Mrs Thelma Lapel

Sir, You will, I am sure, receive many letters suggesting the rebuilding of York Minster as some sort of ghastly modern amusement centre. Why, I wonder, does nobody suggest the opposite? I mean, of course, converting Battersea Power Station into a cathedral. This magnificent structure, towering serenely above the godless waste of south London, is too noble to turn into yet another amusement arcade and should immediately be given the divine function which I am sure the original builders had in the back of their minds.

It is also, by the way, comparatively fireproof.

Yours etc.

From Mr Taddeuz Mathewson

Sir, Why build a cathedral at all? I recently attended a religious meeting at Queen's Park Rangers football ground, organized by Mr Luis Palau, and the outdoor setting in which many thousands of believers enjoyed the experience seemed to me to be the perfect surroundings. Why not turn QPR's ground at Loftus Road into a cathedral? I am told that the artificial turf is fireproof.

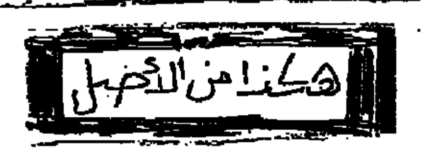
Yours etc,

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 392)

ACROSS
1 Solemnly renounce (6)
5 Millionth of metre (6)
8 Italian monk (3)
9 Close offside fielder (3,3)
10 Small cupboard (6)
11 Half-terraced (4)
12 Work conversation (4,4)
14 Trademarks (6)
17 Pawpaw (6)
19 Tibia (8)
22 Bald head (4)
24 Barmy (6)
25 Banished (6)
26 Short sleep (3)
27 Parish official (6)
28 Fine sword (6)

DOWN
2 Marrying woman (5)
3 Idealist (7)
4 Spreads out (7)
5 Masculinity (5)
6 Summarily appoint (2,3)
7 Applied decoration (7)
13 Parents' school group (1,1,1)
15 Re-accommodate (7)
16 Voice over track (3)
17 Maxim (7)
18 Stimulant tablet (3,4)
20 Unclothed (5)
21 Sea air (5)
23 Stair horizontal (5)

SOLUTION TO No 391
ACROSS: 8 Airworthiness 9 Ebb 10 Archangel 11 Tryst 13 Stutter 16 Apricot 19 Decay 22 Container 24 Rue 25 Neighbourhood
DOWN: 1 Caveat 2 Grubby 3 Monastic 4 Stocks 5 Diva 6 Height 7 Ostler 12 Rap 14 Underarm 15 Era 16 Ascend 17 Rancid 18 Tannoy 20 Carboy 21 Yields 23 Ache



FRIDAY PAGE

New hope for the young innocents

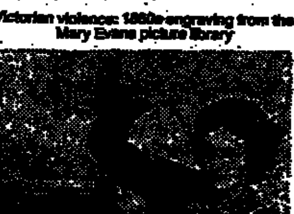
After 100 years of trying to prevent child abuse in Britain, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has launched a £12m campaign to establish a nationwide child protection network. In a mood of optimism, the society wants to run a preventive service for families in distress rather than respond, as in the past, to child abuse by taking the victim away from the parents. Caroline Moorehead reports on one couple who have already been helped

The first time Susan met Peter was over Sunday tea in the summer of 1968. They were both 13. Susan's father, divorced for many years, insisted that she accompany him to meet Peter's foster mother, whom he was planning to marry. By the spring of the following year Susan was pregnant. "I thought I could manage. I wasn't bothered. We both wanted children." Peter adds: "Before it was born we always called it a boy I wanted a lad." They didn't get married. "In any case, my dad wouldn't have let me," says Susan.

That autumn, Susan and Peter moved from Nottingham to Suffolk to live with her mother. Peter had lost his job and was fighting badly with both families. His foster mother had taken to referring to Susan as "that prostitute" and her older sister wouldn't speak to her In Suffolk they hoped for a new start. It was while home in Nottingham for Christmas with Peter's aunt that they got a letter from her mother saying that they were no longer welcome with her. Then, early in January, six weeks premature, Adam arrived.

"He was small, but he was strong and he slept all the time", says Susan. They had no choice but to stay with the aunt and she and Peter, who couldn't find work, quarrelled without cease. "But Peter was so pleased with the baby. He took him everywhere. He changed him. I didn't really have much to do with him; it was always Peter." When the baby was just six weeks old, Peter threw him up one day into the air and caught him again. They noticed that Adam's right arm looked a bit limp. They called a doctor. At the hospital the X-ray showed

Victorian violence: 1880s engraving from the Mary Evans picture library



up a fracture which Susan explained by saying that he had fallen awkwardly into his father's arms. But when they looked more closely at the X-rays, they also found nine broken ribs and a fractured leg, all partially healed, suggesting the breaks had occurred at different times over the previous three weeks.

"The next day we were taken to the police station", says Susan. "We were put in different rooms. I was with two blokes and a woman. At first they were quite kind. Then they started shouting at me, saying they'd beat me if I didn't tell the truth. One of the blokes slapped me. At 9 o'clock they let us go home."

Adam went straight from hospital to a foster home. For the first few months Susan and Peter visited him: "But after a bit, he didn't know who we were. He wouldn't let me touch him. I couldn't pick him up."

"They told us that if we went to classes, learnt about babies, we'd have him again," says Peter. "We really thought we would."

A year later, Peter was convicted on four charges of grievous bodily harm. The judge, taking into account that he had just turned 17, put him on probation for two years. Soon afterwards, they learnt that the baby was to go out for adoption. "I just couldn't believe it," says Susan.

Six months later, Susan was pregnant again. "I had hated Peter. I didn't want a baby. It didn't seem right, with Adam put away" But Peter wanted another child, their relationship was rocky, and a friend had told her a new baby would make them happy again.

It was at this point that the NSPCC entered the case. Nottingham has one of the society's 14 special units, designed specifically to deal with child abuse, and set up in the early 1970s after an American paediatrician from Denver called H. Kempe had coined the emotive term "battered baby syndrome" to jolt the public into taking note that a great number of children's injuries were in fact wrongly being diagnosed as accidental.

Today, says David Jones, the unit leader, some four cases on week of injury inflicted on children comes to their attention. Many are minor – bruises, slight burns – but at least one child a year dies, and that is almost always a baby. Nationally, one dies each week, making it the fourth commonest cause of death among infants. Five thousand more are seriously injured by those who care for them – so severely many suffer permanent brain damage.

Once the NSPCC became involved, they agreed to visit Susan and Peter regularly, both to assess whether a second baby would be safe in their care, and to help them prepare for the event as counsellor and guide, a role they see as increasingly vital.



From the NSPCC's archives: but this could be any one of thousands of children today

While the subject of battered babies remains intensely complicated, certain particular characteristics among many battering parents have now been indentified: Peter, fostered since birth with an unhappy and nomadic background, and Susan, severely lacking in self assurance, parents too young of a premature, illegitimate baby, fall well into the vulnerable category.

Peter says the NSPCC, both in helping them to find a house and in reassuring them about the future, were extremely important. When Clare was born, someone visited them every two weeks.

Clare is now 17 months old, a good tempered neat baby who goes willingly to either parent. Peter says that he has lost his fear of what he might do to her.

The NSPCC has closed the case, removing the family from the Central Child Abuse Register they hold for the area. Later this year the register will be extended to include not just battered children, but those sexually abused and neglected, numerically a far more considerable problem but harder to qualify This year, the society's centenary, will see a streamlining of its many services. These services are no less necessary today than they were when the society lobbied so vigorously at its inception for legislation against cruelty to children.

To some extent, Susan and Peter's story has a happy ending. Others on the red-brick estate where the couple live know nothing of the past. And yet a sad note remains. Neither Susan nor Peter is yet 20. Peter has no work and doubts he will ever find a job that pays enough to cover their new house.

They have never married – Susan says emphatically that she has no wish to do so.

Susan longs to work herself, perhaps in a boutique, but says Peter will never let her. "I don't really want a lot out of life. I used to dream of being a social worker, but that's all gone down the drain with Adam...

"I think we could have kept him – after all, I hadn't hurt him – but that would have meant giving up Peter. I couldn't do that, could I? We just didn't have any back-up.

"I suppose if Adam hadn't been premature, maybe that would have been different. I don't know. It's not as if we planned to hurt him. It just happened."

● The NSPCC was granted a Royal Charter in 1895 but has never used it. It can be contacted at 67 Saffron Hill, London EC1N 8RS. Telephone 01-242 1626.

Twilight robbery on the green

FIRST PERSON

Giles Gordon

After the play at the Bush Theatre in west London, I sat outside the pub (the evening of Monday July 2 was hot) for half an hour or so with a friend whom I'd taken to the press night. Doug Lucie's *Progress* was short, and I didn't have to write my review until the end of the week. I hadn't seen Astrid for nealy 20 years, but a fellow critic had taken her to be my wife and there was, absurdly, a degree of embarrassment.

As Astrid and I sat outside the pub, the Shepherd's Bush traffic thundered by. We tried, in a short time, to catch up on our respective lives over the last two decades.

A man with a face like an overdone baked potato lurched above us and asked, most courteously in a sozzled way, if we could spare him a coin. I dipped my hand in my pocket and handed him 10p, which made me feel both philanthropic and mean.

Astrid and I kept talking and the man continued to swing and lurch over us, thanking us profusely.

At about 10pm we parted. Astrid lived near, and turned into Goldhawk Road. With some difficulty (the traffic is relentless), I crossed Shepherds Bush Green and began to walk – as I had done many times before, after a visit to the Bush – across the common towards the Tube.

The sky was still quite bright, and I was thinking of Astrid, our lives in Edinburgh more than 20 years before, when I noticed, without paying much attention, a man get up from a bench to the left of the path I trod and who walked, at a brisk pace, more or less in the direction I was going.

He was stocky, sturdy, scruffy and unshaven and proved to have an Irish accent. Suddenly he was in front of me, close up: "Can you give me a pound?" It half-crossed my mind that this was no way to beg a coin. I replied, that I could not. (For once my wallet was well-laden; my wife had slipped me the housekeeping before going on holiday, and I was doling the cash out to the children on a daily basis: there lodged about £60 close to my breast).

Whereupon – all this more quickly than I could think – he jostled me as I tried to push past, assuming I'd succeed: I was, by an inch or two, taller than he but he was heavier. His hand shot out and up and held my Adam's apple, pressed it and pushed and I was thrust backwards on to the grass, losing my spectacles.

Somehow the two others who had been sitting on the seat beside him were behind me, and I was pinned to the ground. Swear words and expletives were spat in my direction with venom. Without my glasses, I could see little. Had I thought, perhaps I'd have said: "Take my wallet, let me be." As it was, I thrashed about on the ground determined not to lose.

Laughably, my first concern was for the notes I'd taken at the play: the pages of my shorthand notebook were strewn about. Then instinct persuaded me to turn on to my stomach, and with right elbow tucked in I tried to guard the wallet. I was surprised, as someone who takes no exercise, how strong I was, relatively speaking. The first man held my throat, so I couldn't cry out, while the second man held my arms.

Eventually they rolled me over and the woman took my wallet. She ran towards the Shepherds Bush Road with it – taking my Barclaycard, cheque card, and various membership cards. The men let go of me (at least I wasn't kicked for luck) and I scrabbled around, trying to find the notes of my review. Then I saw my glasses and stood up, groggily. I watched the three run away, towards the distant traffic.

I made it to the nearby police station, and I was driven around the area to see if I could identify the brave trio. I could not. The officer took down the particulars, and said he assumed my assailants were coloured. I said they seemed to have Irish accents. "Are you sure that wasn't a con?" Perhaps, he confided, they were pretending to be Irish. Maybe they were pretending to be white, too, I thought.

They'd left, in another pocket, my Underground pass, and as I travelled home some be-leathered, sub-Hell's Angels handed out a leaflet. "Policing London", it began, "by coercion. The liberties of all Londoners are again under attack. Protect London: oppose the police Bill." The man sitting next to me muttered angrily and asked what I thought. I hadn't read the new Bill, I said.

At ten to midnight, back home, I tried to phone Barclaycard. The number rang and rang. I dialled again and woke up some poor man in Northallerton (one digit different), who said not to worry, it happened eight times a day.

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Sugaring the Pill over breast cancer



The biggest study yet of oral contraceptives and cancer has provided some reassurance for women taking the Pill. It has failed to show any link between the combined (oestrogen plus progestogen) Pill and breast cancer. Last October brought the disturbing news that taking the combined Pill from an early age could lead to breast cancer.

Dr Malcolm Pike, now director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund Epidemiology Unit, at Oxford, together with colleagues in California, had evidence to suggest that taking certain Pills before the age of 25 increased a woman's chances of developing the disease. They singled out Pills which contained so-called "potent" progestogen hormones as being the most risky Women under 25 taking these Pills for five years were four times more likely to get breast cancer, it was said.

In the heated debate which followed, Dr Klim McPherson, from Oxford University's department of community medicine and general practice, also detailed preliminary results of research which suggested that women who take the Pill before their first full-term pregnancy may risk breast cancer. The findings implied that a woman taking the Pill for more than four years before her first child increased her chances of developing breast cancer threefold.

But now a huge survey at the US Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta has failed to substantiate either study. The Cancer and Steroid Hormone (CASH) study group there has looked at the Pill-taking history of nearly 6,000 breast cancer victims and the same number of healthy women of a similar age (20-54 years).

It emerged last winter that Dr Pike's results were based on an out-of-date method of assessing the potency of the progestogen hormones in the Pill. Yet even when Dr George Rubin and colleagues in Atlanta analysed their data using the same criteria, they found no evidence that Pill-use before the age of 25 or taking pills containing any particular progestogen resulted in breast cancer.

Similarly, a look at the data using Dr Klim McPherson's method did not highlight any increased risk as a result of using the Pill before having a child.

Overall, Dr Rubin could find no evidence that the Pill causes breast cancer no matter how long a woman takes it, at least in the 20-54 age group.

The group's findings cannot entirely refute any possibility that the Pill causes breast cancer. But there is no doubt they make a very significant contribution to the growing evidence to the contrary.

Meanwhile, none of this confirms or refutes the other fear – that the Pill could increase a woman's chances of developing cancer of the cervix. Although a World Health Organization (WHO) study due out soon is not expected to hold any really bad news on this subject, doctors still fear that the link with cancer of the cervix may be real. Any woman on the Pill should therefore make sure she has a regular cervical smear

Growing up ... and up

Since 1904, the taller American presidential candidate has won in 80 per cent of elections and according to Dr Paul Saenger, associate professor of paediatrics at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, some aspiring parents who are either short themselves or find that their children are unexpectedly small, are now requesting human growth hormone treatment to improve their children's career chances.

Growth hormone is already available from two companies who provide human extracts obtained at autopsy, primarily for treatment of hormone deficiencies. But Genentech – one of the leaders of the genetic engineering field – are awaiting approval from the Food and Drug Administration to market a synthetic variety, which Dr Saenger believes may be more appealing to concerned parents and lead to an increase in demand.

Ethics aside, there is no firm evidence that the treatment always works with naturally short children – and you have to treat a child for at least six months to see if it is successful.

A report in the *New England Journal of Medicine* concluded: "Until we have more knowledge indiscriminate treatment of short normal children with this potent hormone is premature and unwarranted."

● With the memory of John McEnroe's triumph inspiring many amateur tennis players to try harder, ther are a few who have tried too hard, strained their elbow joints and are now in great agony. The best treatment for tennis elbow is a combination of pain-relieving drugs, rest and physiotherapy. But this course sometimes fails, and sufferers and their doctors resort to more drastic action: a subcutaneous injection of corticosteroids.

The *British Medical Journal* has carried a number of reports in recent weeks that these injections may cause a loss of pigment in the skin where the jab is made – particularly in thin people. The pigmentation gradually returns, but may not if the course has to be repeated. As the correspondent point out, this may be unsightly and distressing.



No smoking: the benefits

Cutting down on the number of cigarettes you smoke or switching to a filter-tipped brand will reduce your chances of getting lung cancer But it won't do you nearly as much good as cutting out the weed altogether. This commonsense message has been confirmed in a study of 7,000 lung cancer patients.

The study, published in the British Medical Journal, shows that if a man stops smoking cigarettes for 10 years, his chances of developing lung cancer return to normal – provided he smoked for less than 20 years in the first place. For women the time scale is five years.

Long-term smokers who give up, people who cut down or switch to filter-tipped cigarettes, only slightly improved their chances of avoiding lung cancer

Beware of the dog

A survey published in last month's *Journal of the American Medical Association* suggests that each year more than 10 children out of every 1,000 aged under 14 receive serious dog bites on the face that need hospital treatment. The most severe injuries, and potentially the most disfiguring ones, were to children under ten, especially the under-fours.

That these injuries are caused because a youngster pulls a mongrel's tail or teases it seems unlikely, since as few as 5 per cent of bites are thought to be made in anger or fear.

More probably the child becomes innocently involved in a rough-and-tumble between two dogs. The injuries, often to the lips and cheeks, are caused accidently when the dog excitedly bites the child – as if it were worrying another dog.

Warning a child never to go too close to a much-loved pet's jaws makes sense but is difficult to enforce. If you have young children and a dog, it may be wise to choose the breed carefully: small pedigrees and hounds tend to bite less than young, large working and sporting breeds.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

THE TIMES DIARY

The axeman cometh

The Arts Council has discreetly flown in a hit-man from Australia to wield the axe on London's four symphony orchestras. Neil Duncan, whose post as "musical adviser" has still not been officially announced, has been told to lop £280,000 in Arts Council grants from the orchestras, effectively silencing one, as outlined in its recent blueprint, *The Glory of the Garden*. Duncan, who left the Lyric Opera in Queensland as its general director to take the job, was apparently shocked when, on arrival, he was asked to name the losing orchestra by the end of this month. Although he has staved off the evil day, he tells me ominously "The council doesn't want to postpone indefinitely coming to a decision..." His contract runs until next March...

Barking for Ken

The GLC, meanwhile, continues to outwit Patrick Jenkin and Co. In the Commons on Wednesday junior environment minister Sir George Young hinted at changes in the local government act to limit what the GLC can spend on "propaganda campaigns". Too late. Last Friday, according to a document in my possession, Red Ken and key Labour cronies met privately at County Hall and discussed the possible rapid transfer of a seven-figure sum to the Labour-dominated Association of London Authorities. To be made, presumably, as a grant for "non-specific purposes", it would be anything but. The minute the GLC is muzzled, the ALA would take over the Save the GLC campaign as a "watchdog in exile".

Confidentially...

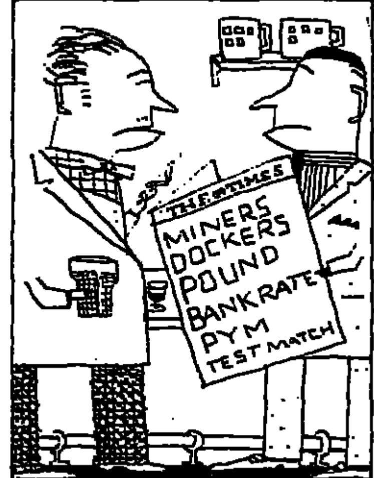
My disclosure that ITN's Glyn Mathias is standing for chairman of the parliamentary lobby on an on-the-record-briefing ticket has, I'm told, sent seismic palpitations through a body so secretive that even election manifestos remain undeclared. *The Standard's* Robert Carvel, who had proposed Mathias simply on a Buggins's turn principle, apparently withdrew his support immediately, horrified at a proposal which threatens to scupper a surefire source of stories in time for evening paper deadlines. Traditionalists are now believed to be rallying to the flag of the *Birmingham Post's* John Lewis, who is bent on preserving the status quo. Sources close to the lobby say it's becoming the most exciting campaign in years – so much so that Lewis supporters are sprouting badges proclaiming "Lewis on Lobby Terms" and "Lewis Off The Record".

● **A deaf and dumb production of *West Side Story* opens at the Arts Theatre in London on July 25. The actors dance as normal, and sing the songs in sign language. Let me add, to silence sceptics, that they have already successfully performed *The Boyfriend*.**

Thawing

Details of Operation Tabarin – the secret 1940s' campaign to check Argentine penetration of British Antarctica – are to be disclosed despite a recent ban on publication under the 30-year rule. The details, contained in an article by Dr Peter Beck of Kingston Polytechnic, were withheld from publication after the privately funded British Antarctic Survey Club, which commissioned it, discovered that certain files had not been released under the rule. Contrary to reports that it will appear in *Polar Record*, I can reveal that the disclosures will now appear in Dr Beck's forthcoming book, *The International Politics of Antarctica*.

BARRY FANTONI



'Whatever happened to the *winter of discontent*?'

● **Hodder, publishers of Brian Inglis's recent book on the paranormal, *Science and Parascience*, are obviously more sceptical than he. An American foundation which wrote for a copy was told the book does not exist.**

Backing

As Arthur Scargill awaits delivery of his NUM-paid £19,000 Daimler, his striking miners are astonished to find Cambridge academics replenishing their coffers. Joseph Needham, ex-Master of Caius, and Professor Raymond Williams, Fellow of Jesus, are among 60 dons who have signed a declaration supporting the miners and given more than £1,250 to their hardship fund. What's more, they have invited Scargill to Cambridge to speak.

PHS

Bernard Levin

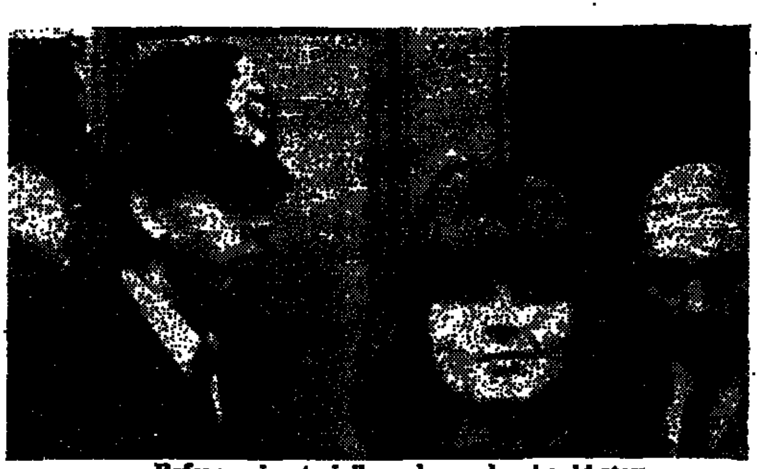
Such shocks in store for Little Miss Mole

Assuming, as we surely may, that Miss Sarah Tisdall has been a model prisoner, and done nothing that might result in any disciplinary proceedings being instituted against her, she will have earned the maximum remission of her six-month sentence (one-third), and will therefore be released very shortly, after serving four months.

I have nothing to add to what was said on various hands at the time of her trial and appeal; I believe the sentence was much too severe, and although four months inside is hardly a life sentence, and in her case it was served in an open prison, it can hardly have been anything but very unpleasant for her. But she has served it, and she is now entitled to the protection of the principle (imperfectly applied, to be sure, but very important none the less) which lies behind our penal system: that anyone who commits a criminal offence and is punished for doing so wipes the offence off the slate by undergoing the punishment, and starts again as though he or she had never been in the newspapers at all.

Thus let it be for Miss Tisdall; but I fear that for her it will be very unthus, very unthus indeed. So much so that those with access to official underground bomb shelters would be well advised to avail themselves of their privilege, those who have long been meaning to take a world cruise on a ship devoid of any means of two-way communication should embark at once; and those who are not in a position to do anything like this ought, if they are prudent, to close the curtains and go to bed, taking care to pull the blankets well up over the head.

I do not think that many of even my far-seeing readers can have any idea of what is going to happen. First, there will be the release itself; word will have got to interested parties well in advance, and there will be an immense throng, festively attired and almost certainly incorporating at least one brass band, waiting at the prison gate. For a few hours, those in charge of cruise missiles will be able to move them around the countryside at will, for the entire Greenham posse will have gone to welcome their heroine's release from durance vile, accompanied by thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of sympathizers. Mr Wedgwood Benn will be there, eyes roving for the television cameras, Monsignor Bruce Kent and Mr E. P. Thompson will be well in evidence, the former ready to lead the crowd in a rendering of *For all the Saints, Who from their labours rest*, the latter no less prepared with a speech comparing her to the Tolpuddle Martyrs, Mrs Pankhurst, Dimitrov, Joan of Arc, Rosa Luxemburg, Fidel Castro, Vanessa Redgrave, Byron, Shelley, Marie Bashkirtseff, Galileo, Wat Tyler, St Francis of Assisi, Beethoven, Oliver Cromwell, Aneurin Bevan, George Sand, Martin Luther, Socrates, Pastor Niemöller and Dame Nellie Melba.



Before going to jail: perhaps she should stay

She will then be draped with garlands, carried shoulder-high to a flower-decorated open car, and driven to London; in the car will be a message from the editor of *The Guardian*, assuring her that ample financial compensation will be awaiting her as soon as the details can be arranged with her solicitors.

Arriving in London, she will be accommodated in a suite at the Savoy, where for the next few hours she will receive a stream of visitors come to pay homage – among them bishops, MPs, professors, the Mss Greer and Steinem, and delegations from the World Peace Council, the Archway Road-Widening Protest Group, the Non-Aligned Nations and the GLC. The flowers brought by all these admirers will make a pile several feet high, and she will ask, with a sweet smile, that they should all be sent to the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children. Throughout the afternoon, television cameras and radio microphones will be in constant attendance, and she will be interviewed by, among others, Mr Melvyn Bragg, Mr Terry Wogan, Mr Kenneth Robinson, Mr John Pilger and Mr Austin Mitchell, MP.

At the banquet in the evening, E. P. Thompson will repeat his prison-gate speech, this time comparing her in addition to Jesus Christ, Abraham Lincoln, Ho Chi Minh and Marie Stopes, and Monsignor Kent will, after saying grace, lead the singing of *How bright these glorious spirits shine, Whence all their white array?* The banquet will conclude with a *bombe surprise*, from which Mr Michael Meacher will emerge and allege that Miss Tisdall was beaten up by the police while awaiting trial.

When she gets home, this time carried on a palanquin, she will find an immense pile of letters from publishers wanting her to write her memoirs, and from the editors of newspapers wanting to serialize the same.

There will also be documents giving her the Freedom of Liverpool, Sheffield, Islington and Barnsley, notification of her appointment as an honorary member of the Swedish, Tanzanian and Greek parliaments, and 17,881 proposals of marriage.

Next morning, she will receive visits from Mr Andrew Lloyd-Webber, to ask her to star, as herself, in the musical he is writing about her, under the title *Sarah!*, followed by representatives of Central Television, to invite her to write and present a series of 13 one-hour programmes on her life; the excitement and strain of the previous day may have meant that she has risen late and thus not had a chance to read the 16-page special advertising suplement on her in *The Guardian*.

Offers of employment will arrive in their hundreds by every post. The BBC, the ICA, the Royal Court Theatre, the British Council of Churches, the Equal Opportunities Commission, the National Union of Mineworkers, the ILEA, whatever organization Mr Des Wilson will be running by then – these and many more will be anxious to add her to their staffs; at the same time, she will receive offers of a lifetime's free supply of furniture from Habitat, of underwear from the Beauchamp Place Association and of meals at Cranks.

And so it will go on. Sonnets will be written to her by Mr Adrian Mitchell, a locomotive will be named after her by British Rail, she will be invited to stand for Parliament on a CND platform, and the Labour candidate for the seat will promise to withdraw in her favour if she accepts the nomination. Annigoni will be commissioned to paint her portrait and Mr Oscar Nemon to make a statue of her; Mr Dennis Potter will write a television play about her, and Sir Richard Attenborough will make a film; Colonel Seifert's next office block will be called Sarah Tisdall House; at the Chelsea Flower Show there will be new strains of roses, carnations, tulips and lilies bearing her name, and scholarships will be founded at Dartington with a similar designation; she will be invited to open shops; to endorse shampoos, to model clothes, to address the British Association; her name will be linked with that of Prince Andrew, Prince Edward and Prince William; she will be given honorary degrees from the universities of Essex, Reading and Keele; streets in Hampstead will be named after her; and no doubt, quite certainly, beyond argument, inevitably and without fear of contradiction, she will be awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace, together with, if she should accept one of those publishers' offers, Literature as well.

The effect on those of us whose admiration for her is limited may be, or more precisely may not be, imagined. As I have suggested, the bunker, the world cruise or the bedclothes must be our recourse. But as for Miss Tisdall herself, I can only suggest that she should at once commit a couple of unprovoked and particularly brutal murders. True, if four months in prison was unpleasant, a life sentence would be enormously more so. But I suspect that, if she is wise, she will realize that it will be far, far better than enduring the din, the heat, the glare, the manipulation, the flattery, the lies, the propaganda, the deceit, the tedium, and above all the heaps, the piles, the mountains, the rivers, lakes, seas and *oceans* of cant, humbug and hypocrisy that are now lying in wait to engulf her.

David Watt

Why Heseltine laid that ambush

Amid all her other troubles, the Prime Minister's meeting with the Chiefs of Staff last week, at which they made formal objection to some of Mr Heseltine's plans for reorganizing the Ministry of Defence, must have seemed like a pleasant Sunday-school outing.

To resort to their ultimate deterrent to prevent another marginal increase in political control (which is what Mr Heseltine is basically proposing) would not have any credibility even in the Tory party. We have come a long, long way from 1916.

Nevertheless the whole incident is important and interesting for several reasons. Even at the most trivial level, it casts a good deal of light on the strengths, weaknesses and general prospects of Mr Heseltine (who is, after all, commonly supposed to be one of the possible contenders for Mrs Thatcher's succession). First of all there is no doubt that he has executed a brilliant tactical coup. By the simple expedient of writing his own reorganization plan and telling nobody else about it until it was published as an "open government" discussion document in March, he ambushed the Chiefs completely.

It is worth noting with some care his artfully ingenious explanation of this manoeuvre to the Commons Defence Committee: "I could have gone through the process of producing a document worked out in considerable detail within the Ministry which would have been widely available within the Ministry and therefore widely available outside the Ministry and would have created little short of an uproar... However I decided the best way forward was actually to work within the very small environment and to put forward what were essentially my own ideas and to recognize that they would be the subject of analysis and criticism and, who knows, possible change".

That "who knows" is a small masterpiece; for in fact everyone knows that while there may be changes at the margin, the main outlines are, in the nature of things, irrevocably fixed by the minister's public commitment to them.

Ruthlessness, then, together with extreme adroitness in bureaucratic in-fighting and excellent public relations, are shown once again to be the main Heseltine assets. He has also displayed his habitual obsession with "management" questions, spending, according to his own account, countless hours talking to relatively junior staff in an effort to work out the organizational structure of the ministry.

There is nothing intrinsically wrong with that. Yet funnily enough this "managerial" approach looks curiously old-fashioned – the style of Tony Benn at the Ministry of Technology, which was itself derived from all those Californian analysts like Hitch and Enthoven in the Pentagon of the 1960s.

Moreover, there is a definite price in time and attention to be paid for it. Members of the Commons Defence Committee found his evidence to them on the Defence Estimates disturbingly superficial on questions of strategy and policy and, as even the *Daily Telegraph* reported, he was cut to ribbons on his overall defence budget arithmetic by Dr David Owen in the recent defence debate. If Mrs Thatcher were to move him in the next shuffle, he would, as Dr Owen remarked, be free at one bound; but the reorganization plan so obviously needs to be followed through by its inventor that he has made his own release more improbable before his sins, if that is what they are, catch up with him.

This last question raises the most substantial implication of the reorganization affair. The point is this. It is rapidly becoming clear that another major reassessment of Britain's defence commitments will become necessary within a couple of years if the sums are to add up again. Mr Heseltine or his successor cannot meet the cost of the Trident nuclear missile programme, and the cost of major conventional expenditure for the defence of Europe and the Atlantic (to which we are committed), within present budgetary plans. Even if this knot is cut, for the time being, by the abandonment of Trident the chances are that before the end of the century Britain will be forced to abandon its most cherished military totem – the idea of a balanced, "all-round" defence capability – and the choice will have to be made between a predominantly land strategy (based on forward defence in Germany) and a predominantly maritime one.

Such a choice would have been virtually impossible to make under the defence organization that existed before 1981, because until the reforms then brought in by Mr John Nott and Admiral Lewin, then Chief of the Defence Staff, the chiefs of the individual services – army, navy, and RAF – were equal in rank and power. As the former Cabinet Secretary, Lord Hunt, remarked in the House of Lords the other day, it was a miracle this system worked at all, for it abandoned policy to the struggle between vested interests and almost invariably ended in bland compromise between them.

The Nott-Lewin reforms made the Chief of Defence Staff the principal adviser to the minister in his own right rather than simply the representative of a collectivity. They gave him his own Central Staff, and thus made central choice-taking easier, but not compulsory in that they still left the individual service chief responsible directly to the minister for his own service across the whole range of resource allocation and strategy.

Is this his motive, then? Not, I imagine, explicitly. It is much more a question of his own temperament and the irredeemable tendency of able and ambitious ministers, however committed in theory to devolutionary principles, to increase their own power and create means for increasing it still further – all this combined with an awkward political predicament.

Mr Heseltine knows he has been handed a poisoned chalice by Mrs Thatcher. If he goes down in Tory mythology as the man who decimated the armed forces he will never become prime minister. If, on the other hand, he tries (as at present) to keep within his budget with the help of mirrors, he cannot be sure of getting out before the sleight-of-hand is exposed. All he can do if he cannot be honest is to screw the maximum savings and reputation out of a "managerial revolution" and see to it that if unpleasant choices are finally forced on him he is in control of the situation and can impose his own solutions with the best gloss upon them. It will be interesting to see whether he is lucky as well as adroit.

Richard Lowenthal on one of history's great imponderables







Goering, Himmler and Hitler outside the rubble of the Fuhrer's headquarters soon after the explosion. Right, Count von Stauffenberg, who planted the bomb. Centre, a plaque to the conspirators in the courtyard of the former Defence Ministry in Berlin

If only the July plot had succeeded...

The conspiracy that culminated, on July 20 1944, in Klaus Schenk von Stauffenberg's attempt on Hitler's life proved a failure within a few hours. The Führer survived the bomb explosion at his headquarters and the orders sent by the conspirators' military command centre in Berlin for disarming the SS were not followed. The war in Europe continued to claim its toll until May 1945 – the dead including thousands of victims of Hitler's terrible revenge. In the end, Germany surrendered. The sacrifice of the men of July 20 had been in vain – or so it seemed.

The drama of that day has left in the minds of many contemporaries, and not a few historians, a seemingly unanswerable question: *if* the plot had succeeded, what difference would it have made? The conspirators could not have prevented unconditional surrender; still less could they have achieved a separate peace with the western powers, as many of them had originally hoped – and as the Soviets suspected at the time and still regard as the true aim of the conspiracy.

The western allies had long been firmly committed against a separate deal with *any* German government, and had for years refused to react to the messages that reached them from the conspirators. In the final phase the men around Stauffenberg had abandoned those illusions and decided that the supreme risk must be taken without any enouragement from the allies, not only to end the war but to demonstrate their moral determination to cleanse their country of the crimes of Hitler and his followers.

The big question, then, is not what difference Hitler's death might have made to the outcome of the war but the impact the conspirators would have had on post-war Germany, in which they might have played a leading role.

To attempt to answer the question, we must first form a realistic picture of the breadth of the conspiracy and the variety of its composition. Hitler's first speech after the explosion and the subsequent Nazi propaganda described it as the action of a small and isolated clique of officers. In fact, as research has shown in the past 40 years, and as a few of us knew earlier, the conspiracy was based on the broadest cooperation of resistance groups from widely different social origins and political tendencies that had ever occurred in the Third Reich: soldiers and civilians, men of a generation still rooted in the old imperial Germany and younger men formed in the crises of the Weimar republic, nationalist conservatives and democratic socialists, Protestant and Catholic churchmen and militant trade union leaders.

Among the army officers and the civilians alike, political views of the future differed strongly according to generation. Most of the older men – generals such as Beck, who had been head of the general staff until he clashed with Hitler in 1938, and civilians such as Goerdeler, who had been active before and during the war in writing memoranda at home and seeking contracts in Britain – were from the start opposed to Hitler's gamble on war and looked for an authoritarian restoration of the rule of law under a monarchy.

But the younger officers most active in the final phase, such as Stauffenberg and Tresckow, and the younger intellectuals of noble origin in the Kreisan circle, such as Moltke and Trott, had moved away from earlier nationalism to belief in cooperation among the European resistance movements, and from earlier support of authoritarianism to a conviction that Nazism could be replaced only by a broad popular movement with a strong programme of social rights and social progress.

In this, they were supported and indeed influenced by militant social democratics such as Carlo Mierendorff, Theo Haubach and, above all, Julius Leber, the last of whom took part, as a friend and counsellor of Stauffenberg, in his preparations for action.

Finally, and beyond those leading circles, there existed a large network of trusted reprsentatives in the provinces, again in the military as well as the civilian fields, who were supposed to take regional responsibility for the dissolution of Nazi organizations and winning over people after the coup. Most of the civilian representatives appear to have been former regional officials in either the socialist or the Christian trade unions, whose former leaders had agreed that there should be a single, united trade union movement after liberation. The central selection of those people had been chiefly arranged by the former union leader and social democratic minister Wilhelm Leuschner, who was also projected for a top position in the post-Hitler government, in cooperation with the Christian trade unionist Jacob Kaiser, who survived to become a minister under Konrad Adenauer. But the Kreisau circle had also a network of trusted men in the regions and here again social democrats such as Mierendorff and Leber were most active in maintaining contact with them.

I vividly remember how I first heard of the existence of that civilian network a few weeks after the attempt on Hitler. I was then living in London as a socialist political exile and working for Reuter's news agency. One day Erich Ollenhauer, then London representative of the German Social Democratic Party, whose chairman he was to become in the 1950s, told me of a letter he had received from a party activist – the conspirators' civilian representative in Mecklenburg – who had managed to escape via occupied Denmark to neutral Sweden after the failure of the plot. The letter described the nature of the civilian network, and my story about it was printed in two London newspapers at the time – but it made no impact on the general indifference of the British public to an event that was already past and seemingly of no further consequence.

Yet I believe – and here begins my present answer to the big if – that July 20 was part of a broader, subterranean development that has had consequnces in post-war Germany, and more particularly in the Federal Republic, to this day. What proved seminal in it, despite its failure, was precisely the first cooperation among elements of the widely diversified, political background that I have described. Despite their disagreements, they respected one another and were jointly committed to cleansing their country of Nazism.

In this cooperation it was the *traditional* conservatives who changed most. Throughout the Weimar Republic, the conservatives had been opposed in principle to the young democracy, even if they worked in its army, its bureaucracy or its judiciary; and when the final crisis came, they all longed for an authoritarian regime that would restore law and order. Many hoped that Hitler would provide it. The Nazis' crimes and arbitrary rule cured them of that hope; by the time of their cooperation with men of the democratic left and centre in the conspiracy, all the conservatives of the younger generation, and quite a few, though not all, of the older ones had understood that their common aim, the restoration of the rule of law, could be achieved only by winning the active consent of the people at large – in other words, in a democratic framework.

I believe, then, that the real significance of the conspirators' failure was to delay by several years the commitment to democracy by the mass of German opinion, including the conservatives. The process could have begun immediately, had Hitler been killed. In fact it had to wait, to be built slowly, and under the direction of the Allied occupation forces, amid the ruins of a nation in defeat.

It happened, nevertheless. Looking back, we can trace the desire for the democratic order based on the rule of law, that has inspired the Federal Republic to this day, to July 20, 1944. Stauffenberg and his colleagues did not die in vain.

Philip Howard

When no cover is hard enough

Unremitting fast bowling is the curse of modern cricket. The Sage of Longparish has been grumbling about it for ages. But I realized that the rot has spread to the roots of the game the other day, when I saw a 12-year-old boy putting on his batting helmet before walking out to face the fusillade. I dare say that the helmet was not essential protection for him, but a status symbol and comforter, such as gaudy new batting gloves were to us when schoolboys. I used to recite Latin elegiacs at his age, as a totem and to take my mind off things on the long walk out to the wicket.

The curse has spread even to the annual match between *The Times Literary Supplement* and the Publishers, one of the events of the literary season. We have been playing for many years, and the *TLS* had never won until this year; partly out of courtesy to our guests, and partly because the Publishers play once a week through the summer, managing to get their work finished before a long lunch when cricket calls.

It is an old-fashioned occasion: the ideal of an English cricket match. The sun shines. The editor of the *TLS* dispenses drinks and aphorisms from the Pimm's tent. And the bravest and fairest in the literary world flop in deck chairs talking about money. At the end of the game a silver bowl of an oriental cast is awarded to the player who, in the opinion of the judges, has done most to grace cricket and literature during the course of the afternoon.

When we arrived at the pavilion for lunch last week, it was evident that our *TLS* side had a wolf among the sheep, in the person of the editor of *The Club Cricketer*. He is John Nagenda, a jolly man who has played for East Africa in test matches, but is not one of the regular reviewers for the *TLS*.

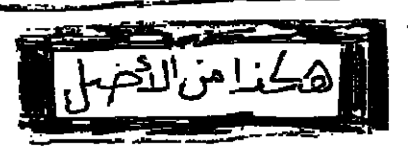
The Publishers won the toss, and chose to bat: the match generally lasts longer if it can be arranged for the Publishers to bat first. Nagenda was put on to take the first over, and marked out a run stretching nearly back to the sight-screen.

He came bounding up to the wicket, like a mettlesome combination of Hercules and Venus Anadyomene, and delivered a ball faster than anything any of us had ever been on the same cricket pitch with. The Publishers turned pale beneath the glow of lunch, and the one at the bowler's end started to mutter something that sounded like Lucretian hexameters.

Nagenda proceeded to bowl unchanged throughout the Publishers' innings, becoming, if possible, even faster as he warmed up. He bowled 18 overs on the run, pausing only occasionally to exclaim that he felt like a quadruple whisky. The Publishers ducked and prodded at the red bullets, and sometimes made contact with bat or body. Only one person was taken to hospital, and he was one of the fielding side – hit on the back of the head by a throw from another of the fielding side.

It was arguable whether it was more frightening to be batting or fielding to Nagenda's bowling. If anything remotely sounding like a snick went whistling through the slips or wicket-keeper to the boundary, Nagenda addressed the fielders in range in terms more crisp than even *TLS* critics are accustomed to. But on balance we were pretty relieved to be fielding, not batting.

We won, of course. But I am afraid that there will be fearful retribution next year. In the dressing room afterwards, while comparing bruises, the Publishers were muttering darkly about ringers. I have an ugly feeling that Joel Garner is about to be signed up to write a book, or have one ghosted if he is too busy, merely for the game with the *TLS*. We shall all be wearing batting helmets next year. And most of us already have enough trouble assembling flannels, boots, box, pads, and faded caps for the annual match. No good will come of it.





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LEBANON FOR THE LEBANESE

The Americans, British and Italians left in February, the French in March. For three and a half months now Beirut has been left to its own devices, unoccupied by any foreign army for the first time since 1976. Elsewhere in Lebanon the forces of the two powerful neighbour-states, Israel and Syria, remain. But Lebanon has reverted to being a regional problem rather than a world flashpoint. We hear, see and read much less about it than we did six months ago.

Is Lebanon worse off for lack of our attention? It hardly seems so. That is perhaps not surprising, given how bad things already were. What is more surprising, indeed so unfamiliar that one hardly dares remark on it for fear of angering the gods, is that things actually seem to be getting a little better.

The militias have withdrawn from at least the central area of Beirut. Units of the regular Lebanese army have replaced them, dismantling the fortifications that divided the city and reopening several long-closed crossing points between the two sectors. Muslim leaders who five months ago were denouncing President Gemayel as a war criminal and insisting on his resignation or impeachment have not only joined his cabinet but are even willing to attend cabinet meetings in the presidential palace. The airport has reopened, and it seems that Druze leaders may even accept the deployment of the regular army in the Chouf.

Not that all is perfect, of course, or that things cannot still go horribly wrong. Although the army has in theory been reunited under a new commander, in practice it is still split on sectarian lines and its deployment has been made possible by the simple expedient of sending Christian units to Christian areas and Muslim units to Muslim areas. The failure of one of the Christian units on Wednesday to prevent Christian militiamen from entering the port and kidnapping a group of passengers straight off the Cyprus ferry will hardly have strengthened Muslim confidence in the new arrangements. Muslim units have proved equally powerless to prevent Shiite gunmen from blowing up the Libyan "People's Bureau" and, in effect, forcing a breach of diplomatic relations between Lebanon and Libya – though few Lebanese Christians will shed any tears over that.

Still, at the moment things look more hopeful than they had done for at least a year. All the main Lebanese parties seem willing, or at least resigned, to trying to make the latest compromise work. That is not so much the result of war-weariness, which has been around for a long time, as of a realization on all sides that there is little hope of altering the present power equation in their favour because, for once, there is no prospect of sufficient outside support for an attempt to do so.

The Muslims with Syrian help have made significant gains, but they know that Syria is now satisfied, having chased Western forces out of Beirut and secured the abrogation of the May 17 agreement with Israel, and therefore will not help them to gain any more. The Christians have lost all illusions about Western support, and must also have been told not to expect any further major Israeli intervention in their favour. Israel, it is now very clear, has abandoned all interest in contesting Syrian hegemony in Beirut and seeks only to secure her northern frontier.

Peace in Beirut is thus a pax Syriana enforced from the hinterland rather than on the spot, and conditional on Israeli acquiescence. The latter is forthcoming because Israel now wants to get out of Lebanon as far and as fast as possible, not to be sucked further in. Recent reports from our Middle East correspondent make it clear what a nightmare the continued occupation of South Lebanon has become for the Israelis directly involved, let alone the local population, while our Jerusalem correspondent's reports on the Israeli election campaign suggest that the Labour party's promise to get the troops out of Lebanon within six months is a vote-winner.

However, that promise rests on the assumption that Israel can make alternative "security arrangements" in South Lebanon, which may be much easier said than done. The defence minister in the present government, Mr Moshe Arens, says it may take two years, and that by fixing a time limit Labour would make it harder for itself, by weakening its negotiating position. That argument has some force. The trouble is that there is absolutely no reason to suppose the problem is going to get easier with time. On the contrary, the longer Israel has to maintain her tenuous control of South Lebanon by the methods our Middle East correspondent has described, the more intractably hostile the local population will become and the slimmer the chances of peace and stability after her eventual departure.

It should therefore be a top priority for both Israelis and Lebanese to facilitate the formation and deployment of Lebanese army units, effectively under the control of the new government in Beirut, which will be capable of maintaining order in the south when Israel leaves. The Lebanese government has quite as strong an interest as Israel in preventing the south both from being infiltrated anew by Palestinian guerrillas and from falling under the sway of fundamentalist Shiite warlords taking their inspiration from Tehran; and in the last resort that task can only be undertaken by an effective Lebanese army acting with Syrian approval.

The role of the United Nations force should be secondary and temporary, consisting above all in the protection of civilians during the very dangerous period that is bound to follow any Israeli withdrawal, until the various militias (many of them set up and equipped by Israel) have been either disarmed or integrated into the army under proper discipline and genuine government control.

TAUGHT TO FAIL

From Hardie to Callaghan ran a tradition of British socialism which deeply valued achievement in education. Improvement, to be sure, had to be collective, with educational advance depending entirely on the state; yet Labour believed the schools existed to stretch pupils to their limits of ability and temperament.

With the rise of the "new left" that line ended. Scholastic achievement – merit of all kind – has become suspect; mass mediocrity is preferred. Worse, any badge of disadvantage – a black skin, a father in a manual job, a mother whose native tongue is not English – is taken as an omnibus excuse for failing to try. The anti-achievement dogma (a common but not inevitable feature of comprehensive organization) spreads through the classrooms, the union meetings and the staff common rooms to be displayed in poor examination results and bad prospects for school leavers. Behaviour suffers and absenteeism mounts. In a dismaying cycle, discipline of the loosest kind is maintained only "by the staff not demanding high standards of work and behaviour and allowing matters to drift."

The damning phrase is from the new assessment of schools in the London Borough of Haringey by Her Majesty's Inspectors. What they have to say in their typically careful and low-key way would deserve attention even if this were a parochial report. It is more. To explain why Haringey schools despite their generous staff ratios and their equipment are failing their pupils, the inspectors lead us outside the classrooms, indeed outside the schools themselves to identify a political cause. During all or part of the decade and a half of Labour rule in this borough the schools have been corrupted by a culture of non-achievement, the deliberate abandonment of objective tests – for institutions as much as individual teachers and pupils – of competence and purpose and the substitution of a flabby regime, boxed in by trade union selfishness, of academic underperformance.

The inspectors' report does not cover all Haringey schools; they are not infallible (though their methods are the same as when they pointed out inadequacies in schools in the low-spending Tory boroughs of Sutton and Dudley to the cheers of the left). But their evidence of meagre examination passes and below average school work is strong. And how does it square with the profligacy of education spending in Haringey – where net spending per pupil in 1983-84 was £200 more than in impoverished Liverpool and where teacher work loads are markedly less than in most other areas?

The borough has problems, of course, with its large population of Cypriots and blacks in Wood Green and Tottenham, its pockets of sub-standard housing and high local joblessness. But what is there to excuse the inspectors' discovery of bad school attendance, disturbances in lessons, no marking of homework and widespread concern on the part of parents about the quality of the schooling offered their children? This model of municipal socialism is failing not because of lack of money but because new leftism supplies no vision of what these schools should be doing, because it undermines strong management by headteachers and administrators, because it makes no demand on pupils, especially on those pupils from racial minorities with most to achieve.

The story of Haringey could probably be told of other London boroughs and certainly of several divisions of the Inner London Education Authority; its elements are visible in some of Labour's big city strongholds. The inspectors' report follows hard on recent work carried out under the auspices of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy linking education spending and qualitative performance.

The pointers are clear: within gross limits it simply is not true that high or extra expenditure is needed to secure good schooling. What matters is the effectiveness with which teachers are deployed, the zest with which education is managed. But behind management stands the ideology of the new left's educational normlessness. Until that is replaced, until the parents of Haringey and areas like it rise up and demand a system based on merit and achievement the inspectors' hopeless verdict will stand: "regardless of ethnic background, few pupils were receiving overall the quality of education they need and have a right to expect".

N Ireland rights

From Lord Hylton

Sir, 1984 has seen the publication of a wealth of new thought on Northern Ireland and British-Irish relations. Mr Nils Haagerup reported to the European Parliament. The Forum for a New Ireland presented the views of constitutional Nationalists, while both northern Unionist parties produced discussion papers. Meanwhile suggestions have been made for a parallel forum for unionist opinion in Northern Ireland and Britain and for a permanent Anglo-Irish parliamentary council. Unofficial work is also underway on the totality of relationships within the Anglo-Celtic group of islands.

It has, however, fallen to Senator John Robb, the distinguished Ulster surgeon who sits in the upper house of the Dail, to pinpoint urgent work that has yet to be undertaken. He has drawn attention to the well-known existence of two important minorities in Ireland – the Protestant minority in the whole of Ireland and the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland.

He has gone further by suggesting that what is now needed is a definition by each of these minorities of the extent of the self-determination which each feels to be necessary for its future well-being, and of the sort of safeguards which each desires for its identity and tradition. What are the really important minority rights and are there corresponding obligations?

The members of the two minorities may or may not agree with Mr Robb's ideas for the future. Nevertheless, I express the hope that each will work out and state the self-determination and safeguards that it seeks. Without this information it is most difficult for the two sovereign parliaments and governments to determine their preferred options for the medium and long-term future of two interdependent countries.

Without agreement between London and Dublin, we risk drifting through continued violence, while each minority still looks unproductively towards its assumed protector.

Yours faithfully,
HYLTON,
House of Lords.
July 10.

Touch of pitch?

From Dr Richard Wyndham

Sir, I trust mine was not the only stomach to heave slightly at Laurie Taylor's attempt to sanitize John McVicar (features, June 25 and 26). The man was a vicious armed criminal who was justly sentenced to many years in prison for his appalling crimes of violence, and no amount of whitewashing is going to alter that fact.

"We were both sociologists" – my foot.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD WYNDHAM,
Edge-Ogs,
The Croft,
Old Costessey,
Norwich, Norfolk.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Time for Britain to join EMS

From Mr Roy Jenkins, MP for Glasgow, Hillhead (Social Democrat)

Sir, If Britain is ever to become a fully participating member of the European Monetary System, now is surely the time to do so. The Fontainebleau settlement has been reached, and the argument that we should not go in over-valued has been largely eliminated.

Sterling has declined in value again the dollar by some 10 per cent over the course of this year. It has also declined by around 6 per cent against the Continental currencies – a little more against the Deutsche Mark, rather less in relation to the French franc.

Membership of the EMS would considerably assist us to weather what is likely to be a particularly turbulent period for the international monetary system. The US dollar is currently over-valued by about a third, and some substantial correction of its value cannot be long delayed beyond the presidential election in November.

The confusion which may ensue in world currency markets as this correction takes place could be adequately contained only if there are concerted efforts on the part of the main currency blocs – the US, the EMS (which must for this purpose include sterling) and Japan – to impose a degree of stability.

Such a tripod of currencies could form the basis of a new international monetary system, and we ought in our own narrow interest as well as wider ones to take the first step ourselves by aligning sterling with the European system now.

If the Government thinks up a new argument why the circumstances are still not propitious, let it have the honesty to cease pretending that it will ever take more than an off-shore attitude to Europe. The virtues of independence are hardly demonstrated by the recent management of sterling on the part of Mr Lawson and the Bank of England.

Yours faithfully,
ROY JENKINS,
House of Commons.
July 12.

A flag for Europe

From Mr Cosmo Russell

Sir, The question of a European flag was raised, it seems rather cursorily, at Fontainebleau. It was probably forgotten that such a flag has existed for more than 30 years. It is called the flag of the Council of Europe but has been widely accepted and flown in the member countries of that institution as an emblem of European unity.

In this country some will have noticed it flying in Parliament Square during Europe week in May alternately with the Union flag; its description – 12 mulletts on a field azur.

Recently the European Parliament decided very sensibly that it should fly together with national flags outside the Parliament building in Strasbourg.

For some trivial and unexplained reason the Community has never accepted this flag officially. It is never flown outside the Berlaymont building in Brussels. Time and usage suggest that the European Council should now accept the flag of the Council of Europe as the European flag of the Community, and decide that on appropriate occasions it should fly with national flags outside the Berlaymont and Charlemagne buildings in Brussels.

Yours faithfully,
COSMO RUSSELL,
Parapet House,
Lenham,
Kent.
July 1.

MPs' dress

From Dr Aileen Ribeiro

Sir, Apropos Richard Alexander's remarks (report, July 6) on the sartorial sloppiness of some MPs, it would be difficult if not impossible to impose any kind of sumptuary legislation. Presumably he would regard as suitable the rather dreary darkish suit which men since the industrial revolution have regarded as formal wear. Equally uniform for some left-wing MPs are tidied-up versions of nineteenth-century working-class dress such as leather jackets, open-neck shirts and corduroys.

In any case, complaints about the dress and behaviour of MPs are not new. A German clergyman visiting the House of Commons in 1782 was horrified to find them in great-coats, boots and spurs, lying on the benches eating nuts and oranges.

Yours faithfully,
AILEEN RIBEIRO,
History of Dress Department,
University of London,
Courtauld Institute of Art,
20 Portman Square, W1.
July 6.

Practical pitfalls in the Police Bill

From Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP for Bury St Edmunds (Conservative)

Sir, Sir Eric St. Johnston, as a former HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary of England and Wales, is right to point out (July 9) that the Police Bill, far from restricting civil liberties, is more likely in practice to impede the police in the investigation of crime and to bring about the acquittal, on new procedural technicalities, of many more guilty men. But his hope that the Lords will recognize and, implicitly, may head off such dangers is, I fear, misplaced.

The effect of the Upper House's changes so far has been to make the task of the police more, not less, difficult. Here are two examples.

1. Their Lordships object to the police being able, in exceptional circumstances, to hold a subject without charge for up to 96 hours, even though this requires the sanction of a very senior officer and two separate court hearings. But should the police in the current Dikko case have released the men they found in the crates with the Nigerian *before* he had sufficiently recovered to be questioned about his kidnapping?

Detention for long periods is extremely rare and must always be subject to the courts; but regrettably there are cases, notably involving suspected murders and child abduction, where long periods of detention before charge are essential if justice is to be done.

2. The Lords have passed an amendment (rejected in the Commons standing committee) forbidding police to "stop and search" unless they are in uniform. The practical effect is that detectives working in plain clothes henceforth will have no alternative but to carry out a formal arrest if they wish to question and search the pockets of, for instance, any suspicious person hurrying away from the scene of a crime.

I understand – and share – their Lordships' objections to innocent people being accosted by tough-looking men wearing, for instance, T shirts and blue jeans, but what is wrong with demanding to see their warrant cards in order to establish that they are policemen? Does the Bill not also require that before any stop and search, a policeman must give his name and that of his station and also, for the first time, offer reasons why he wants to put questions?

Unless the Commons reverses this and other Lords' amendments, the following situation could arise. A policeman on his way home, having doffed his uniform, sees a youth trying the doors of a line of parked cars. Does the officer immediately arrest him, even though the evidence of crime may well be marginal? Or does he go up to the suspect and say "Excuse me, Sir, will you wait here until I go back to the station and put on my uniform so that I can stop and search you to see if you have large numbers of different keys on you"?

The Police Bill is full of such pitfalls for the police and Sir Eric is right to protest. Will the Government listen and restore commonsense in the Commons?

Yours faithfully,
ELDON GRIFFITHS,
House of Commons.
July 10.

From Mr Edmund Gray

Sir, The Home Office Minister, Mr Hurd, argues in his article of July 5 that if the Police Bill were to contain a requirement that prisoners must be charged before a magistrate within 24 hours of arrest the police would sometimes be unable to complete the necessary investigations in time and the guilty might thus escape justice.

As a member of the Lambeth Community-Police Consultative Group I would like to draw attention to a proposal by the group which would set a 24-hour limit but avoid the risk of denying the police adequate time.

The proposal is that in cases when more time is necessary the police should have to bring prisoners before a magistrate within 24 hours, not to be charged but *for review of the need for further detention* (within proceedings in camera if a public hearing would jeopardize investigations).

Such a magistrate's review is already a requirement of the Bill after 36 hours' detention. To bring forward the review by 12 hours (rather than to leave the 24 hours' review to a police superintendent) would not be burdensome administratively, since Mr Hurd tells us that only 2 per cent of prisoners are held over 24 hours.

To do so would, however, be a significant gain in the safeguards for prisoners, bearing in mind that detention in a police cell is of its nature a harsh and even traumatic experience and also that an appearance before a magistrate is a check against possible mistreatment by the police.

Yours faithfully,
EDMUND GRAY,
85A Stockwell Park Road, SW9
July 8.

From Professor Norman Hammond

Sir, Sir Eric St Johnston's characterization of ethnic minorities as being among the "inadequates in society" (July 9) makes it clear why we need the Police Bill – the more so if, as he says, some serving Chief Constables endorse his views.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
NORMAN HAMMOND,
Wholeway,
Harlton,
Cambridge.
July 9.

The case for PR

From Mr J. R. Burg

Sir, Mr William Cash (July 2) was perhaps too modest to mention that his preference for the current electoral system is supported with a fervour equal to his own by Mr Benn, Mrs Thatcher, Mr Scargill, Mr Gummer, if not by all party politicians of the die-hard right and left; and they all make it clear, as he does, that they rest their cases on cogent arguments of principle which have nothing to do with party advantage.

But if the arguments are indeed so convincing, and the system so demonstrably superior, is it not strange that there is not even the slightest movement in any country now using a PR electoral system to replace it by the method used in Great Britain.?

Perhaps persuading EEC partners to adopt the electoral system enjoyed in England, Wales and Scotland is what Conservative and Labour "Europeans" mean when they talk about the influence of British example from which lucky Continental countries will be able to benefit?

If that is what they have in mind they will have to make a considerable effort. At the moment many Continentals believe the troubles in Northern Ireland might never have begun had PR been introduced there after the war; and that the whole UK economy would be quite a lot stronger today if the country had been spared pendulum politics over the past 40 years.

I am, Sir, yours &c,
J. R. BURG,
13 Lingfield Road, SW19.
July 2.

Old Town Hall sale

From Mr M. N. Hopkins

Sir, I fail to understand Nicholas Freeman's satisfaction (July 6) at the demolition of that once most attractive of buildings, Kensington Town Hall.

The purchase price is irrelevant since ratepayers will doubtless never feel any benefit from it. Instead I look forward to the day when vandals of both kinds, urban and rural, will be forced to rebuild or replace as before that which they have unlawfully attempted to destroy for their own profit.

Yours sincerely,
M. N. HOPKINS,
42 High Street,
St Martins,
Stamford,
Lincolnshire.
July 6.

Claims on countryside

From Mr Peter Lewin

Sir, I am glad that Sir Andrew Gilchrist (July 4) only "suggested" that cathedrals and hedges had ceased to be "functional". His suggestion is surely nonsense. A cathedral still has, in the majority of cases, many functions. It gives inspiration to many, is often a delight and refreshment to the eye and spirit, encourages theological and non-theological pursuits of knowledge and is a focus of wide interest.

Even a thoughtful town dweller knows that hedges provide cover for nesting birds which help to abate pests, give added attraction to the countryside and where wide areas of hedgerow have been obliterated there has often been a local change in climate with wind-caused soil erosion and other climatic disasters.

Let us agree that, here and there, a hedge may be removed with benefit but to say that they have no "function" surely is nonsense.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
PETER LEWIN
The River House,
The Croft,
Sudbury,
Suffolk,
July 6.

Training by example

From Mr Geoffrey Thompson

Sir, Roger Scruton's generally unhelpful rhetoric ("Teacher, educate thyself", July 3) must have made many school teachers smile because of its caricature of teacher training.

It is unfortunate that teacher training courses and those who run them should be held in low esteem by the profession. This is not, as Mr Scruton suggests, merely because courses involve the study of educational theory, but rather because the theory is not balanced by enough practical preparation for the day-to-day problems of the classroom.

To take one example, it is a common complaint that, while courses may give important insight into different psychological and philosophical theories of punishment, a young teacher is likely to be sent into the classroom with insufficient practical advice about dealing with pupils' misbehaviour.

This imbalance may be the cause of the seemingly universal view among school teachers, unjust though it may often be, that people who teach teachers are remote from current classroom problems and frequently could not cope with them themselves.

All this could be avoided if education lecturers were obliged to divide their time between their colleges or universities, on the one hand, and permanent part-time teaching posts in schools, on the other. In this way student teachers could attend lectures on education in college and then watch their lecturers putting their methods into practice in schools.

Such training by example is common in other professions. It could scarcely again be said that lecturers did not appreciate current problems and, if any of them were indeed incompetent school teachers, they would hardly last long in schools under the critical gaze of their college students.

Education lecturers are normally former school teachers, who presumably have a liking for schools and school children and should not object to part-time school teaching if it involved no reduction in pay, but an increase in prestige within the profession and the constant opportunity to put their theories to the test.

In addition, talented school teachers might more willingly come forward to contribute to the training of newcomers, if they did not have to give up school teaching completely, to join a section of the profession for which, at the moment, they have little regard.

Yours faithfully,
G. THOMPSON,
17 Eccleshill,
Durham Road,
Bromley,
Kent.
July 4.

Science and belief in miracles

From the President of the Linnean Society and others

Sir, In view of the recent discussions about the views of bishops on miracles we wish to make the following comments.

It is not logically valid to use science as an argument against miracles. To believe that miracles cannot happen is as much an act of faith as to believe that they can happen.

We gladly accept the virgin birth, the Gospel miracles, and the resurrection of Christ as historical events. We know that we are representative of many other scientists who are also Christians standing in the historical tradition of the churches.

Miracles are unprecedented events. Whatever the current fashions in philosophy or the revelations of opinion polls may suggest, it is important to affirm that science (based as it is upon the observation of precedents) can have nothing to say on the subject. Its "laws" are only generalizations of our experience. Faith rests on other grounds.

Yours etc,
SAM BERRY,
E. H. ANDREWS,
MARTIN H. P. BOTT,
R. L. F. BOYD,
DENIS BURKITT,
CLIFFORD BUTLER,
E. ROLAND DOBBS,
J. T. HOUGHTON,
M. A. JEEVES,
J. B. LLOYD,
COLIN A. RUSSELL,
DOUGLAS C. SPANNER,
DAVID TYRELL,
G. BARRIE WETHERILL.
As from: 4 Sackville Cl
Sevenoaks,
Kent.
July 9.

Fire in York Minster

From Mr Eric Crew

Sir, Is God trying to tell us something? The day after York Minster was damaged, apparently by lightning, the Science Report in *The Times* described new astronomical observations of huge filamentary structures previously hidden in the Milky Way of our galaxy.

The report suggested these may be caused by a black hole and magnetic fields of immense strength.

For many years the late Dr C. E. R. Bruce and I have tried to persuade astronomers that such ideas are very fanciful and that filaments of this type are in fact the channels of lightning on a cosmic scale.

There are very many observations that support this view and it is time astronomers made a serious effort to investigate this subject.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC CREW,
26 St David's Drive,
Broxbourne,
Hertfordshire.

From Mr George Chowdharay-Best

Sir, Perhaps Dr Runcie is being too cautious in dismissing the notion that the sad havoc wrought to York Minster yesterday was an act of God. It was, after all, one of his predecessors of whom it was said that had it been reported to him that the last trump had sounded he would immediately have set up a commission in order to discover if it was the last trump or the last trump but one.

Yours faithfully,
G. CHOWDHARAY-BEST,
27 Walpole Street, SW3.
July 10.

From the Reverend F. G. Hunter

Sir, Mr Anthony J. Pettitt (July 11) must recall that the Lord's fire from heaven which consumed Elijah's altar and sacrifice was a sign of divine *approval*.

Yours faith-fully,
GEOFFREY HUNTER,
Heslington Rectory,
York,
July 11.

Man of letters

From Professor A. J. Reynolds

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr Henry G. Button (July 3), displays an attractive innocence of academic foibles in wondering whether 40 letters after a vice-chancellor's name constitutes a record.

I am compelled to draw to his attention the case of F. Cyril James, formerly Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University (and, I believe, brother to Lord James, late Vice-Chancellor of York University).

You will be pleased to know that I have not dissipated public funds in exhaustive research, but I seem to remember that Dr James (and he truly deserved that title) possessed around a dozen *kinds* of doctorates, of which the most numerous class was the LLD, of which he had acquired perhaps 30.

This virtuosity in degree acquisition arose from the circumstance that Dr James was for many years Chairman of the Association of Commonwealth Universities. In carrying out the duties of that post he roamed the world, attracting degrees as a magnet attracts iron filings.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. REYNOLDS (30 letters),
30 Boileau Road, W5.
July 3.

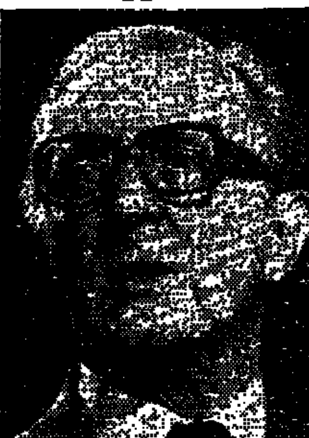
An almighty task

From Mr D. G. Barr

Sir, "Good God," says God. "I've got my work cut out."

The words of the First World War jingle must be going through the mind of the Almighty this morning as he scans the letters page of *The Times*.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. BARR,
4 Wattles Wish Cottages,
Battle, Sussex.
July 11.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 12: The Queen, Sovereign of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George, this morning attended the Annual Service of the Order in St Paul's Cathedral.

Having been received upon arrival at the steps of St Paul's Cathedral by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Dame Mary Donaldson), Her Majesty was received at the West door by the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's and the Bishop of London.

The Duke of Kent (Grand Master of the Order) and the Duchess of Kent were present.

Her Majesty's body guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and The Queen's Body Guard of the Yeoman of the Guard were on duty.

The Duchess of Grafton, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson and Marquess of Hamilton (Page of Honour) were in attendance.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave an Afternoon Party in the garden of Buckingham Palace.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke and Duchess of Kent were present.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and The Queen's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty.

The Band of the Coldstream Guards and the Central Band of the Royal Air Force played selections of music during the afternoon.

By command of The Queen, the Viscount Boyne (Lord in Waiting) called upon the Governor-General of Fiji this evening at the John Howard Hotel, Kensington and, on behalf of Her Majesty, bade farewell to His Excellency on his departure from this country.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Sir Alfred Blake at the Service of Thanksgiving for Mr Guy Bassett Smith which was held in The Queen's Chapel of the Savoy today.

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 12: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this morning at the "Topping Out" ceremony of Lloyd's new building, and subsequently honoured the Chairman of Lloyd's (Mr Peter Miller) with her presence at luncheon.

The Lady Grimthorpe and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

Her Majesty, Honorary Colonel of The Royal Yeomanry, was present this evening at a Reception given by the Regiment at 1 Elverton Street, SW1.

Lady Angela Oswald, Sir Alastair Aird and Captain James Lowther-Pinkerton were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
July 12: The Duke of Kent, as Colonel-in-Chief, this evening attended the annual Regimental Cocktail Party of The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers at H M Tower of London.

Captain Charles Blount was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent, as Controller Commandant, this evening attended the 35th Anniversary of the Formation of The Women's Royal Army Corps Dinner at Guildhall.

Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

The Duke of Kent, as president of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, will name the new Exmouth lifeboat on July 24.

Princess Alexandra will present the prizes on the final night of the Carl Flesch International Violin Competition at the Barbican Hall on July 26.

Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy will visit Cannes from October 19 to 21 on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of Lord Brougham's first visit to the town.

Harrow

Summer Term at Harrow ends today. Mr C. D. Sumner retires from Moretons and Mr G. M. Attenborough succeeds him as housemaster. Mr D. J. Farrant leaves to be Headmaster of Abbotsholme and Mr M. T. Bruce-Lockhart to be Vice-Principal of the International School, Colombo.

The Cock House Match was won by Moretons (Mr C. D. Sumner), who beat The Park (Mr J. G. K. Ingram) by 117 runs. The Torpid Final was won by The Grove (Mr G. R. Treasure), who beat The Headmasters (Mr J. D. C. Vargas) by 96 runs.

Old Harrovians who entered the school between 1954 and 1957 were entertained at tea on Thursday by the chairman and committee of the Harrow Association and later attended a concert of songs in speech room.

Next term begins on Tuesday, September 11.

Harrow Association

The Harrow Association will be publishing a full list of members in the autumn. Old Harrovians who have any reason to believe that the association's records are out of date or incomplete are invited to send their name, address and any other particulars to: The Secretary, Harrow Association, 5 High Street, Harrow on the Hill, Middlesex.

Birthdays today

Dr D. S. Brewer, 61; Mr Ian Campbell, 62; Sir James Craig, 60; Mr Jeffery Daniels, 52; Mr Mostyn Evans, 59; Sir Guy Henderson, 87; Sir Henry Jones, 78; Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard Mansfield, 63; Brigadier Dame Jean Rivett-Drake, 75; Sir Alec Rose, 76; Mr David Storey, 51; Mr Garfield Todd, 76.

Eton

Summer Half at Eton ends today. Mr R. D. Baird, Mr R. H. Parry and Mr C. StJ. Ellis are retiring; Mr J. M. Hammond leaves to take up his appointment as headmaster of the City of London School, and Mr T. S. B. Card, Mr R. J. G. Payne and Mr R. H. Hardy are giving up their houses.

The House IVs were won by Mr D. J. S. Guilford's and the Aquatics Cup won by Dr D. Harrison's. In the final of the house cricket Mr R. P. C. Forman's defeated Mr T. L. Holden's by 49 runs. Michaelmas Half begins on September 11.

Visit to Turkey

The Duke of Kent, as vice-chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, will visit Turkey between October 1 and 5 accompanied by a party of businessmen.

Latest appointments

Lord Carrington

Latest appointments include:
Lord Carrington to be Chancellor of the Order of St Michael and St George in succession to Lord de L'Isle, who is retiring on August 1.

Mr John Bennion, aged 47, assistant chief constable of West Yorkshire, to be Deputy Chief Constable of Hertfordshire from September, in succession to Mr Trefor Morris, who becomes Chief Constable of Hertfordshire at the same time.

Mr M. H. Tennant to be joint County Court Registrar for the Newport, Portsmouth and Southampton County Courts and joint District Registrar of the High Court at Newport, Portsmouth and Southampton, from September 3.

Memorial services

Mr M Messer
A memorial service for Mr Malcolm Messer was held at St Bride's, Fleet Street, yesterday. Prebendary Dewi Morgan officiated. The Hon George Bathurst, son-in-law, read "*Walking*", by H D Thoreau, and Mr Edward Shaw read the lesson. Mr John Harris gave an address. Among those present were:
The Hon Mrs Bathurst (daughter), William Bathurst (grandson), the Earl of Belmore, Lord Walston, Sir Richard Trehane (Milk Marketing Board), Mr Denis Chamberlain (editor "Farmers' Weekly"), Dr Joseph Edwards (representing the deputy president, Royal Agricultural Society of England), Mr Paul Jennens, Mr Bob Trow-Smith, Mr James Draper (Committee of London Clearing Banks), Mr and Mrs Philip Pratn, Mr Geoffrey Cousins and Miss Loveday Waymouth.

Mr G. Bassett-Smith
The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, was represented by Sir Alfred Blake at a memorial service for Mr Guy Bassett-Smith in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy yesterday. The Rev John Williams, Chaplain of the Royal Victorian Order, officiated. Sir Peter Troubridge read the lesson and Mr Robert White read from the works of Henry Scott Holland. Mr Charles Longstaff gave an address.

Service dinner

Women's Royal Army Corps
The Duchess of Kent, Controller Commandant, was present at a dinner held at Guildhall last night to mark the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Women's Royal Army Corps. The principal guests were Lord Trefgarne and Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe. Brigadier Eileen Nolan, Deputy Controller Commandant, presided, and Brigadier Helen Meechie, Director WRAC, members of the Army Board, senior army officers, and past and present officers of the corps attended.

A message was received from Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Commandant-in-Chief of the Women's Royal Army Corps.

Ironmongers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Ironmongers' Company for the ensuing year: Master: Mr J R C Twallin; Senior Warden: the Hon Patrick Best; Junior Warden: Mr R W Abbott.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr T. Dunlop and Miss E. Stevenson
The engagement is announced between Thomas, son of Sir Thomas and Lady Dunlop, of The Corrie, Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire, and Eileen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. H. Stevenson, of 1 Maxwell Gardens, Hurlford, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

Mr A. C. Barraclough and Miss J. A. Eastgate
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of the Rev O. C. and Mrs Barraclough, of Christ Church, Swindon, and Julie, daughter of Mr and Mrs V. R. Eastgate, of Moor Park, Rickmansworth.

Mr R. H. Chapman Campbell and Miss J. M. R. Griffith-Jones
The engagement is announced between Robin Hasluck, son of the late Mr Richard Chapman and of Mrs W. O. Cotton, and Josephine Mary Renshaw, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs L. R. Griffith-Jones, of Milnacraig of Kilry, by Alyth, Perthshire.

Mr A. P. Hales and Miss M. S. Jay
The engagement is announced between Andrew, eldest son of Lieutenant-Commander Geoffrey Hales, MBE, and Mrs Hales, and Mary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Bernard Jay, both of Emsworth.

Mr R. J. Johnson and Miss J. R. van Ammel
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr T. J. Johnson, of Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire, and the late Dr A. L. Johnson, and Jane, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs L. F. van Ammel, of Shurlock Row, Berkshire.

Mr C P Sewell and Miss A L E M Huntington-Whiteley
The engagement is announced between Percy, youngest son of the late Major G R M Sewell and Mrs G R M Sewell, of Tysoe Manor, Warwick, and Louise, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Miles Huntington-Whiteley, of Farnborough Grange, Banbury, Oxfordshire.

Mr J S McDonald and Miss A L Silver
The engagement is announced between James Stuart, son of Mr and Mrs Keith McDonald, of Lythe Hill Park, Haslemere, Surrey, and Angela Lucy, daughter of Dr C P Silver and Mrs Nancy Silver, of Hampstead, London.

Mr D. F. Middleton and Miss G. M. Housman
The engagement is announced between David Farquharson, only son of Mr and Mrs V. M. Middleton, of Cramlington, Northumberland, and Georgina Mary, twin daughter of Mr and Mrs H. S. Housman, of Worthing, Sussex.

Mr L H Poynter and Miss P J Johnson
The engagement is announced between Lance Hamilton Poynter, of 3 Mill Cottages, Donnington, Berkshire, elder son of Mr and Mrs J H Poynter, of Newbury and Seaview, Isle of Wight, and Paula Joan Johnson, of 2 Billing Place, London, SW10, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs G M Johnson, of Highfield, Southampton.

Marriages

Mr R. Hambro and Mrs J. Grana
The marriage took place on Thursday, July 12, in London between Mr Richard Hambro, son of Mr Jocelyn Hambro and the late Mrs Silvia Hambro, and Mrs Juliet Grana, daughter of Major T. C. and Lady Mary Harvey.

Mr B. C. Cowell and Mrs S. R. Crewe
The marriage took place on Wednesday, July 5, in London, followed by a service of blessing in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, between Mr Ben Cowell and Mrs Sarah Crewe.

Dr W. S. F. Kidd and Miss S. L. Anderson
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 16, at St Paul's Episcopal Church, Albany, New York, between Dr William Spencer Francis, elder son of Mr and Mrs Gordon Kidd, of Pont Hirwaun, Cardigan, and Miss Susan Leslie Anderson, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ralph Anderson, of North Carolina. The Rev Thomas Reese officiated assisted by the Rev Leslie Hughs.

Dinners

Foundation for Science and Technology
Professor Sir Alan Walters gave a lecture, "The Meaning of Technological Progress for World Development", at the Athenaeum last night to presidents of learned and professional societies, council members of the foundation and other guests. A dinner was held afterwards. Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran, QC, was in the chair. Among those pesent were the Earl of Shannon, the Earl of Ilchester, Lord Shackleton, Lord McAlpine of West Green, Lord Schon, Dr Richard J. Haas, who organized the evening, and Dr E. G. West.

Tri-Service Staff Colleges
The twenty-first annual Tri-Service Staff College dinner was held at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, last night. The guests were received by Air Vice-Marshal A. G. Skingsley, RAF, Major-General C. P. R. Palmer and Captain D. Pentreath, RN, Commandants of the RAF and Army Staff Colleges and Director of the RN Staff College, respectively. Captain Pentreath presided and the Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Michael Heseltine, was the principal guest. Among those present were: Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, General Sir John Stanier, Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, Admiral Sir Peter Herbert, Lieutenant-General M. C. L. Wilkins, Rear-Admiral R. W. F. Gerken, Major-General C. J. Rougier and Air Vice-Marshal J. D. Spottiswood.

Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
To mark their departure from Shape, Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Terry, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Europe, and Lady Terry were the guests of British officers and civilians serving at Shape at a ladies' guest night held on Wednesday in the Shape Officers' Club. Air Commodore J A Morgan RAF presided.

Fruiterers' Company
The Summer Court dinner of the Fruiterers' Company was held at Painters' Hall last night. The Master, Mr H M Arthur, presided, and Mr Alderman Roger Cord replied to the toast of the guests, who included the Master of the Painter Stainers' Company. Other speakers were Sir Rowland Whitehead, Bt, and the Clerk, Mr J C Airey.

Service receptions

The Royal Yeomanry
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Honorary Colonel of The Royal Yeomanry, was present yesterday evening at a reception held at Regimental Headquarters in Westminster. Also present were:
Major-General Allen, Honorary Colonel of HQ (Westminster Dragoons) Squadron; Colonel the Hon James Morrison, Honorary Colonel A (Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry) Squadron; Colonel Abel Smith, Honorary Colonel B (Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry) Squadron; Colonel Leigh-Pemberton, Honorary Colonel C (Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry) Squadron; Colonel Lord Dunleath, Honorary Colonel D (North Irish Horse) Squadron; Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton-Bligh, Commanding Officer and 200 all ranks and their ladies.

The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
The Duke of Kent, Colonel in Chief, was present at the annual reception of The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers held last night at HM Tower of London.

Wings parade

HMS Seahawk 21 RNPC
Sir Donald Gosling presented wings and trophies to 21 Royal Naval Pilots Course at HMS Seahawk (Commanding Officer Captain W J Flindell, RN) yesterday. The successful pilots were:
Lt R S Alexander, RN; Lt R A Cunningham, RN; Sub-Lt A J Nicholas RN; Sub-Lt N J Clarke, RN; Sub-Lt D R Gilbert, RN; Sub-Lt S N Hoare, RN; Sub-Lt T P Kerridge, RN; Sub-Lt K J Smith, RN; Midshipman A C Birch, RN; Midshipman P C Daly, Midshipman P Garner, RN; Midshipman S A Judd, RN; Midshipman A W B C Mahon, RN; Midshipman R L Newson, RN.

Latest wills

Mr John Pitts, of Exeter, managing director of John Pitts and Sons, paper manufacturers, left estate valued at £1,103,180 net.

Mr Eric Edwin Haddon, of Thames Ditton, Surrey, chief scientific officer at Porton Down, 1961-68, left £141,001 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Bailey, Mrs Valerie, of Kenilworth £832,951
Crofts, Mrs Joan Blanche, of Edenbridge £243,436
Gordon, Jean Flora Hamilton, of Wantage £280,600
Greet, Mr Richard Hynson, of Kintbury £956,164
Low, Mrs Rosemarie, of Hammersmith, London £225,033
Milner, Dorothy Vera, of Axminster £234,655

Merchant Taylors' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Merchant Taylors' Company for the ensuing year: Master: Mr P. A. S. Blomfield; First Upper Warden: Mr H. Boggis-Rolfe; Second Upper Warden: Mr P. M. Wooley; Upper Renter Warden: Colonel R. S. Langton; Under Rental Warden: Mr. D. R. G. Marler.

University news

Japan gives grant of £662,700 to LSE

The London School of Economics has received £662,700 for research in Japanese economic development. The grant, spread over five years, is from Suntory Ltd.

Suntory and Toyota each gave £1m to found the LSE's International Centre for Economics and Related Disciplines.

Part of the latest gift will fund a Saji Research Lectureship in Japanese Studies, named after Mr Keizo Saji, the Suntory chairman and president.

Other university news:

Sussex
Promotions
Mr Gabriel Josipovici, reader in English, to a professorship from October 1.
Dr Michael Land, reader in neurobiology, to a professorship from October 1.
Dr Anthony McCaffery, reader in chemistry, to a professorship from October 1.

Company of Chartered Secretaries

The following have been elected officers of the Company of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators for the ensuing year: Master: Mr Robin M. Clarke; Senior Warden: Mr L. R. Croydon; Junior Warden: Sir Lindsay Ring.

OBITUARY

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR CASPAR JOHN

Forceful advocate of naval air power

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Caspar John, GCB, who died on July 11, aged 81, was one of the line of unconventional, original and intellectually rebellious naval officers, whose principal founder was Nelson and who exercised an influence over the Royal Navy and strategical thought out of all proportion to their small number.

Although he became a notable First Sea Lord, from 1960 to 1964, at a critical time in the Navy's development, his Service will remember him primarily as a great naval aviator, one of a few forceful and intelligent officers who, in the face of obstacles, devoted their careers to the introduction of a new dimension into maritime strategy.

Despite a physical appearance that seemed the epitome of the stern admiral of popular imagination, John recognized that his basic unorthodoxy was due largely to his upbringing in the Bohemian disorganization of his father's household. Augustus John, the painter, was not an attractive father and, while he enjoyed seeing his children around him, they were not to interfere with his painting or with his social scenery and he seems to have made no great effort towards intimacy with them when young.

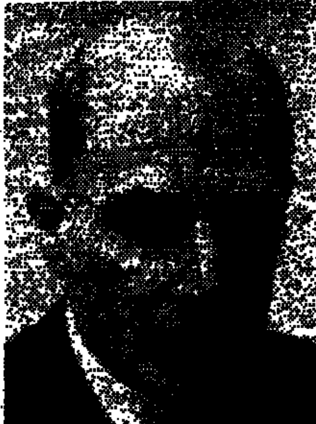
John was born on March 22, 1903; his mother died when he was four and for the next eight years he and his four brothers were brought up by his stepmother, of whom he became very fond, in studios, a caravan, in Chelsea, in what John later described as "a strange uncouth house in Dorset", and in France.

At the age of 12, John rebelled against domestic unorthodoxy and his revolt was given direction by a chance reading of *Jane's Fighting Ships* which introduced him to the precise disciplined pattern of the Royal Navy. His father, although astonished, agreed to John's entry into the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, in 1916.

Another influence now made itself felt in the forceful personality of John's greatest naval hero "Jackie" Fisher, who, on meeting the boy, stressed the importance of thinking forward into the future rather than dwelling on past naval glories.

His inherited streak of nonconformity together with Admiral Fisher's inspiration bred a thoughtful, gentle rebel. He questioned some of the romanticized naval history he was taught at Dartmouth and, when a midshipman in the battleship Iron Duke, he questioned the need for the elaborate ceremonial and trappings of the flagship.

This questioning of tradition found a cause in the conflict after the 1914-18 War between



the partisan of the battleship and the bomber. John took the side of the bomber and, in 1925, himself trained to become a naval pilot.

The hitherto somewhat remote, although affectionate, relationship between father and son had now matured with mutual respect, and Augustus John encouraged his son's rebellion against accepted naval doctrine and himself repeated Fisher's advice. Although naval aviation was then often regarded as a sideshow in the Royal Navy and as a career unworthy of an officer, John was one of the dedicated minority who created the new Fleet Air Arm.

In 1936, as a commander, he served in the Naval Air Division of the Admiralty before, as was the custom, being sent back to sea to renew familiarity with the traditional skills of the naval profession. Thus, John spent the first 18 months of the Second World War as executive officer of the cruiser York.

Although he was to command a small aircraft carrier at the end of the war, John's main wartime work was in expanding the Fleet Air Arm into the major force, largely equipped with American aircraft, that it was to become in readiness for a long naval campaign against Japan. First, he served as Director General of Naval Aircraft Development and Production, and, in 1943, went to Washington as Head of the British Naval Air Service in the United States and Assistant Naval Attaché (Air).

By the time he attended the Imperial Defence College in 1947, the Fleet Air Arm had at last been accepted as the Navy's principal offensive arm and his next appointment to command the Royal Naval Air Station at Lossiemouth, carried with it the same prestige as had, in the past, the command of a battleship.

John then became Deputy Chief of Naval Air Equipment and afterwards Director of Air Organization and Training. On promotion to Flag rank he took command, in 1951, of the Third Aircraft Carrier Squadron and Heavy Squadron, the core of the Fleet, before coming ashore as Chief of Naval Air Equipment. When the links between the Ministry of Supply and Admiralty were reorganized, John became Deputy Controller of Aircraft at the Ministry. In 1954, he was promoted to Vice-Admiral and, next year, was appointed Flag Officer (Air) Home.

Three years later, John was promoted to Admiral and appointed Vice-Chief of Naval Staff and, finally, First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff in 1960.

These last two appointments coincided with the great debates on the future of the aircraft carrier and the controversy over the adoption of the Skybolt aircraft-borne missile or the Polaris submarine-borne missile as the delivery system for the British strategic nuclear weapon. In John, the Navy found a cool and clever spokesman. While pointing out the advantages of Polaris over Skybolt, John did not make any demand for the system which, like many naval officers, he regarded as being, from the Navy's point of view, a sideshow which would take skilled men and money from the development of a Fleet based on ship-borne air power.

It was John himself who presented the case for the aircraft carrier to the Cabinet so effectively that, despite opposition from the Royal Air Force, the Prime Minister, Mr Macmillan, there and then ordered work to go ahead on the design and production of a new generation of big carriers. It was three years after John had been succeeded as Fleet Sea Lord that this decision was reversed by the Labour Government in its Defence Review and subsequent government decisions completely deprived the Navy of the Fleet aircraft carriers capable of operating all types of aircraft.

However, the fact that the Fleet Air Arm reached a peak of efficiency with effective aircraft and carriers and played a vital part in a series of world-wide crises was due in good measure to the foresight and long-term planning of John.

Having been promoted to Admiral of the Fleet in 1962, John did not formally retire, although his active naval career ended. He took up other official work, becoming a member of the Government Security Commission from 1964 to 1973, and Chairman of the Housing Corporation from 1964 to 1968.

Although his life was devoted to the Navy, he retained a hankering after the artistic Bohemia and maintained links with it through his father and artist friends. In 1944, he married Mary Vanderpump, the sculptor, and there were a son and two daughters of the marriage.

HUGH MORTON

Hugh Morton, the actor, died on July 11 at the age of 81.

He had a career spanning more than 60 years and was working up to this spring, when he completed an episode in the *Hammer House of Horror and Suspense* for television. His films went back to the silent days, and he played regularly in the theatre, but he will probably be best remembered for his work in radio, where he made more than 3,000 broadcasts.

Hugh Morton was born in Devon on June 28, 1903, the son of a naval officer and first cousin of the former Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden (Lord Avon). He was educated at Haileybury and Queens' College, Cambridge, studied at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, and had his first professional acting experience in a touring company run by the Vanburgh sisters.

Apart from straight plays, his early career took in musicals, revues and cabaret, and during the 1920s he appeared at The Midnight Follies, a famous London night spot frequented by the Prince of Wales. In the theatre he took over from Alastair Sim as Captain Hook in a touring production of *Peter Pan*, with Ann Todd as Peter, and was in a long running West End comedy, *The Love Racket* with Arthur Askey.

He made his first radio broadcast in the early 1920s from 2LO on Savoy Hill and soon become one of the most familiar voices on the air. He later worked in *Children's Hour* and formed a quartet with Violet Carson and two others called Four in Hand. In 1938 he created the part of the amateur detective, Paul Temple, in the thriller serial written by Francis Durbridge, and during the war was one of the stalwarts of the popular comedy show *ITMA*.

Morton supplied several voices to *ITMA*, of which the best known were the phoney Welshman, Sam Fairfechan, and the Shouting Man, who started his sentences quietly and ended up shouting at the top of his voice. Other comedy programmes in which he made regular appearances included *Life With the Lyons* and *Hancock's Half Hour*.

He acted in many films, where he often played butlers or else was cast as professional men - judges, magistrates or bank managers. He was on television almost from the start of the service in the 1930s and among his more recent work were appearances in *The Professionals, Fame Is the Spur, Rebecca, Lloyd George* and *Suez*.

He is survived by his wife, Monica.

Rear-Admiral Thomas William Best, CB, DL, who died on July 10 at the age of 68, was Flag Officer, Gibraltar from 1964 to 1966 and a former ADC to the Queen.

Dr Blair Gould, who died on July 1 at the age of 80, was an honorary consultant anaesthetist at St George's Hospital and the Royal Throat Nose and Ear Hospital, London.

Professor Frank Downton, Professor of Statistics at the University of Birmingham, died suddenly in France on July 9.

Mr Gwilym Williams, who has died at the age of 66, was president-elect of the English Golf Union, and had previously been president of the Cheshire Golf Union as well as representing North Wales at tennis and bridge.

Dr Harold Egan, Government Chemist from 1970 to 1981, died in The Hague on June 29 at the age of 61.

Science report

Sixth quark completes family

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

One of the most exhaustive experiments by particle physicists has ended with the discovery of one of the tiniest building blocks of matter. It is called the sixth quark.

As a result, scientists now have an arrangement of so-called elementary particles which is similar to the periodic table, in which the more commonly known chemical elements are grouped together according to their chemical behaviour.

The discovery of the new object, now called the top quark, was made by analysing immense amounts of data gathered by a team of 151 scientists from nine countries who collaborated in an investigation at Cern, the European Laboratory for Particle Physics, near Geneva.

Apart from adding an important piece to the jigsaw of the most basic components from which all the chemical elements of the universe are formed, the discovery adds the strength of experimental evidence to theories about the electroweak force.

Electric charge	QUARKS: STRONG NUCLEAR FORCE			LEPTONS: NO STRONG NUCLEAR FORCE			Electric charge
$+\frac{2}{3}$	u UP	c CHARM	t TOP	ν_e ELECTRON-NEUTRINO	ν_μ MUON-NEUTRINO	ν_τ TAU-NEUTRINO	0
$-\frac{1}{3}$	d DOWN	s STRANGE	b BOTTOM	e^- ELECTRON	μ^- MUON	τ^- TAU	-1

Diagram shows completion of particles table by Top quark.

The everyday world can now be explained in terms of the family of quarks in one group of basic building blocks and a family of leptons in another.

However, the identification of the Top quark is a direct sequel to a discovery last year, which caused intense excitement, when experiments at Cern revealed tiny entities, given the name W and Z bosons.

The sixth quark is produced when a W boson undergoes a transition, but its existence was predicted. In fact, its existence was necessary if theories about the forces of nature were to make sense.

The particles behave in several different ways which can be explained mainly in their response to various forces. For instance, the electromagnetic force accounts for the existence of atoms since it holds the electrons in orbit around the nucleus.

It also accounts for a whole spectrum f radiation including visible light, heat, X-rays and radiowaves. The weak force accounts for radioactivity, and the strong force (broken in nuclear fission) accounts for the existence of nuclei.

Nature, Volume 310, July 12, 1984.

Results of Bar examinations

The Council of Legal Education has announced that the following candidates were successful in the Trinity Bar examinations. The initial after each name indicates the Inn: L, Lincoln's Inn; I, Inner Temple; M, Middle Temple; G, Gray's Inn.

The Scarman Scholarships: £2,500 - S P Charge (M); £1,500 - P X Nunez (I)
The Barstow Law Scholarship: A Gourgey (L).
The Everard Ver Heyden Foundation Prizes: H L Meechan (I); J O'Sullivan (M); W J Sibree (I)
The Colyer Prize in the Law of Landlord and Tenant: M J Bowyer (I)
The Laurence Kingsley Prize for Drafting: S P Charge (M)
The Wilfred Parker Prize in the Law of Evidence: S J Berry (M)
The Ver Heyden de Lancey Prize in Forensic Medicine: P M Emerson (M).

The Bryan Walters Prize in Local Government and Planning: J A Ledgard (L)

Class I: No Award.

Class II Division I (in order of merit): S P Charge M; P X Nunez I; A Gourgey L; A J C Sendall L; S J Aspin G; V J Rose G; W A L Cohen L; M D Dodds M; S E Phillips G; S H Gadd L; L F Gagg I; J S Barker G; T U P Staunton M; T J Evans G; J M Sprack G.

Class II Division II (in order of merit): B Z Schwehr M; P St J Smart L; P W Newman G; E S Jones M; S W Tayler M; A J Clames G; S J Berry M; S C Reed G; G C G Yeoh M; R A Colbey I; M Davis-White M; T I Bailey G; M J Bowyer I; M Duggan G; J R Eadie M; L J Edwards G; W J Sibree I; D G P Mackenzie G; C L Wong L; S M L Ward I; R J A Hooley M; J A Ledgard L; C J Bryant L; H E Nelson I; T E B Weitzman G; S A Corner M; J D C Findlay M; C F J Baker M; S J Dean L; L M Exton M; P A Hilliard M; S B M Munro I; M P Phillips I; L A Marks M; S J F Gedge I; S P S Humlan G; J R Kessler G; P J G Reeves G; D M Allen G; R R Chalmovic G; M J M Den Brinker I; S A V Jones L; J G F Walsh M; M A F Morgan M; C P Wynter I; P J Hungerford-Welch I; A S Burrows M; M F Vaulter L; R W Fraser G; N A Hector I; M H A Bailey I; C K C Chuah L.

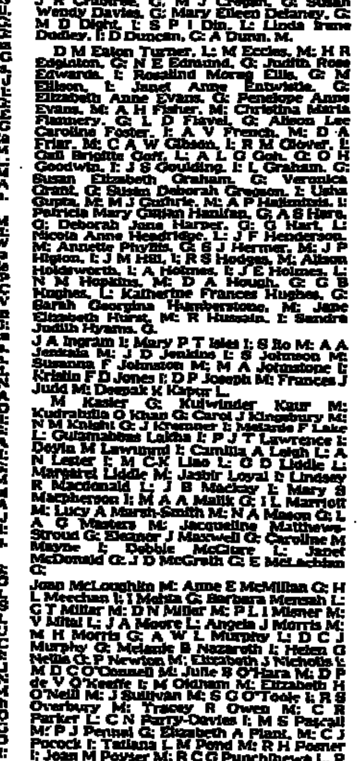
Laura J Champion G; R Lister M; Caroline W Topping M; G A Zelin M; P A Goulding M; Susan E McLaughlin L; Melanie C Carter M; Moreg Macdonald G; Sarah E Matthias



Wright G; ... Lloyd I; D P Mason L; J E T Reeve G; J G Walters I; A J Lees G.

J N Hughes-D'Aeth, M; Sallie-Ann Bennet Jenkins, G; Anne S C Kuna, L; S Y Ong, M; M E Owen, I; R C Taylor, G; J R G Worrall, G; P M Emerson, M; A B Rudd, I; C C Holt, G; M B G Sheridan, M; Karen M Birch, I; Alison B Hewitt, M; A K Ocan, M; Ann E Brownlow, I; S J Cooper, M; A J Corlett, M; Ruth Johnson, L; J D Lloyd, M; T J Marsden, M; M J Maynard, M; D M W Pickup, I; Elaine T Jones, L; Angela A Brown, M; S N Denison, L; N B Jeremiah, G; Valerie H Cave, M; A C Coyle, M;

M: D J Saunders L: M Amaral L: M Pallides L: Tracey D Bloom G: D Gibbs G: D Gordon M: R W Bloomfield G: Veronica Cowan M: K J S Greig M: J A McGhee L: M G Shanks M: S J Killeen I: M P Taylor G: Julia E Hopwood L: R M Slynn G: J R Austin G: Caroline Hoffmann I: Georgina Pitt G: D S P Barbour L: D M Gordon I: Melanie J Sage L:



Edwina F Ellis, M; N A Cameron, G; Mandy L Cranny, L; J N Goose, L; Devinder K Gill, M; Chantal B Forrest, M; P S Havey, G; Penelope H Stone, G; R I McLellan, G; Vyvienne Y A Corley, I; K J G Gray, I; Tina Kyriakides, L; Sarah L O'Hara, M; R G Short, G; Maxine L Gilbert, G; J B Griffiths, I; M J Kennedy, M; Michele H-Y Lim, I; C J

J R Crabtree, G; M J Cregan, G; Susan Wendy Davies, G; Mary Eileen Delaney, G; M D Dight, I; S P I Din, L; Linda Irene Dudley, I; D Duncan, C; A Dunn, M.

D M Eaton Turner, L; M Eccles, M; H R Edginton, G; N E Edmund, G; Judith Rose Edwards, I; Rosalind Morag Ellis, G; M

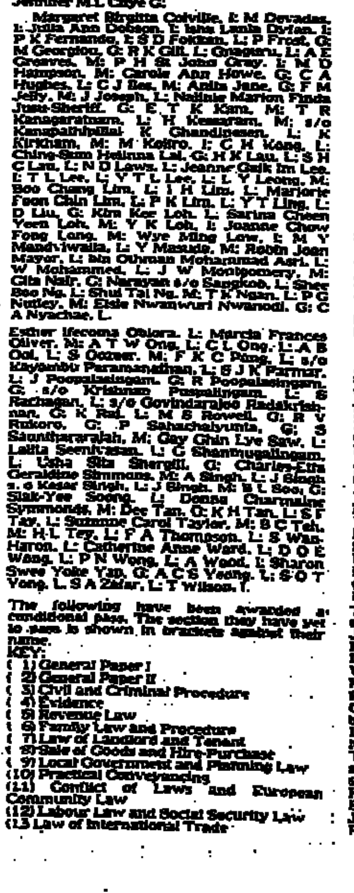
... Harford-Bell, M; M Lewis, L; Lynne M Morgan, M; Heng M Khoo, M; Vui K Lee, L; P G Droussiotis, M; C G Edmundson, L; A M Hopkins, L; P J Kilgour, L; Katherine A Shrimplin, M; S P M Smith, M; C F P Chan, M; Elizabeth Ong, I; Shantini A Petrus, I;

Helen Margaret Davey, I; M T Park, G; M F Parkes, L; J L Simmons, I; M J Soame, M; Sybella Jane Stanley, L; M C M Soo, G; P W Bridges, G; A T D Fenton, I; Sovalda Ma'ani-Bruss, G; Jacqueline Stephanie Marks, M; R J McIntosh, G; N P Micklewaite, I; M J O'Leary, L; R A C Pardoe, I; R A L Phillips, I; V V Balgomoody, M; K L Low, G; W H Wan Haron, L; Kim Franklin, M; J R Hornby, G; M Lucraft, I; B G Tetlow, M; Rowena Marianne Sibell Corbett, M; M C Williams, G; K K Chew, L; Jane Mary Edwina Calman, G; R T Dashwood, I; Fiona Shaw Gallard, G; S H Purvis, M; S S Ricketts, G; M F N Ahmad, G; Delia Jane Dumaresq, I; R A Cray, L; R K Ramsey, M; B Nielsen, G; A D Brierley, M; Diana Cooper, I; G J Glover, I; S E Shay, M; Anne Patricia Howarth, G; Abigail Stewart Thomson, I; G A McCartney, M; H T Heng, L; N C Harris, M; G A Hogg, G; A W Hughes, M; G D Jones, G; Carrolianne Hillary Vass, I; S A Carr, I; T-M Eric Kwok, L; T M Compton, I; A Ho Pui Hin, M; Nalini Pathmanathan, M; J A Green, G; J N Millard, G; R E N Traves, L; J W Mitchell, G; Melanie Anne Edwards, M; D S Lees, M; Gillian Irving, I; Jenny Wong, L.

Class III: A J L Aglionby, I; J R Aitken, G; Ruth Jane Akerib, I; A R Anderson, L; I O Anderson, G; P F Apple, L; R L Arkhurst, M; S L Arnold, M; T R Azim, M; R H S Bailey, G; Mary Anne Bardell, G; I Bartlett, L; T Belger, I; J D Bernstein, M; U Bhardwaj, M; J N Birch, I; C Boston, G; S C Bourge, M; J R Boyd, G; N J H Bowen, G; Amanda Jane Boyce, G; M Philip, M; D J Brook, M; J M Butcher, I; P D Cadney, I; N A Cadwallader, I; J Carmichael, I; H M Carter, G; J K Y Chin, M; Julia Elisabeth Clark, G; N J Clayhills, M; N J Clifford, L; D R G Coats, I; Shirley Diane Collier, M; J G Goode, M; Lesley Ann Cook, M; P D Cosgrove, M; Lynn Cousins, M; L R Cox, M;

F Bahman I; G J Reeds M; Cherry L Roach M; M A Roberts I; Teresa R Rochester G; T N B Rochford I; M J Rudin I; P A W Russell M; N J Ryan G.

P J T Sadd M; K Salmon G; L Schapira G; J T N Scoble G; J P Scott I; R D M Sears M; Elizabeth A Sellwood L; Shanti Sen G;



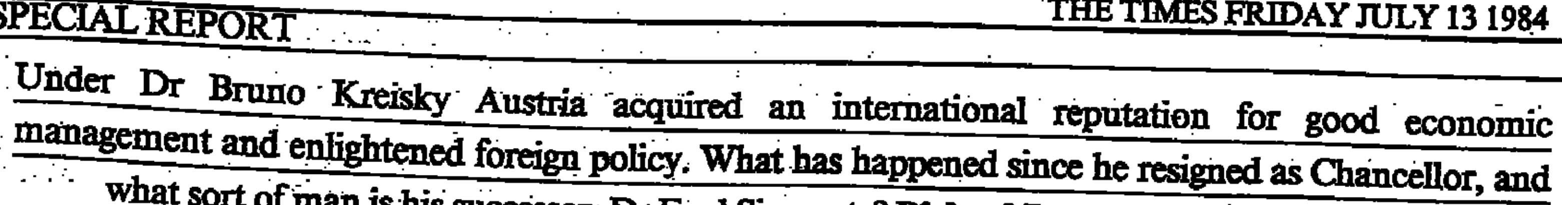
Choo L; C C L Choong M; T H R Chung M; Jennifer M L Chye G;

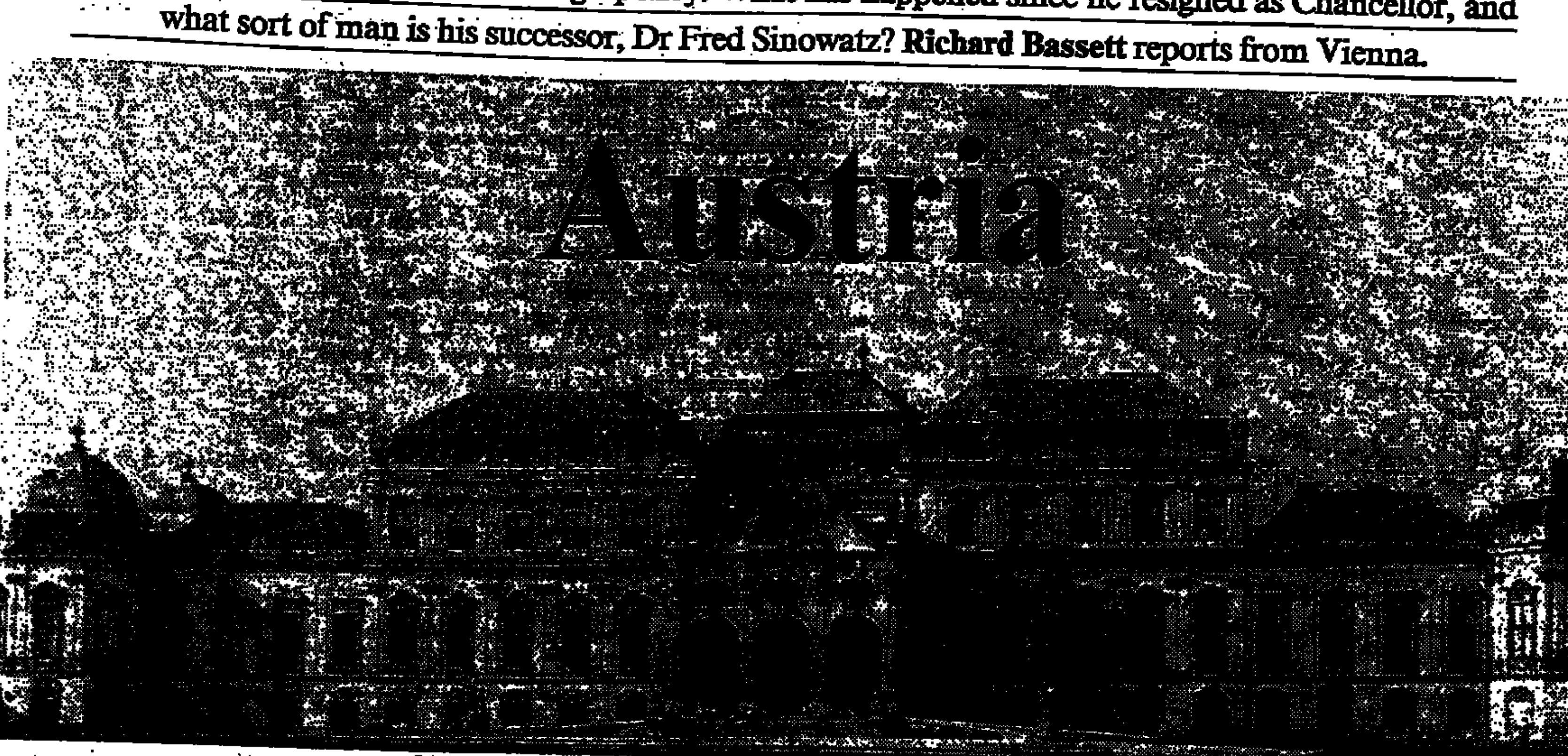
Margaret Birgitta Colville, I; M Devadas, L; Julia Ann Dobson, I; Iona Lamia Dylan, I; P K Fernando, I; S D Fokkan, L; P Frost, G; M Georgiou, G; R K Gill, L; Gnagaru, L; A E Greaves, M; P H St John Gray, I; M D Hampson, M; Carole Ann Howe, G; C A Hughes, L; C J Iles, M; Anita Jane, G; F M Jelly, M; J Joseph, L; Nadine Marion Finda Juss-Sheriff, G; E T K Kam, M; T R Kanagaratnam, L; H Kessaram, M; s/o Kanapathipillai K Ghandipesen, L; K Kirkham, M; M Keiro, I; C H Kong, L;



(16) S.P. General Paper III and General Paper IIA
(17) S.P. General Paper IB and General Paper IIB
E P A Aghaje, M (8); Christina E Anderson, L (5); A J Ball, I (1); P Brookwell, I (1); Susan C Capel, M (4); C A G Clement-Davies, M (5); Karen M Cole, M (5); Grmel P Corcoran, G (5); S C Cottle, I (2); P H Diamond, M (1); Susan Down, M (7); F M Evans, G (2); M E Forward, I (4); D A Brand, M (2); Fiona C Harvie-Smith, M (3); L P Hazell, G (4); S D Horner, M (2); T D Huckle, L (1); D M Hughes, G (1)

هكذا من الأصل


Under Dr Bruno Kreisky Austria acquired an international reputation for good economic management and enlightened foreign policy. What has happened since he resigned as Chancellor, and what sort of man is his successor, Dr Fred Sinowatz? **Richard Bassett** reports from Vienna.





A year after the 1983 general election, when the Socialists lost their overall majority and Dr Bruno Kreisky resigned as Chancellor, Austria has been likened to a patient suffering a well-deserved hangover after a lengthy period of intoxication.

During 14 years of Socialist rule Dr Kreisky's Government gave the Austrians higher living standards and a respectable profile in foreign affairs which together banished the image of Austria as the poorhouse of Europe, so vividly captured in the early 1950s by the film *The Third Man*.

Free from strikes and other industrial and social confrontation, Austria became renowned for what other prosperous countries felt was a model Socialist economy. Generous sums were available for young Austrians who married or had children. Above all, the Austrian pension scheme was transformed into the most envied in Europe.

However, the "New Austria" which Dr Kreisky's election slogan of the 1970s hailed as "having to be built", also had to be paid for. The traditional industries, especially iron and steel, needed drastic rationalization to become financially competitive. Failure to confront this reality was easy while the Austrians possessed a Chancellor who constantly distracted them by the force of his personality, and who, for a small central European country with a grand past, offered the comforting possibility of playing some role in the important affairs of the day.

Many Austrians with only the haziest notions of Middle East affairs were delighted that through Dr Kreisky Austria had a voice on the international stage which was considered worth listening to.

With Dr Kriesky's resignation, no one can deny that this element in Austria's foreign policy has vanished. In place of the Kreisky magic came a mood of pessimistic realism which emphasized the fact that the great gifts of the 1970s would have to be paid for in the 1980s.

Within six months of taking office, Dr Fred Sinowatz, the new Socialist Chancellor, left Austrians in no doubt that savings had to be made by introducing a series of tax increases, some as drastic as 20 per cent, and by levying a tax for the first time on what is a sacred institution in most Austrian's lives, the interest from savings books. Almost overnight, price rises considered unthinkable during the Kreisky era hit the consumer.

Despite criticism from the Opposition and some inside the Socialist Party, the Government is convinced that the measures have gone a long way towards reducing the budget deficit of £700m, although the rate of inflation has almost doubled to nearly 6 per cent as a result.

In an attempt to reduce this deficit further, the Government also announced within months of taking office that a reform of the pension system would be inevitable. At present, pensions cost the coutry 35.5 billion schillings (£1.25 billion). To lighten its share of this burden, the Government has insisted on the removal of the generous conditions applying to civil servants' pensions, whereby a tax-free income is permitted in addition to the pension.

AUSTRIA

Area	32,374 sq miles
Population	7,550,000
Gnp per capita (1983)	159,920 Austrian schillings
Exports (1983)	277.14 billion schillings
Imports (1983)	348.34 billion schillings
Balance of payments (1983)	-1.3 billion schillings
Rate of exchange	£1=approx 27 schillings

STRENGTHS OF THE PARTIES
(after the 1983 election)

Socialist Party (leader: Dr Fred Sinowatz)	90 seats
People's Party (leader: Dr Alois Mock)	81 seats
Liberal Party (leader: Dr Norbert Steger)	12 seats

Another legacy of the Kreisky era, which is likely to be resolved less amicably, is the question of Austria's energy priorities and, in particular, the future of the country's only atomic power station at Zwentendorf, which, following a referendum in 1978, has remained unactivated.

The cost of keeping Zwentendorf in a condition whereby it could actually be used in the event of the 1978 decision being reversed is estimated by the Government to have been more than £650m so far.

Dr Sinowatz and many members of his party have made no secret of their belief that the power station should be activated, and a second referendum is widely expected later this year.

Further down the Danube, at Hainburg, another energy issue, the proposed construction of a hydro-electric power station in a nature reserve, has fiercely divided Austrians, resulting in an impressive demonstration – even if staged with government encouragement – by thousands of trade unionists, a rare event in post-war Austria.

Those who are against the power station can boast Prince Philip and the World Wildlife Fund among their number, as well as most of the inhabitants in the area, from aging countesses fearing for the purity of the waters which since the Romans' day have enriched the nearby spas of Deutsch-Altenburg, to the anxious villagers of Hainburg who are horrified at the potential destruction of their centuries-old view over the Danube.

Even though it has the support of one of Vienna's most widely-read papers, the anti-Hainburg power station lobby is up against most of the Socialist Party, which is committed to the project. The party is strongly backed by the trade unions, which see it as a means of job creation.

As Dr Sinowatz is fully committed to an *Arbeitsplatz Politik* (job-creating policy), few doubt that the scheme will be given the green light, although this will be contested and will seriously embarrass the junior member of the ruling coalition, the Liberal Party, which has always opposed the plan.

The emergence of the small Liberal Party as a political force in the Government of the country has been one of the more remarkable and, at times entertaining, features of the post-Kreisky era. The refusal of the Vice-Chancellor and leader of this party, Dr Norbert Steger, and his Liberal colleagues to fight, tooth and nail, projects like Hainburg and to prevent the tax on savings books has cost the Liberals dearly. At the recent local elections in Salzburg the party was almost annihilated by the opposition People's Party.

The decision of the young Liberal Minister of Defence, Herr Friedhelm Frischenschlager, to grant the Austrian army a day off to attend peace demonstrations last autumn further horrified party stalwarts, several of whom are on the extreme right of Austrian politics.

Despite the flak the Liberals in the Government have had to face, most politicans concede that Dr Steger and Herr Frischenschlager, who are both in their thirties, have succeeded in giving their party for the first time in its history a genuinely liberal tinge. By encouraging young appointments, they have banished the long-held image of the party as one composed mainly of disgruntled former 'Nazis.'

Serious differences between the two members of the coalition have yet to emerge in a crisis and both Dr Sinowatz and Dr Steger are convinced that they never will. Emotive isues such as the 35 - hour week, though just as important for Austrians as for Germans, will be settled without the strife Austria's neighbour has suffered in recent weeks.

Two landmarks of Vienna. Left, the Upper Belvedere, a palace built for Prince Eugene of Savoy (1663-1736) which today houses nineteenth and twentieth century Austrian art. Right, the giant wheel of the Prater, familiar to cinemagoers through *The Third Man*.

Ham and eggs at the café

Dr Fred Sinowatz, the man who stepped into Bruno Kreisky's shoes after the May 1983 election, took over the Chancellorship of Austria in far from ideal circumstances.

Having studiously kept a low profile for 14 years as Minister for the Arts and Education, Dr Sinowatz had to follow a man whose charisma and presence had given the status of Austrian Chancellor almost mythical values both at home and abroad. In addition, the new 55-year-old Chancellor inherited a £700m budget deficit which, because of the power of his predecessor's personality, most Austrians had chosen to ignore.

If that was not enough to contend with, the loss of the Socialists' overall majority in the election meant that the party which had ruled Austria single-handed for 14 years had to work with a coalition partner in the form of the Liberal Party, a hybrid mixture of protest voters, pan-Germans, ex-Nazis and environmentalists with no experience of government, a party which was strong enough to hinder whatever dismayed its supporters but too weak to support necessary but unpopular legislation.

If less of a showman than Dr Kreisky, the man who inherited these problems is in many ways eminently suitable to cope with them. Although no one can describe Dr Sinowatz's political career as meteoric, he has become a man who has earned respect and trust from all sides of the Socialist Party as well as from several of his political opponents since he played an important part in winning the traditionally conservative province of Burgenland for the Socialist Party in 1964.

Coming from a poor family in Burgenland, one of the most backward parts of Austria even today, Dr Sinowatz can justly claim to be a man of the people. His dress and manner have no trace of the smart pin-striped figure Dr Kreisky cut in his later years. In appearance the quietly spoken new Chancellor is the first to admit that he is a typical Burgenlander whose face betrays more than just a hint of the Croat, Hungarian and Gypsy blood which runs

Continued on page 18

The unique social contract that brings peace and prosperity

Austria has become the thirteenth most prosperous country in the world, according to the World Bank's latest World Development Report. This status is largely due to the *Sozialpartnerschaft* or social partnership, a term which loosely covers the regular formal and informal meetings between chambers representing business and trade union interests.

There is a saying in Austria that nothing can be done anywhere in the world that has not been tried and failed in Austria. However, the social partnership, which was legally constituted out of the ruins of Austria's immediate post-war income policy in 1951, is an exception – though its workings seem veiled in impenetrable fog to most outside observers.

Although collective bargaining over wages is an intrinsic part of it, the incomes policy which results is very different from that which occurs in Britain or the United States. In Austria, collective bargaining is supplemented by price administration, the responsibility of a joint commission on wages and prices, which has two sub-committees.

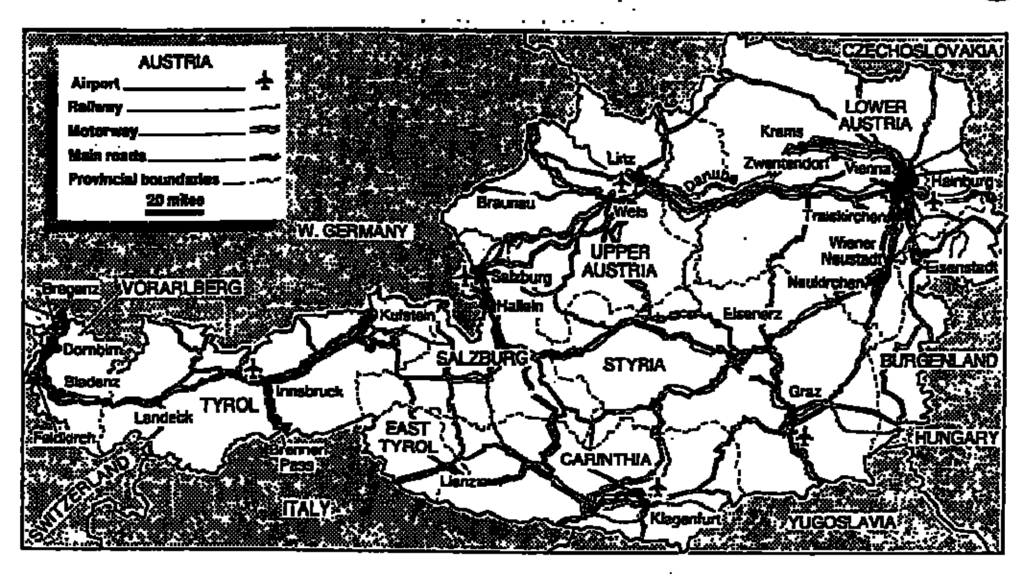
Resolutions in this commission have to be unanimous and deadlocks are extremely rare. Both partners, Mr Anton Benya, head of the Chamber of Trades Unions, and Mr Rudolf Sallinger, head of the Chamber of Business, know how far they can go and how much the other one can concede without losing face.

In theory, their solutions can be ignored by companies as well as by unions but the two presidents have so much authority that this is rarely the case.

Austria, like most Western countries, holds yearly wage rounds. These are preceded by the release of innumerable memoranda from the central bank and the Institute for Economic Research to the chambers in the social partnership.

The memoranda contain reports on the wage situation, expected gains in productivity and estimates of wage increases compatible with monetary stability, fixed exchange rates with the Deutschmark and balance of payments equilibrium.

The president of the trades union chamber then sets a target for wage increases which is officially secret but which, in inimitable Austrian style, is known to well-informed people.



Wage bargaining then begins and can continue for weeks. Everyone knows the outcome from the beginning. It will not differ more than tenths of a percentage point from the target figure. A fight is put up for the benefit of chamber members – membership is compulsory in most businesses and unions – so that people feel they are not paying membership dues for nothing.

On important issues such as the revival of the capital market, interest rates, budget developments and tax reforms, a third sub-committee, composed of central bankers and economists, is invoked to deliver opinions.

The social partnership has rightly been seen as assuming the role of a super-government in economic policy. Neither of the two presidents who head the process is elected by popular vote and, for all practical purposes they are unremovable. Both Mr Benya and Mr Sallinger have outlasted several governments.

An indication of the system's power on issues unrelated to wage bargaining came two years ago when the minimum rate of interest on savings accounts could not be lowered without the president of the trades union chamber's consent.

The power of the social partnership apparatus is not unlimited. In emergencies the Government must act swiftly. Faced this year with a budget deficit of 5 per cent of the gross domestic product, the government increased value added tax from 18 per cent to 20 per cent and from 30 per cent to 32 per cent, bypassing the formal consultation process.

Much informal consultation took place, however, so that despite the regressive nature of this rise, the presidents of the two chambers accepted it.

Inflation and unemployment rates both testify to the sound working of the system, although both are rising (unemployment in 1983 was 4.5 per cent and in 1984 4.7 per cent; inflation in 1983 was 3.3 per cent and in 1984 5.5 per cent).

Despite this trend the figures compare favourably with most other European countries, while Austria's average increase in productivity over this period (5.1 per cent) was second only to Japan's.

Austria's performance in industrial relations is even more impressive. Between 1966 and 1982 the loss of time through strikes was on average 4.6 minutes compared with 630 minutes in neighbouring Italy.

At the same time, real wages rose in Austria by four per cent. Everyone concerned clearly recognizes that both managers and workers benefit from this.

As a result, although the social partnership can only advise the Government, no politician would ignore its advice. The member of any majority party who did so would find his political career swiftly ended.

In this way Austria reverses the normal procedure of a parliamentary democracy in which legislation is the sole prerogative of members of parliament.

The restraint shown by the parties to this social partnership is paid for by the active participation of trade union leaders in the Government. As well as being president of the union of white collar workers, Mr Sallinger is Minister for Social Affairs. The chairman of the metalworkers' union is Minister for Technology and Public Building, while Mr Benya, president of the TUC, is Speaker in Parliament.

Invested with this political responsibility, these men would be the first to suffer the consequences of extravagant or immoderate wage demands. Union power is commensurate with responsibility, something better understood in Austria than in many other countries.

The social partnership is not without disadvantages, chief of which must be counted the loss of full sovereignty by voters in all economic policy issues. The system also reduces the capacity of business and labour to adjust to market fluctuations. It delays the laying-off of workers and increases redundancy among the young.

Finally, there is the effect of voluntary benefits, which are accorded to workers in times of prosperity but which have proved impossible to reduce in the present recession.

Despite the fact that many politicians resent the prerogative of the social partnership, the system remains popular with the majority of Austrians and is unlikely to founder in the foreseeable future.

Max Thurn

The author served as an economist in the Austrian Government between 1951 and 1975 during the implementation of the social partnership.

An undiscovered green province

If Vienna, Salzburg and the Tyrol have long been familiar landmarks, Styria remains, even for many Austrians, relatively unknown. This is despite the fact that the province accounts for more than half the country's heavy industry and is the richest in mineral deposits.

STYRIA	
Area	6,327 sq miles
Population	1,180,000
Capital	Graz
Population of Graz	300,000
Principal products	iron, steel, coal, paper
Important companies active in the province	Steyr Daimler Puch (armaments), Voest Alpin (mining)

The "green province", as Styria is affectionately called on account of its impressive forests, is reached from Vienna by the spectacular Semmering Railway, which threads its way through no less than 15 tunnels and across 16 viaducts.

Possibly because they have existed for years without the threat of mass tourism, or possibly because they remember with gratitude the years after the Second World War when the province was administered by a British military government, the Styrians offer a courteous hospitality far removed from the obsequious fawning one meets with in Vienna.

This is more obvious in Graz, capital of the province. Years of proximity to the south Slav and Latin temperaments have created a city which, with its shuttered windows and light baroque façades of yellow and green, seems to have struck a fine balance between Teutonic discipline and Latin indolence.

For years during the Austrian Empire, Graz's sleepy character attracted the retired officer class of the Hapsburg monarchy. Today, pensioners remain the largest section of the 300,000 inhabitants of what the Viennese still call "pensionopolis".

As the second largest city in Austria, Graz has long sought to rival Vienna. Both its opera house and park are more impressive in appearance than the capital's. Politically, too, Graz's Catholic and conservative Government views Vienna's "Red" Government with suspicion.

Such suspicion has deep roots in Styrian history. During the Napoleonic Wars, while a Styrian garrison of 300 troops successfully defended the city against a French force of 4,000, Vienna capitulated, ordering Graz to surrender. Napoleon's revenge for Styria's stubborn defence was to detonate all the city's medieval fortifications.

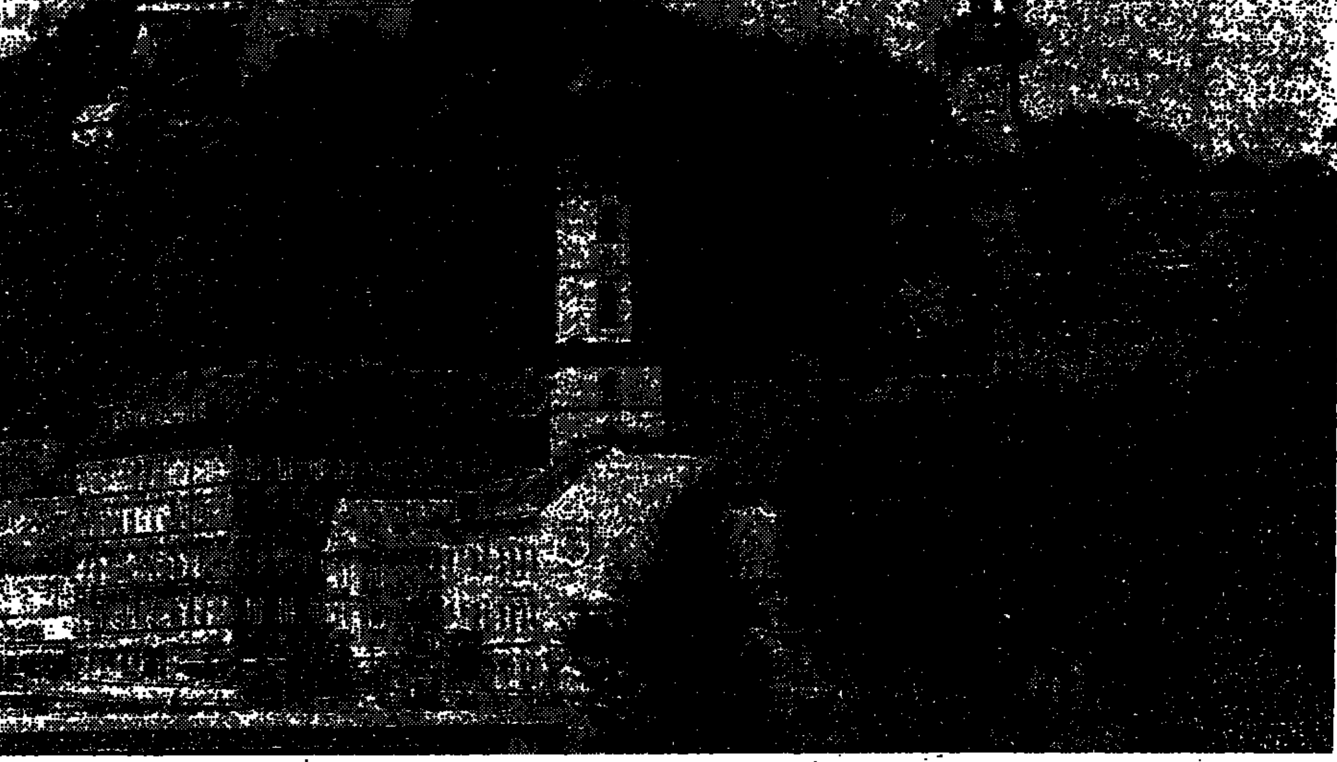
In the years immediately after the Napoleonic wars such rivalry was partly eclipsed by Styria's attempt to harness the latest discoveries of the industrial revolution to the province's rich mineral reserves. Under the patronage of the Archduke John, who, weary of the Vienna Court, came to live in Graz, many of the latest developments in England were introduced, having been assiduously observed by the Archduke in an early example of industrial espionage.

The result was that by the 1860s remote, isolated valleys were transferred into some of the most industrially developed areas in the empire.

Upper Styria now is a crisis zone on the Government's list of priorities. The area has been consistently neglected by the Government in the last 14 years, so that unprofitable steel and iron works have been allowed to continue receiving funds without any attempt at rationalisation. New incentives for early retirement are being offered, despite the fact that these only have the effect of pushing up the Government's budget deficit.

The region's crisis is most poignantly illustrated in Eisenerz, a small mining town at the foot of the impressive terraced iron ore mountain which has always exerted a fascination on visitors to the region. Voest Alpin, Austria's largest state-owned industry, cannot compete with the cheap price of imported high grade ore.

The Erzberg railway, remarkable for its scenery and bold engineering, still needs three locomotives to haul traffic over the mountain from the mines to Voest's headquarters, but it no longer handles a tenth of what it did immediately after the war.



The Schlossberg in Graz, the provincial capital. Napoleon's troops demolished the hill's fortifications but at the request of the local inhabitants spared the clock tower (right) and the bell tower, known as *Lisl* (on summit, partly hidden by trees).

Eisenerz, which *The Times* correspondent of 1928 described as the only city in the world to suffer a lively bombardment daily as miners detonated for ore, is today on occasions like a ghost town. Unable to find employment in an area where the Government cannot afford to lay people off, the youth of these valleys have forsaken their home town for the wider opportunities of Graz.

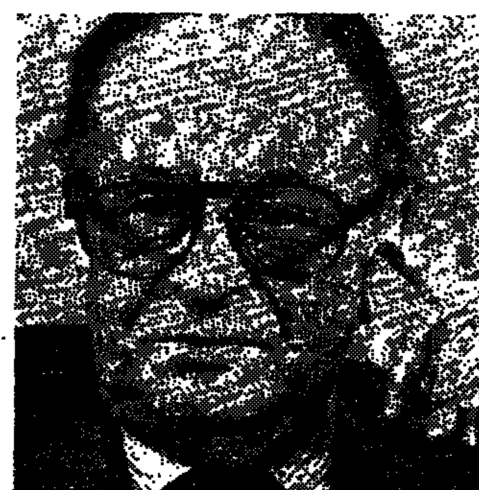
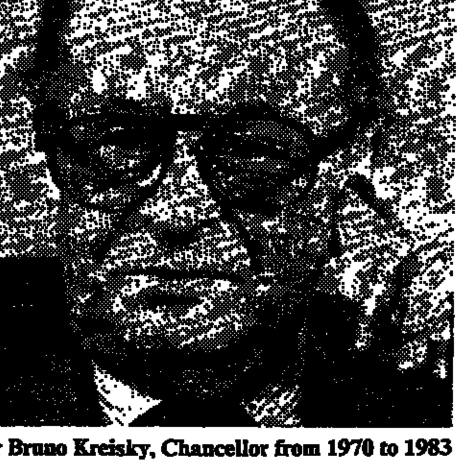
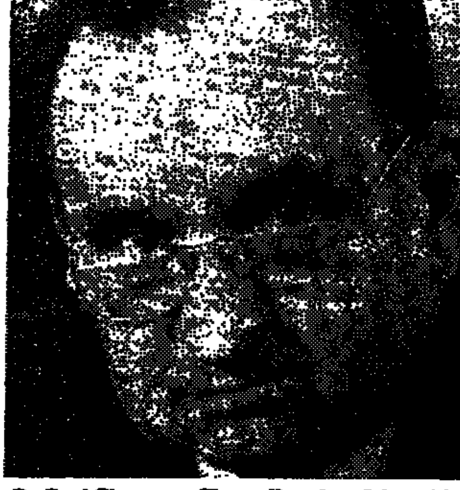
Morale is high. At weekends the town band regularly turns out to meet the occasional steam train at the station, and beer and frankfurter stalls do a brisk trade.

The future may be bleak for many of the people of Eisenerz, but for the present there is hope. The iron mountain, they insist, is good for another 80 years of iron ore. All that is needed is a means of extracting and refining to make it competitive.

Both Dr Werner Blanc, of the Styrian provincial Government and an expert on the Eisenerz area, and representatives of Voest Alpin are guardedly optimistic. Just as the Archduke John gave Styria the latest devices for developing its rich resources, so too must the latest technology be applied to realize the province's rich potential. If this is done, they say, Styria will rapidly cease to be a crisis area for Vienna and become once again a source of wealth.

Richard Bassett

A true man of the people


Dr Bruno Kreisky, Chancellor from 1970 to 1983 **Dr Fred Sinowatz, Chancellor since May 1983**

Continued from page 17

through the veins of Austria's easternmost inhabitants.

So informal and modest is his life-style that to the thinly-disguised horror of his aides, the Chancellor often can be seen tucking into ham and eggs at the Café Landtmann opposite his Chancellery.

Such self-effacement, if rare among many of Austria's politicians, is nonetheless, a common thread in the fabric of Austria's political life. As Dr Sinowatz explains, decisions in Austria are not accompanied by dramatic and baroque pronouncements but rather, emerge during informal meetings. The Austrians, he says, are masters of the daily art of improvisation, as the system of social partnership illustrates.

The Chancellor is prepared to admit that even a system as seemingly flexible as this has its drawbacks. Hiccups occur and the Austrian press, deprived of anything approaching a real crisis in the internal affairs of Austria, are quick to seize on rumours and highlight the cracks as they appear, all the more so as rumours of severe differences of opinion within the Socialist Party abound.

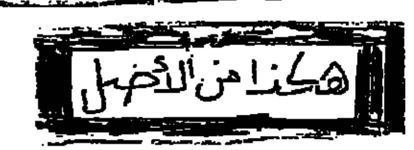
One recent example of this occurred last month when a serious disagreement broke out between the Chancellor and Dr Herbert Salcher, the Minister of Finance. Dr Salcher, who has always been committed to a severe programme of tax reform received a jolt last month when Dr Sinowatz insisted to journalists that there was no question of any serious tax reform in the near future.

What followed was classically Austrian, some would say Balkan, in its inevitable, if meandering, conclusion. Dr Salcher intimated that he would resign. Dr Sinowatz, with some prodding from behind the scenes from, among others, Dr Kreisky and Mr Anton Benya, the president of the Chamber of Trades Unions, insisted that the differences between the two politicians should be sunk in the broader interests of the party. Within a week of the rumours of Mr Salcher's impending resignation, the entire affair was closed, although it is expected that Dr Salcher will be moved on in any cabinet reshuffle.

With the experience of the 1930s indelibly imprinted on the minds of most of Austria's Socialist ministers, stability and continuity are valued more highly than the principle of ministerial responsibility.

With such a strong system of government responsibility, Dr Sinowatz is convinced that, whatever the differences between individual members of his Government, any talk of a crisis is wishful thinking on the part of the Opposition.

Richard Bassett



هكذا من الأصل

Home to the homeless

The offer of safe asylum to thousands of refugees fleeing political persecution and the periodic upheavals of communist states, or the bloodbaths of Third World nations in the throes of revolution is a policy right at the heart of Austria's role as a neutral state.

Neutrality was enshrined in the state constitution enacted after the Allies withdrew from Austria in 1955. Whereupon aid to refugees and emigrants became one of the prime aspects of a humanitarian path the country decided to follow.

Its geographical location, where Germanic culture merges into the races of central-eastern Europe, made it one of the most important asylum and transit points for displaced persons at the end of the Second World War, a role it retained by absorbing the floodtides of people escaping from the Hungarian uprising of 1956, the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, and, more recently, the disturbances in Poland.

The humanitarian obligation made it a focal point also for refugees from the Islamic tyranny of Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran and the fighting in Afghanistan after the Soviet invasion in late 1979.

Though Austrian camps have enjoyed relative quiet since the worst of the Polish disturbances, today they have new headaches, with an influx of Poles who say they are running away from the sheer economic mess of their homeland.

Other communist states – chiefly Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and, to a lesser degree, Bulgaria, East Germany, Albania – also account for thousands fleeing to Austria every year, the luckiest taking an easy route with tourist visas, the less fortunate braving bullets, guard dogs and the icy Danube waters of the Marchfeld borderlands.

The boldest escapers might make a fortune in the West from a thriller about their escape. Some families flew crop-spraying aircraft into Austria

The luckiest have tourist visas, the less fortunate face bullets and guard dogs

below radar, landing fair and square on the main highway. A Czech family sewed a hot air balloon together from raincoats, confusing border guards with the high burning light in the night sky. Those who simply run zigzag through a hail of machine-gun fire are almost a monthly occurrence.

At the 1981 high point of Polish internal strife, Austria received 29,000 Polish refugees. The number had dropped to well below 1,900 last year but this figure was equalled in the first few months of 1984 alone.

Officials say that up to 25,000 Polish holidaymakers may ask to stay behing this summer, a far cry, perhaps, from 1981, even more from the 200,000 Hungarians of 1956 or 100,000 Czechoslovaks of 1968. A dead certainty, however, is that Austria will bear the brunt of any future exodus, at high cost both financially and in terms of political relations with its neighbours.

While their transit or asylum applications are being processed, most of the refugees are housed initially at the Traiskirchen refugee camp, set among Panonian vineyards just outside Vienna. The camp runs a network of smaller dormitories for those who cannot be accommodated at Traiskirchen.

In 1982, refugees cost Austria about £40m, much of that being swallowed up by the Poles who arrived the previous year. In 1983, the cost fell with the refugee figures to about £15m, but this year it is expected to be much higher. Some help comes from international refugee agencies but Austria provides most of the money itself.

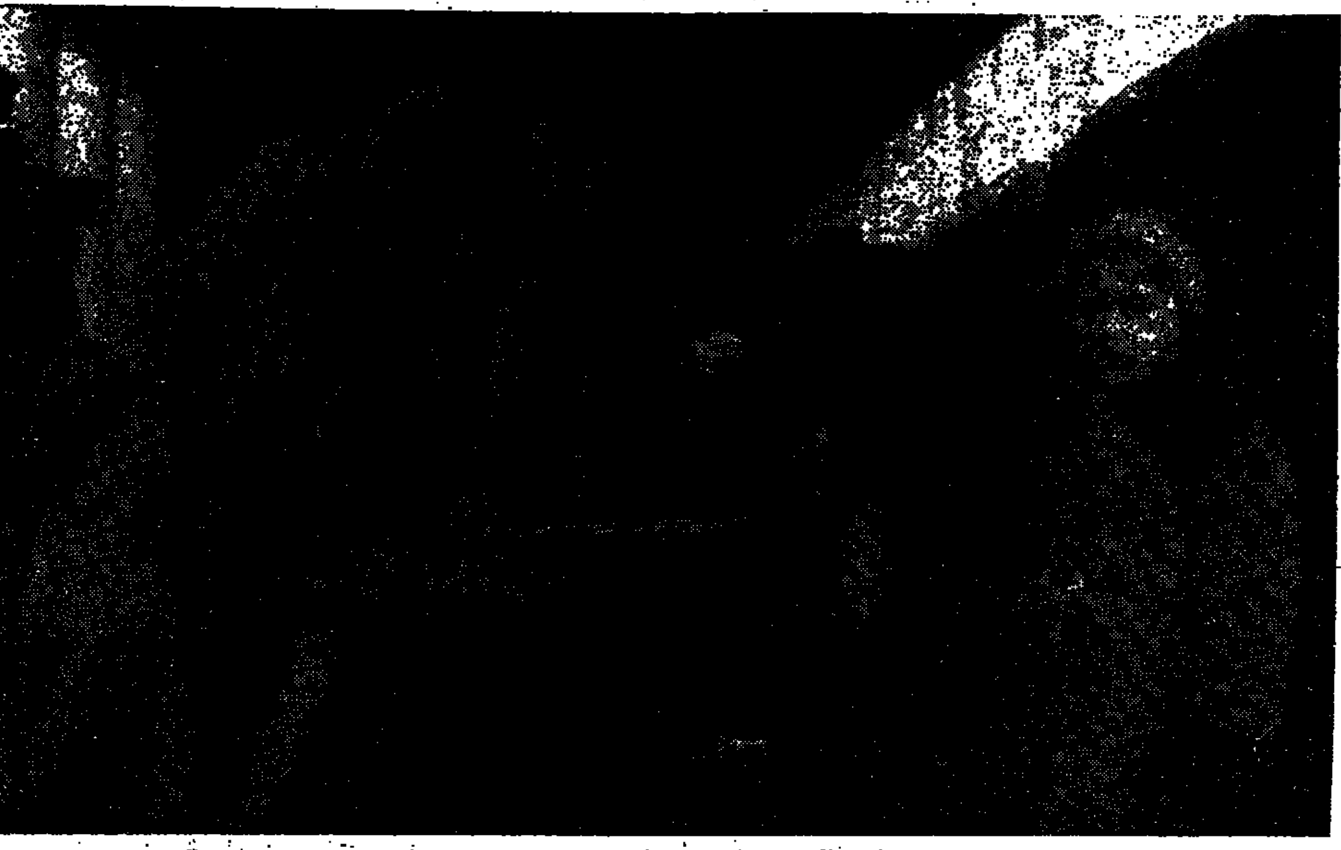
At a time when Austria is feeling the bite of recession that plagued other Western countries several years earlier, and with unemployment, though much lower than in other states, now an important political issue, the country is fortunate that only a small proportion of refugees settles in Austria. The vast majority of the almost two million refugees it has received since the Second World War had moved on to third countries, the most favoured being the United States, Canada and Australia.

However, there is also a political cost for the policy, highlighted in May by a Czechoslovak attack on the harbouring of dissident emigrés and a pro-Western neutrality. Prague media accused Dr Fred Sinowatz, the Chancellor, and Herr Erwin Lanc, the foreign minister, of using the term publicly and of trying to split the communist states by dividing them into good and bad along US policy lines.

Both men denied this and soon afterwards Herr Rudolf Kirschläger, the Austrian President, emphasized that Austria would maintain its commitment to humanitarian ideals.

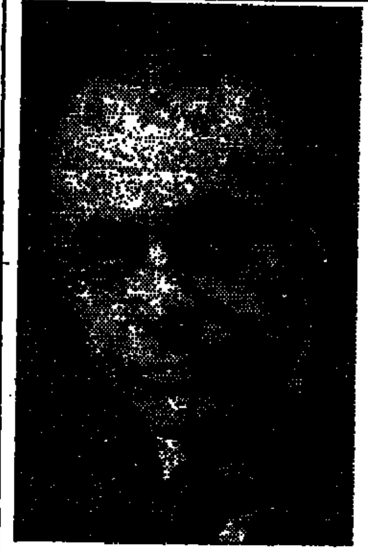
Herr Lanc followed by declaring in parliamentary question time that refugee assistance would remain the permanent task of an Austria devoted to upholding human rights.

A Special Correspondent



A new start. Refugees arrive in Vienna on the "Chopin Express" from Warsaw. The number fleeing Poland dropped from 29,000 in 1981 to under 1,900 in 1983 but is increasing again this year.

In the footsteps of Mahler and von Karajan, how Lorin Maazel tripped up



Lorin Maazel, the American conductor who was forced to resign as director of the opera before the end of his second season.





Two of Maazel's predecessors who fell out with the Vienna opera: Mahler, director from 1897-1907, and von Karajan (1957-64).

The man who wanted to be Mr Vienna

Politics in Austria may seem relatively crisis-free these days, but the affairs of the Vienna State Opera, the flagship of Austria's culture, continue to be a source of innumerable scandals and rumours.

It is widely rumoured that when Lorin Maazel finished conducting *Turandot* last month, his last appearance as director of the opera, champagne corks flew in a nearby hotel as those who forced him to abandon his four – year contract before the end of his second season celebrated his final performance in the Vienna house.

The 54-year-old American's brief but dramatic sojourn in Vienna fuelled a series of planning debacles and political battles which, even by the normally Machiavellian standards of intrigue set by the Vienna State Opera, will go down as a milestone in the history of modern opera controversies.

The clamour for Maazel's resignation gathered momentum as productions were cancelled at the last moment and singers collapsed or lost their nerve.

He had reduced the number of operas performed in the house by a quarter in an attempt to raise standards. He had recklessly promised, in a euphoric interview before arriving in Vienna, that every night would be a gala evening.

His most unforgiveable act of all for the Viennese was his claim to be the second most important man in Austria. The first was the Chancellor – no mention was ever made of Austria's President, Dr Rudolf Kirschläger.

One mishap followed another, and the Viennese settled down to their favourite pastime – the character assassination of maestros. Spearheading this attack was Dr Franz Endler, the *èminence grise* of Vienna's music critics and the cultural editor of the conservative Vienna daily, *Die Presse*.

Dr Endler, who is quick to emphasize the role of his paper in the termination of both Gustav Mahler's and Herbert von Karajan's careers as opera directors in Vienna, feels personally grieved that Maazel did not seek his support as soon as he arrived. Mahler, he notes mournfully, saw the critic Hanslick within hours of his arrival in Vienna.

Though Dr Endler is Hanslick's direct successor, *Die Presse* is a mere shadow of its former self, boasting on average only between seven and eight pages a day. Its editorial content only underscores the melancholy absence of any serious quality paper in Austria.

Dr Endler's theme was taken up, not least by the small but vociferous claques in the standing audience whose speciality – laughter alternating with boos resounding from the most resonant quarters of the house – became a regualar feature at several of Maazel's performances.

The alliance cemented between Dr Endler and Herr Helmut Zilk, the Minister for Cultural Affairs, was more effective, if less public. Despite a lack of any musical experience, the minister accused Maazel of hiring singers who were untried on stage, although, according to Maazel, they turned out to have 200 performances and a Glyndebourne season behind them. Unabashed, Herr Zilk announced that the director's contract would be under review.

Maazel's reaction was to issue an open letter to five Austrian newspapers protesting at unwarranted interference in his affairs. Only one, the *Salzburger Nachrichten*, published the letter, while Dr Endler daily renewed his attacks in *Die Presse*.

His stamp on the opera

Although, some disasters aside, Maazel's directorship had blown away the cobwebs which had gathered around the house, the conductor felt compelled to resign.

Despite reports in American newspapers of anti-semitism, Maazel is adamant that his resignation was the immutable result of only one thing: interference in the running of the opera. "I had to resign," he told *The Times*, "to draw attention to the fact that what was happening here was a violation of a director's prerogative."

The conductor is convinced of his success during his time in Vienna, despite the claques and the behaviour of the Viennese, which, with rare understatement, Maazel describes as bad manners. "What other house in the world," he asks, "can boast over a period of two months, Abbado, Muti, myself, Sinopoli, Pavarotti and Domingo?"

However, Maazel admits he underestimated his opponents and the great difference between the Austrians and the Germans. "I never realized how Balkan this place is," he says, acknowledging that he learnt too late the truth of Metternich's dictum that the Balkans begin at the gates of Vienna.

Attempts to reform the house, confronted by a system of laws which gave most employees of the opera house the complacent diffidence of permanent civil servants, which in Austria they are, inevitably foundered.

Whatever the controversy raging over Maazel's directorship, not even his staunchest critics can detract from his two main achievements. He has left the opera house with its accounts showing a record profit and he has been responsible for bringing the Italian, Claudio Abbado, his artistic successor, to Vienna. No one has suggested a return to the repertoire system which Maazel abolished.

Maazel's reign may have been one of the shortest in Vienna's history, but his stamp on the state opera will be visible for years to come.

Richard Bassett

THE TIMES **Portfolio**

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	ELECTRICALS	
1	Pifco	
2	Highland Elect	
3	Jones Stroud	
4	Amstrad	
5	Energy Serv	
6	Cable & Wireless	
7	Whitworth Elec	
8	Audio Fidelity	
9	Ward & Goldstone	
10	Petbow	
	INDUSTRIAL L-R	
11	Mitchell Somers	
12	Ropner	
13	Marling	
14	Rockware	
15	LRC	
16	Peek	
17	Prestwich Parker	
18	Redman Heenan	
19	Robinson (Thomas)	
20	Richardsons West	
	BANK DISCOUNT	
21	Royl Bnk of Scot	
22	Nat West	
23	Aus New Z	
24	Barclays	
25	Gerrard Nat	
26	National Comm	
27	Hambros	
28	Clive	
29	Stand Chart	
30	Manson	
	BREWERIES	
31	Allied-Lyons	
32	Greenall Whitley	
33	Guinness (A)	
34	Whitbread 'A'	
35	Wolvrhmptn & D	
36	Distillers	
37	Vaux	
38	SA Breweries	
39	Bell (Arthur)	
40	Boddingtons	
	Your Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares tumble again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 2. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, July 16. Settlement Day, July 23
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES **Portfolio**
TODAY'S DIVIDEND PRIZE
£2,000
Claims required for
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1984 High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
264	132	Grindlays	262			6.3	2.4	18.3
66	46	Guinness Peat	47		..	0.9	1.8	17.3
153	123	Hambros	128	●	-2	8.6	6.7	12.9
16	10	Do (50p)	£10	●	..	82.9	8.3	10.6
361	243	Hill Samuel	250	●	..	15.0	6.0	7.0
70	60	HK Shanghai	60½		..	4.3	8.5	..
107	75	Jessel Toynbee Gill	100		+6	8.0	8.0	12.8
313	253	Joseph (Leopold)	253			16.1	6.4	8.9
164	124	King & Shaxson	142			11.8	8.3	12.0
460	352	Kleinwort Benson	355			17.1	4.8	8.0
632	422	Lloyds	429			33.9	7.9	3.6
63	49	Lon Scot Fin	51	●	..	3.8	7.4	9.9
42	27	Manson	27		-2	1.4	5.3	..
625	413	Mercury Secs	438		-10	16.4	3.8	9.1
429	277	Midland	317		+8	36.4	11.5	5.2
165	110	Minster Assets	152		..	7.1	4.7	13.9
259	193	National Comm	203		+2	..	..	..
772	544	Nat West	602		+3	44.8	7.4	3.6
65½	57	Ottoman	260½			490	7.4	9.2
182	145	Provident	145		-4	12.9	8.9	6.2
98	73	Rea Bros	73			1.8	2.5	23.6
20½	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£15½			..	..	..
244	194	Royl Bnk Of Scot	209		+1	11.0	5.3	7.4
908	705	Schroders	703			23.6	3.4	11.8
370	260	Seccombe M	290			28.6	9.9	9.6
71	48	Smith St Aubyn	55		..	6.4	11.7	6.0
579	442	Stand Chart	462		-3	40.0	8.7	8.4
783	638	Union	638		..	49.6	7.8	10.4
57	42	Wagon	42		-2	3.6	8.5	11.4
29½	23½	Wells Fargo	£24½	●	-⅛	..	..	..
255	165	Wintrust	216		-5	6.1	2.8	14.5

BUILDING AND ROADS

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

ELECTRICALS

FINANCE AND LAND

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

FOODS

HOTELS AND CATERERS

INDUSTRIALS A-D

E-K

L-R

S-Z

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MINING

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

OIL

OVERSEAS TRADERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

PROPERTY

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

TEXTILES

TOBACCOS

BRITISH FUNDS

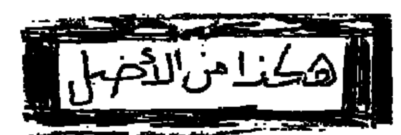
SHORTS

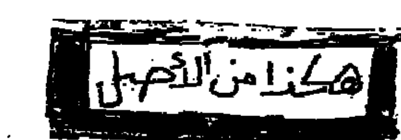
MEDIUMS

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Building society rates move to centre-stage

The response to higher bank base rates in the stock and foreign exchange markets yesterday was not flattering. Markets loathe uncertainty more than anything (almost) and the continued insistence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that higher rates were really only the market's doing, were not justified in the eyes of all right-thinking men; and would soon be a thing of the past, only added to it.

All eyes today will be on the decision of the building societies whether to raise rates and if so, by how much. They might choose the politic line of accepting Mr Lawson's predicion of an early fall: they would then either bide their time or opt for something lower than their true instincts probably dictate. No-one can disguise the "reality" of home loan charges or dismiss higher mortgage rates as a market whim.

We must hope that the Chancellor is right in his prophecy. The last thing industry wants is dearer money. It is easy to overestimate the significance of the extra-arithmetical cost of borrowings but not easy to exaggerate the impact which higher interest rates may have on business psychology and attitudes to growth and capital investment.

Companies fortunately are in a good financial situation and profitability, with exceptions, is still rising. They might however feel impelled to raise the level of their bank borrowing because the latest rise in interest rates has killed for the foreseeable the revival in the corporate bond market, on which the Government incidentally had set such store. The equity market, for the same and other reasons, is also a joyless place for would-be capital raisers, as well as for investors.

The forlorn state of markets is obviously not going to help the mammoth floating of British Telecom, an important factor in the Government's budgeting as well as for its privatisation programme. If the BT issue has to be postponed and if inflated bank borrowing puts yet more pressure on the money supply aggregates, Mr Lawson will not be able to afford a summer holiday.

The Bank of England's money market tactics yesterday reinforced the Chancellor's statements about lower interest rates. The three month interbank rate still went up, short-dated gilt-edged stocks still fell nearly half a point and sterling barely held its own. The struggle is by now means over.

W H Smith sinks Yorkshire float

Yorkshire Television, maker of the *Emmerdale Farm* series and the *First Tuesday* documentaries, was to have been floated on the stock market this month. The plan has had to be shelved indefinitely because of Trident Television's sale to W H Smith of its key 29.8 per cent shareholding in the company.

Trident was contemplating making available about a half of its shares for sale to investors for £3m. With the blessing of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, it has now disposed of the lot for what appears to be the very good price of £8.5m. The sale puts, a total value of £28.3m on a company which was to have been floated with a price tag of £20m.

Yorkshire was putting a brave face on it all yesterday expressing "delight" with its new found shareholder but its directors soon to be joined by a W H Smith appointee, cannot but be a little disappointed. Their company is one of the big five commercial television channels which supply around half of the networked programmes and they probably would have preferred an independent existence on the stock market.

Trident's wish to dispose of its stake gave W H Smith an almost unique opportunity to pursue its media ambitions. These are wide-ranging though recently obsured by the company's failed £34.4m bid for Martin the Newsaget. In the last year W H Smith has gone into cable television, sport and video games and specialist computer retailing. The company is also spending heavily on revamping its 40-strong do-it-self chain of shops.

W H Smith's explantion – that the media is a logical extension of the communications business with which it has been intimately involved for 200 years through the printed word – is a little tongue-in-cheek. That being said, there are beneficial trading links in video and there is a spin-off for Screensport, the cable station with which it is already involved.

Meanwhile, Trident which intends to concentrate on its casino interests, comes out of it well. The sale pushes up its cash balances to well over £20m.

Unqualified success for Telecom

Beneath the gloss of British Telecom's massive advertising campaign there is an important undercoat which is helping "make good" the company for privatization. It takes the form of major improvements made in BT's accounting and finance techniques.

In 1969 When BT's accounts were audited by Coopers & Lybrand for the first time, the audit report contained qualifications on about 60 counts. This number has been steadily whittled away and when the 1983-84 accounts are published next week there will be no qualification and audit report for the first time will take on a more traditional appearance.

A clean audit report is not, however, proof that BT has finally got its accounting right. There are still improvements to be made, particularly on procurement and billings. A new finance director has already been recruited to strengthen the Local Communications Services division and BT is also in the process of headhunting a new man to head the corporate treasury function, which will have a much wider and important role after privatization.

It would be perhaps too unkind to suggest that inspiration for improvements in accounting pracitces is privatization but it is a fact that the critical City would not have accepted the slipshod approach of the past.

There are still some doubts surrounding the changes in accounting policy which have been made, in particular the sudden abandonment of the current cost accounting's additional depreciation adjustment. Appropriate for BT while in public ownership, it seems the adjustment is no longer relevant for a company in private hands, for the business will not change.

The management has already expressed its distaste for the current cost statements. This could be because of genuine technical difficulties but it might just be that they show BT in a less favourable light than the board and the Treasury would wish.

Government nets £95m from Inmos sale to Thorn EMI

By Jonathan Clare and Jonathan Davis

The fate of Inmos, the controversial state-owned microchip manufacturing company, was finally settled yesterday when the Government announced the sale of its controlling interest to Thorn EMI, the British defence, electronics and leisure group.

Thorn EMI is paying £95m for the 76 per cent shareholding currently held on the Government's behalf by the British Technology Group. The offer will be extended on the same terms to the three founders and 300 employees of Inmos, who together hold the remaining 24 per cent of shares.

The founders, Mr Iann Barron, Mr Paul Schroeder and Dr Richard Petritz, will all have the chance to become multi-millionaires as a result of the deal, which values their individual holdings at approximately £5¼m each.

Yesterday's announcement by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for T-ade and Industry, ends a protracted debate in Whitehall about the future of Inmos, which was originally set up in 1978 by the previous Labour Government.

Selling it to Thorn-EMI means the Government has finally achieved its target of privatizing Inmos, while at the same time avoiding the political embarrassment of seeing it fall into foreign ownership.

American Telephone & Telegraph (AT&T), the United States telecommunications group, has made repeated offers to buy Inmos's manufacturing activities. A plan to raise new capital for the company via a placing of shares with City investment institutions was vetoed by the Government last month.

The terms of yesterday's deal value the entire Inmos business at approximately £125m, and means the Government will be getting out at a profit of around £30m. The Government has pumped £65m of capital into Inmos since its foundation, and Thorn will be taking over Inmos's debts and liabilities of around £40m.

Thorn first approached the Government about Inmos six weeks ago, when it proposed taking a 10 per cent stake for £10m. It has now agreed to buy out the whole company, although it hopes the Inmos founders will opt to keep their investment and stay with the company.

Mr Sibley: attracted to Inmos 'for some time'.

Sir Malcom Wilcox, Inmos chairman, said yesterday the company was pleased by the tie-up with Thorn. "Inmos is at the leading edge of very large integrated circuit technology and that is the way we intend to stay", he said.

Mr John Sibley, a director of Thorn EMI insisted yesterday that the acquisition of Inmos was not a substitute for Thorn's failed plans to merge with British Aerospace, which were formally abandoned last week.

He said: "We were attracted to Inmus some time ago".

The Government believes the offer is fair and gives it the funds it wants without resorting to what Mr Sibley called the "slightly speculative" method of a public flotation in the autumn.

The method of financing the deal will be worked out over the next week. A straightforward cash deal is possible but other methods will also be considered. "Obviously the Government will not want Thorn EMI shares," said Mr Sibley.

Meanwhile Thorn EMI published its full year figures yesterday, which show profits of £156.8m against £122m, broadly in line with City expectations, and a dividend up from 15.75p to 17.5p.

Tempus Page 23

Shares cut early loss

The stock market fell sharply yesterday in the wake of the rise in base rates, but shares managed to regain some of their losses by the end of the day. The FT Index, down 23.2 points at 2pm, closed 10.9 lower at 771.1. Gilts ran out of steam after Wednesday's rally, losing about £½.

But sterling gained support from the higher interest rates and its trade-weighted index closed 0.1 firmer at 77.7. However, it lost nearly a cent against a strong dollar, closing at $1.3070, and was easing late in the day against Continental currencies. The pound closed 0.75 of a pfennig down at 3.7275 against the Deutschemark.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 991.4 down 10.3 (high: 999.2; low: 978.7)
FT Index: 771.1 down 10.9
FT Gilts: 76.44 down 0.09
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 16,835
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 94.66 down 1.81
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1103.68 down 4.86
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,270.16 down 84.72

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.3070 down 95pts
Index 77.7 up 0.1
DM 3.7275 down 0.0075
FrF 11.4250 down 0.0300
Yen 317.00 down 1.50

Dollar
Index 136.8 up 0.3
DM 2.8485 up 0.0080

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.3055
Dollar DM 2.8555

INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.599112
SDR £0.780452

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 12
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 11¾
3 month interbank 12¼-12⅛

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12⅛-12
3 month DM 5$^{15}/_{16}$-5$^{13}/_{16}$
3 month Fr F12$^{1}/_{16}$-11$^{15}/_{16}$

US rates
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 10⅝
Treasury long bond 100⅛-100¼

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period June 6 to July 3 1984, inclusive: 9.488 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $339.50 pm $341.15
close $341.75 - 342.25 (£261.50 - 261.75)
New York (latest): $342.75

Rank shines with £10m profit rise in first half

By William Kay, City Editor

In an otherwise black day for the stock market, Rank Organisation shares stood out like a beacon with a rise of 8p to 220p. The inspiration was a set of half-yearly results which did much to allay the recent unrest of institutional shareholders and City confidence in the hotels, electronics and Xerox group.

Rank profits for the six months to May 12 rose from £37.5m to £47.8m on turnover up from £249.8m to £268.4m. As a token of the company's reviving fortunes, the interim dividend is being increased from 4p to 4.8p a share.

Sir Patrick Meaney, the chairman, added that the most notable improvement came from the directly managed operations, where profits rose 66 per cent to £21.8m. Hotels, bingo clubs and film laboratory services led the way. But even Xerox halted its long decline with a £1.2m profits improvement to £35.6m.

This goes far to meet the demands of the City institutions, which own 25 per cent of Rank and last year forced boardroom changes. Mr Jim Findlay of the Prudential, their unofficial leader, said yesterday: "On the face of it, the figures look very encouraging indeed. The new team have only been in the driving seat for eight months or so, and Rank is a very large group. But so far they have done all we could have expected.

Mr Michael Gifford, Rank's chief executive, pointed out that he had sold 40 businesses worth £46m – "about one every 3½ days" – and he was about half-way through. Then he wants to expand in the leisure and entertainment areas, probably in the US. "We are under-represented there for a group of our size," he explained.

Mills & Allen links with Tokyo broker

By Richard Hanson and Peter Wilson-Smith

Mills & Allen International, the money broking and financial services group, is moving into the fast-growing Japanese market through a link-up with one of Japan's most active brokers.

It has agreed to form joint ventures in Tokyo and London with Ueda Tanshi, a family-held company which ranks among the top three Japanese brokers. The deal will cost Mills & Allen about £4m.

Mills & Allen will be the third British money broker to enter the Japanese market and its move comes shortly before an important stage in the liberalization of the Tokyo financial markets.

From August 1, the Tokyo foreign exchange is being opened to international broking business. Brokers will be able to put together deals between Japanese banks and banks in the domestic market.

Mr Clive Hollick, managing director of Mills & Allen, said the group wanted to have a sizable interest in what promised to be one of the biggest financial centres in the world.

Mills & Allen is paying about £5m for a 26 per cent stake in Ueda Harlow, a new company which will take over the foreign exchange and foreign money broking business of Ueda. Meanwhile Ueda will pay about £1m for 5 per cent of a new London company, Harlow Ueda Savage, which will acquire about one-third of Mills & Allen's worldwide money broking business. Mills & Allen's other international operations will be tied in to the Tokyo business to give a worldwide network.

Exco International's Astley and Pearce, the first foreign money broker to set up in Japan, in 1978, merged its local interests with Nippon Discount two years ago. Marshalls, owned by Mercantile House, is also believed to be negotiating a joint venture with a Japanese firm to strengthen its position in the market.

Some of the big Japanese brokers have also taken stakes in London money brokers directly. Tokyo Forex, the biggest Japanese firm, has an interest in Tullett and Riley.

EEC could tear up US steel pact

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The EEC is to mount an extensive lobbying campaign to warn the United States of the dangers that further restrictions on steel imports would pose to the fragile truce in the Atlantic trade war.

Publicly the European Commission says it would be neither proper nor useful to comment at this stage on this week's 3-2 vote by the US International Trade Commission (ITC) in favour of imposing higher tariffs and lower quotas

President Reagan must decide on the ITC proposals by September 24.

The EEC has already tentatively flexed its muscles by taking retaliatory measures against the US for imposing higher tariffs on speciality steels. It is prepared to go much further.

The Community would certainly tear up its voluntary restraint agreement on steel exports, reached only after a long battle with the US Administration in 1982.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Tax blow for friendly societies

Lack of Parliamentary time during the final report stage of the Finance Bill has meant that limits on tax-exempt friendly society policies will be more than halved. The Bill's clause 70, reducing the maximum sum assured on tax exempt policies from £2,000 to £750, and several other clauses were passed "on the nod" after an all-night debate on earlier parts of the Bill.

The effect of the reduced limits is likely to force many small friendly societies out of business because they cannot write such small policies and remain competitive.

● **BRITISH LAND**, the property company, has been given the go-ahead by the Isle of Man Tynwald (Parliament) for an £11m development of the 22-acre freeport site next to Ronaldsway Airport. The IoM freeport will not be ready before early 1986 at the earliest. Income tax for individuals and companies is 20 per cent

● **ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS** is paying an unchanged interim dividend of 4½p for the six months to March 31, 1984, after reporting an increase in pretax profits from £6.99m to £8.36m. Trading earnings rose from £4m to £6.3m. Associated also forecast lower trading earnings in the second half, because of "competitive conditions".

Tempus, page 23

● **IMPERIAL GROUP**, the tobacco and brewing giant, has increased pretax profits for the half year to April 30 to £90.7m up from £79.1m. Turnover increased to £2,191.7m from £2,126.4m. An interim dividend of 3p has been declared against 2.75p last time.

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Rowton board finds peace formula

By Jonathan Clare

Rowton Hotels patched together a compromise solution yesterday to the row which had split its board, minutes before the annual meeting at which shareholders were to be asked to vote the chairman and two other directors off the board.

Mr David Hardy, Rowton's chairman and also chairman of Globe Investment Trust, told shareholders that the two dissident directors, Mr Alfred Stirling and Mr Francis Rowe, had withdrawn their nominations for re-election.

Two independent directors with experience of the hotel industry would be appointed, probably Mr R. Gaunt and Mr W. Vine, who were among alternative directors proposed by Mr Stirling and Mr Rowe, both Gresham House directors, in their original circular attacking the board's record.

Mr Nurdin Jivraj the hotelier who bought Gresham House's 25 per cent stake and who is now believed to hold 29 per cent, will also join the board, together with two colleagues.

Mr Nazmu Virani of Belhaven Holdings, another rising star in the hotel industry, has nearly 18 per cent.

Anxious shareholders were told that the two were not acting in concert and Mr Hardy's statement said the company would not be controlled by any shareholder with less than 50 per cent of shares.

● **JONES, STROUD (HOLDINGS)**: Year to March 31. Turnover £36.6m (30.56m). Pretax profit £3.36m (£2.73m). Total dividend 6.5p (6p, including special, non-recurring dividend of 0.5p). The board expects future profits to reach a satisfactory level.

● **CROWN HOUSE**: Year to March 31. Turnover £177.14m (£184.11m). Pretax profit £5.16m (£3.82m). Total dividend 6.4p

New chief for World Bank subsidiary

Developing role for the IFC

By Michael Prest

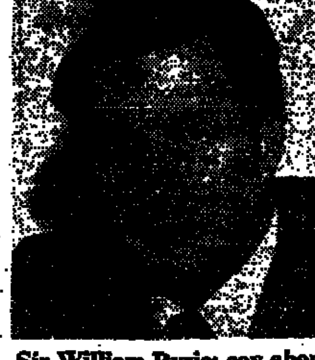
Almost exactly two years ago, Sir William Ryrie received a telephone call from none other then Mr A W "Tom" Clausen, president of the World Bank.

Would Sir William be interested in running the International Development Association, the Bank's concessionary loan arm?

Sadly, Sir William says, he felt he had to decline. After only two weeks as permanent secretary to the Overseas Development Administration, a change of jobs might seem precipitate.

But when in April of this year he met Mr Clausen in Washington, Sir William expressed interest in taking over as executive vice-president of the International Finance Corporation, a post made vacant by the impending retirement of Mr Hans Wuttke. The inevitable telephone call from Mr Clausen was more fruitful the second time.

Sir William's appointment comes at a delicate moment for the IFC and for the World Bank as a whole. The IFC was founded in 1956 as a vehicle for financing private entrprise in developing countries.



Sir William Ryrie: coy about changes at IFC.

Since then it has committed more then $5.5 billion (£4.21 billion) projects. A fortnight ago, its capital was doubled to $1.3 billion.

Just as the Bank has been rethinking its role in the light of a harsher political and economic climate, so the IFC has recently announced a new strategy.

Over the next five years it will pay particular attention to energy exploration in the Third World, enterprise in Africa, and restructuring companies, especially in Latin America. These and other projects will absorb $7.4 billion.

Sir William was economic minister at the Washington Embassy from 1975-79, a post traditionally combined with serving as an executive director of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and IFC.

He his moreover committed to the value of the private sector in development. "There's a genuine belief, which I share, that a vigorous private sector is indispensable to the fastest growing economies," he says.

Nevertheless, Sir William is a civil servant and he is coy about what changes which might follow at the IFC. In principle, at least three areas come to mind: examining how the IFC finds and evaluates projects; whether it should take more direct equity particpations rather than merely provide debt finance and arrange finance packages; and how the IFC might encourage direct equity investment

Philip Robinson previews Monday's debate on investor protection

Ending the silence on Gower

Professor Laurence 'Jim' Gower had little doubt what the Government would do with his two-year study on investor protection. Calling on his experience as a senior academic advising politicians, he said: "I expect them to tear it to pieces and then present what is left as their own."

Oddly, in the six months since he made that statement, the politicians have done neither of these things. In fact, those listening for murmurs of Government policy on the matter could have heard a pin drop.

The silence will be broken on Monday with the first parliamentary debate on Professor Gower's report. It will be opened and closed by senior ministers of the Department of Trade and Industry. Yet even this is not expected to throw a great deal of light on Government thinking.

Professor Gower's report was not a formal government investigation. It was made clear when he was appointed three summers ago that his was to be an independent view.

Cynics saw this as a neat political move by a Government unsure of what to do with investment advisers, licensed dealers, stockbrokers and commodity dealers collapsing round their ears. With the exception of the hammering suffered by stockbrokers, these crashes were leaving investors penniless.

The Prevention of Frauvestments Act, designed to protect investors from sharp practice but basically designed more than half a century ago, was hown to be inadequate.

Whitehall accepted that it would not be sufficient to tinker with this law again. So it was decided that a full review, with interim measures to control the behaviour of licensed dealers, was necessary. Just as Professor Gower was putting the finishing touches to his diligent work and incisive assessment of how the City structured and policed itself, the Government and Stock Exchange struck a deal which had the effect of broadening the investor protection debate.

While Lloyd's of London was busy trying to distance the principal from the agent in insurance, the Stock Exchange was busy accepting as inevitable that to compete in international markets principal and agent would become one under a dual capacity system.


Mr Tebbit: vagueness may hide conflict.


Professor Gower: still working on draft bill.

This move away from the existing single capacity system looked like dispensing with the competing stockjobbing system, which afforded a large measure of protection in that the stockbroker's interest was to ensure that the investor would at least deal at the best price possible for his shares.

In the event of a stockbroking collapse, the exchange's compensation fund would reimburse the investor for losses. Even here, Professor Gower could draw on personal experience. He was one of the investors caught by the collapse of Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar just three years ago.

His money was returned. "But it took quite a long time, and although the sum was not large they had the use of that money for some few weeks. You see, even the Stock Exchange needs to be watched," he said once.

Professor Gower does not specifically deal in his report with the effects of the impending changes in the structure of securities dealing, as traditional hard barriers are being replaced by "Chinese walls" between departments of firms. Although he allowed himself to be dissuaded from his original thoughts, these now have the support of a number of heavyweight organizations.

Possibly the most radical change is in the number of his proposed self regulatory agencies which will come under some form of umbrella organization acting as a buffer between the practitioners and the civil servants at the Department of Trade and Industry.

Professor Gower's first thoughts were to keep these self-regulatory agencies to about half a dozen, grouped by business function rather than by organization. For instance investment advisers would form one group whether they worked in merchant banks or for unit trust companies.

The City establishment had said that employees of different types of firms would not tolerate being lumped together. But the majority of responses to his report have, in practice, gone along with his original idea.

The divergence of interest in the City resulted in a fragmented and uncordinated response to Professor Gower when the deadline expired last April.

The pace began to drag, especially when the need became apparent to establish more protection measures in the new-style Stock Exchange, which is poised to allow in outsiders.

The Governor of the Bank of England has now gathered together a special committee of ten to sort out these different interests and produce a workable system. The committee will be near completing that task by the end of this month, four weeks ahead of its original deadline.

They are still working somewhat in the dark. Only the broadest government has so far been made public.

In his first public speech on the subject less than a fortnight ago, Mr Norman Tebbitt, the trade secretary, set out five main objectives, which spelt out what he wanted in the most general terms. One reason for this vagueness, it is emerging privately, may be that there is some conflict between Mr Tebbit and his under-secretary and the Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, Mr Alex Fletcher, on the best way to proceed.

Mr Fletcher does not favour vesting the job of policing the City in the Council for the Securities Industry, sponsored by, the Bank of England of which Professor Gower has been sharply critical. Mr Fletcher, by far the most publicly vociferous minister on the subject of City regulation, sees a case for adapting the existing regulatory systems of the Stock Exchange and giving them the power to be the City's top policemen.

That could make for lively debate next Monday. The Conservative backbench committee on trade and industry, lead by Mr Michael Grylls, is already pushing for some form of statute-backed self-standing commission.

It has also been accepted as a possibility by the powerful Accepting Houses Committee, which represents the 16 most influential merchant banks.

For all these general ideas, no one yet appears to have worked out exactly which people will be covered by which of these new self-regulatory agencies. There is still, for instance, much argument whether life assurance commissions should be treated the same as those for unit trusts, and it is still unclear how the commodity markets propose to establish a self-regulatory agency. Professor Gower is still working on the detailed draft Bill which is to form the second part of his report.

Any new law should say quite clearly that clients' money should be held in trust for them and separate from any company account; and an adequate compensation fund should be arranged and made compulsory for anyone who wants to advise others where to spend their money.

Before further progress can be made a clear signal is needed from the Government on whether it wants an umbrella organization to be called a commission, weighted heavily with civil servants, or an enlivened version of the Bank of England's protégé, the Council for the Securities Industry, currently dominated by prominent City figures and the existing ultimate self-regulatory authority.

APPOINTMENTS

Director promoted at merchant bank

Barclays Merchant Bank: Mr **Philip Dayer**, at present an assistant director, has been appointed an executive director with effect from August 1.

BUPA: **Lord Wigoder** has be re-elected as non-executive chairman. Mr D. V. Damerell will retire as chief executive on August 4 and becomes deputy-chairman on a non-executive basis. From August 4, Mr **R. M. Graham**, the acting chief executive, will be the new chief executive. On the same date, Mr **K. G. P. Crafter** becomes deputy chief executive and retains his responsibilities for group finance.

National Association of Master Masons: **Mrs Moya Harvey** has been elected president of the London Region of the trade association for memorial masons. Mr J. N. Cresswell remains national president.

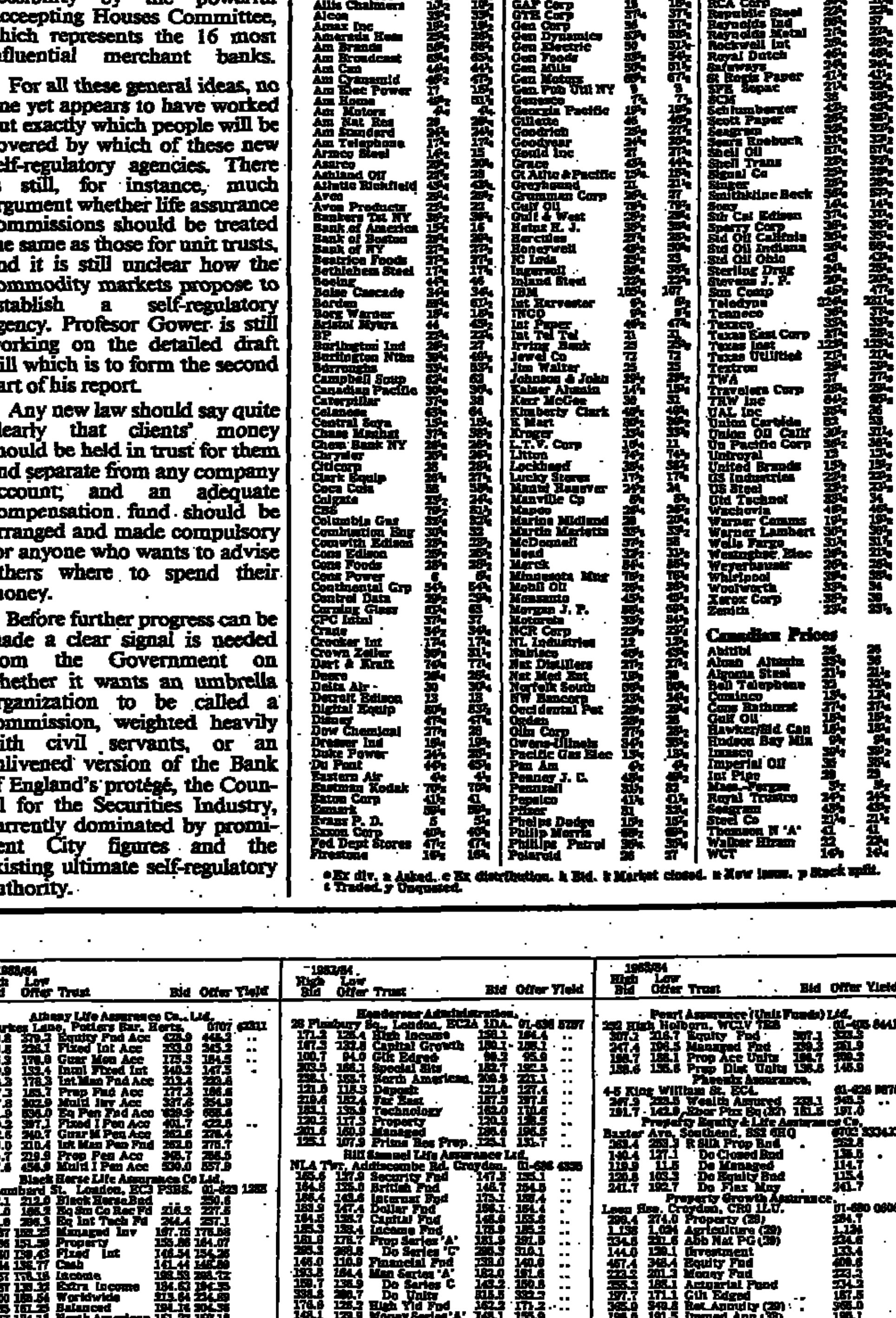
Guinness Peat Group: Mr **John M. Thomson** has joined the board as a non-executive director.

Overseas Development Institute: **Sir Reay Geddes** has been elected as chairman of the Council of the ODI after the resignation of Sir George Bishop.

British Insurance Association Investment Protection Committee: Mr **D. S. Enock** (Commercial Union) has been elected chairman in succession of Mr J. D. Webster. Messrs **C. E. Parker**, (Eagle Star) and **E. M. Sandland**, (Norwich Union) will be deputy chairmen.

Britannia International Investment Management of Jersey: Mr **P. M. Costello** has become the finance director.

WALL STREET

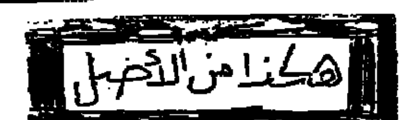


	July 11	July 10		July 11	July 10		July 11	July 10
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMR	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Intrst Banc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Procter Gamble	53	[illegible]
Allied Chem	31	[illegible]	Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]	GAF Corp	18	[illegible]	RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	GTE Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	57
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Electric	50	[illegible]	Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	17	[illegible]	Gen Pub Util NY	9	9	SFE Sopac	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]	Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]	SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gillette	46	[illegible]	Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]	Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	15	Gould Inc	27	[illegible]	Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shell Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	28	Gt Atlic & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	Greyhound	21	[illegible]	Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grumman Corp	[illegible]	37	Smithkline Beck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	22	Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	16	Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]	Std Oil California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]	Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	IC Inds	[illegible]	23	Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	46	Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]	IBM	[illegible]	107	Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]	Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]	INCO	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	44	[illegible]	Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	27	Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jewel Co	72	72	Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jim Walter	25	25	Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	62	Johnson & John	[illegible]	[illegible]	TWA	37	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]	Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	38	Kerr McGee	30	31	TRW Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	[illegible]	64	Kimberly Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]	UAL Inc	[illegible]	36
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]	K Mart	[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Carbide	52	53
Chase Manhat	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem Bank NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	L.T.V. Corp	[illegible]	11	Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]	Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]	Uniroyal	13	[illegible]
Citicorp	28	[illegible]	Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]	United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	34	US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manville Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Utd Technol	[illegible]	34
CBS	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	Marine Midland	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warner Comms	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	[illegible]	32	Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	McDonnell	[illegible]	58	Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]	Westinghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]	Weyerhauser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	6	[illegible]	Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]	Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Woolworth	[illegible]	34
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]	Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]	Xerox Corp	[illegible]	38
Corning Glass	[illegible]	63	Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]
CPC Intnl	[illegible]	37	Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Canadian Prices**		
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]	NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Abitibi	26	26
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]	NL Industries	12	[illegible]	Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	36
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart & Kraft	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bell Telephone	32	[illegible]
Deere	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat Med Ent	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cominco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delta Air	30	[illegible]	Norfolk South	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	13	13	NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Digital Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]	Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hawker/Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson Bay Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chemical	[illegible]	28	Olin Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	Imperial Oil	38	[illegible]
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Pipe	28	29
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mass-Ferguson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal Trustco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pennzoil	[illegible]	32	Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	41	Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]	Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Emhart	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pfizer	31	[illegible]	Thomson N 'A'	41	41
Evans P. D.	5	[illegible]	Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]	Walker Hiram	22	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]	WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	Polaroid	26	27			

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]



STOCK MARKET REPORT

Shares £8.3bn down and still falling

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

The stock market continued to career downhill yesterday as the pound came under increased pressure against the dollar. As was feared, the 2 per cent rise in interest rates has failed to stem the tide, with sentiment among dealers turning from bewilderment to anger over the Government's apparent weakness.

Only the appearance of a spot of bear closing enabled the *FT*30 share index to more than halve an earlier 23.2 points fall to close 10.9 down at 771.1 points, the lowest since early January. This made a fall of 48.2 points on the week, and means that around £8.3 billion has been wiped off the value of quoted shares. The *FT-SE* 100 Index also ended the day 10.3 points down at 991.4 having been 23.0 off earlier. The market fears there may be worse to come with still no sign of an end to the miners' and dockers' strike.

Expect takeover action soon from a Marks and Spencer supplier, Stirling Group, where the Bentwood family has effective control. It has recruited N. M. Rothschild, the merchant bank, and Ponmure Gordon, the broker. Yesterday, Stirling reported pretax profits of £1.5m against £1.25m, for the year to March 31. Helped by a higher dividend and a share bonus, the shares rose 10p to 178p.

The celebrations in gilts proved short lived as it became apparent that a 12 per cent base rate may not be the answer to the pound's steady decline. Prices in longs fell by as much as £½ in nervous trading, but the picture was imprived by rises of up to £¼ among the index-linked stocks. The *FT* Government Securities Index closed 0.9 lower at 76.44.

The hardest hit sectors were those most likely to suffer from dearer money. Stores, breweries, builders and foods were all marked sharply lower. **Booker McConnell** held steady at 160p after the company predicted a "substantial increase" in profits this year. Booker promised to make the forecast as part of its defence following the unwanted £230m bid from Dee Corporation which has now lapsed in the wake of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's reference.

Insurances were enlivened by the surprise near-£400m bid for

Mr Nick Horgan and Miss Heather Kearsley, a husband and wife team, are bringing their software production and distribution group, Compsoft Holdings, to the USM. Kleinwort Benson and Laurence Prust, a broker, are offering 1.89 million shares (25 per cent) at 110p, boasting a PE of 25.6. The £450,000 raised by the issue will finance expansion plans in Europe. The shares should manage a useful premium.

Phoenix Assurance which, after Wednesday's late surge (which should prompt a Stock Exchange inquiry), jumped 142p to 625p, against a 650p cash offer. But the "sunrise" offer left bidders Sun Alliance down 18p at 338p. Other insurance shares to respond to the bid action included Commercial Union, up 6p to 215p, and Sun Life which rose 51p to 642p.

Fleet Holdings eased 4p to 171p as the likelihood strengthened of Robert Maxwell winning control of Mirror Group Newspapers from Reed International.

Thorn EMI tumbled 37p to 480p following much-as-expected results and the £95m acquisition of 76 per cent of Inmos, the hitherto government-backed micro chip group.

But **Imperial Group**, the brewing to tobacco business, suffered a 9p fall to 137p after interim profits of £90m (against hopes of up to £97m). Once the figures were known at least two lines of 1 million shares came on offer. Although Imps could have hardly picked a worse day for its figures, the interim performance is likely to leave the shares friendless.

Both Thorn EMI and Imps are *FT*-30 Index constituents and helped to drag the Index down more sharply than the general run of trading justified.

The shares of **London & Overseas Freighters** were suspended at 8p pending the underwriting of a capital injection by shareholders into the company. A further statement is expected in a few days.

Equity turnover on July 11 was £291.876m (15,708 bargains). The number of British and Irish stocks traded was 175.1 million. Gilt bargains totalled 3,723.

TEMPUS

Now for the bad news at Associated Newspapers

Associated Newspapers yesterday emphasized its recent market underperformance with a 10 per cent fall from 493p to 443p. The forecast of a second half trading downturn, added to characteristic Vatican-like reticence about the breakdown of profits, may have set up the shares for a further bout of weakness.

Associated, publishers of the *Daily Mail* and *Mail on Sunday*, is paying an unchanged dividend of 4.5p, after raising some £17m through the Reuters share sale. Its stake in Reuters is still worth 170p a share. That is the good news. The *Mail on Sunday* continues to buy circulation and take advertising at "competitive" rates. Both are customary Fleet Street practices: only the scale of the losses (£20m plus according to some estimates) is causing raised eyebrows. How long is Lord Rothermere prepared to let it happen? Perhaps until the rival *Sunday Express* is beaten and Lord Matthews retires from the arena.

Outside newspapers there is speculation that the rundown of the North Sea Argyll oilfield, which has meant so much to Associated, has not been matched by higher production at Duncan. A second half oil earnings boost should stem from sterling's decline. The other side of the coin is rising newsprint costs. The effect of a prolonged dockers' strike on newsprint supplies must be an incalculable factor in the rating.

Meanwhile, the analysts are shooting for a £700,000 downturn this year to £15.5m before tax.

Imperial Group

With the stock market in such a foul mood, it is a bold company that fails to live up to expectations and when Imperial Group's interim figures fell well short of City estimates the share price was duly savaged. It dropped 15p to 133p but rallied, after the company made soothing noises about distortions in the tobacco division, to end the day at 137p.

The group produced pretax profits of £90.7m, 15 per cent up on last year but still around £6m short of most predictions. Most of this shortfall was attributed to Imperial Tobacco, which had a very disappointing first half. There is a suspicion that the reasons go beyond the drag on sales caused by a later price increase and earlier Budget and it may not be such an easy task to make up the lost sales in the second half.

The US subsidiary Howard Johnson also had a miserable six months and a small loss was transformed into a bigger loss of £2.8m

Even the brewing and leisure division offered some source of concern with most of the profit increase coming from additional property sales.

Imperial, having recovered from the traumas of the late 1970s and early 1980s when the company was floundering, now faces another crucial period. That recovery must be transformed into sustained growth. Imperial wants to grow, it has the right sort of base from which to work and now needs to show that growth can be maintained. The many friends won during the last two years should be patient while the company sets about its task.

Thorn EMI

Thorn EMI insists that it has not just won second prize in a beauty competition: Inmos is an acquisition attractive in its own right and in no sense a substitute for British Aerospace. Nor, says Thorn, does the acquisition of the Government's 76 per cent stake in Inmos rule out an immediate bid for the next company on its list if the moment looks right.

Inmos will stand alone within the Thorn empire and should show some exciting growth from its new high-tech products. It could make between £10m and £15m this year.

Thorn's full-year results, also published yesterday, were just about what the market expected, at £156.8m against £122m, though the total figure masks ups and downs.

This year's group performance is difficult to forecast because of the effect of interest rates, mortgage rates and the miners' strike on Thorn's diverse customers. Resolution of the country's industrial disputes and financial stability would make the shares look cheap at yesterday's 480p, down 37p.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	July 12 (day's range)	July 12 (close)	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.3045-1.3165	$1.3065-1.3075	0.07-0.03c prem	0.03 prem-0.02c
Montreal	$1.7440-1.7485	$1.7445-1.7455	0.01-0.12c disc	0.35-0.45c disc
Amsterdam	4.1940-4.2175fl	4.1975-4.2075fl	2⅛-1⅞c prem	6⅛-5⅝c prem
Brussels	75.42-75.80f	75.45-75.55f	12-5c prem	20-30c disc
Copenhagen	13.5900-13.6450k	13.6000-13.6100k	1¼ prem-1ore disc	1½-3ore disc
Frankfurt	3.7164-3.7400m	3.7225-3.7325m	2⅛-1⅞pf prem	5⅛-5⅜pf prem
Lisbon	194.37-201.81e	194.65-201.40e	10 prem-130c disc	par-405c disc
Madrid	211.00-211.80p	211.25-211.45p	20-60p disc	100-145p disc
Milan	2210.00-2294.00lr	2286.75-2288.75lr	4-7lr disc	19-12lr disc
Oslo	10.7300-10.7750k	10.7350-10.7450k	par-⅞ore disc	¾-1⅛ore disc
Paris	11.4070-11.4625f	11.4200-11.4300f	1⅛-1⅞c prem	1⅛c prem-par
Stockholm	10.8800-10.8950k	10.8800-10.8700k	⅞-1⅜ore disc	2⅞-3⅝ore disc
Tokyo	316.33-318.00y	316.75-317.25y	1⅞-1⅜y prem	4⅞-4⅞y prem
Vienna	26.10-26.26sch	26.11-26.16sch	13⅛-10⅝gro prem	34⅞-30⅝gro prem
Zurich	3.1425-3.1625f	3.1450-3.1550f	2⅛-1⅞c prem	5⅞-5⅝c prem
Dublin	1.2140-1.2200p	1.2185-1.2195p	2 prem-8p disc	6-20p disc

Effective exchange rate compared with 1975 was up 0.1 at 77.7.

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 11¼-10¾; seven days, 11¼-11⅛; one month, 11⅞-11¾; three months, 12¼-12; six months, 12⅝-12⅜.

Wednesday's 2 per cent rise in bank base rates did no more than support sterling against a strong dollar on moderately active foreign exchange markets yesterday.

The pound performed rather disappointingly, trading within a narrow band throughout, to eventually close 95 points lower at 1.3070 against the dollar.

There was a small fall for sterling against the Deutsche mark at 3.7240 (3.7270), but the pound's trade-weighted index was able to recover from an initial 77.5, closing at 77.7 compared with 77.6 on Wednesday.

Dealers said the miners' strike and docks disruption continued to weigh heavily on the pound, while the continued demand for the dollar on higher US interest rate prospects left sterling rather neglected. Even though there was no rise in the US federal discount rate on Wednesday, most dealers believe a rise in this key rate cannot be long delayed.

The dollar encountered some late profit-taking that trimmed best gains. Few operators were willing to open fresh positions ahead of the US money supply figures.

The decision by the West German central bank to leave credit policy alone had little effect on the Deutsche mark which ended lower to the dollar at 2.8485 (2.8385).

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.0745-1.0755
Singapore	2.1465-2.1480
Malaysia	2.3405-2.3420
Australia	0.8295-0.8310
Canada	1.3344-1.3349
Sweden	8.3120-8.3170
Norway	8.2150-8.2250
Denmark	10.4150-10.4250
West Germany	2.8475-2.8485
Switzerland	2.4075-2.4090
Netherlands	3.2120-3.2140
France	8.7300-8.7400
Japan	242.55-242.65
Italy	1750-1752
Belgium (Comm)	57.75-57.79
Hong Kong	7.88-7.90
Portugal	148.00-153.00
Spain	101.45-101.65
Austria	19.99-20.02

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.5731-1.5773
Bahrain	0.4900-0.4940
Finland	7.8540-7.8940
Greece	145.05-147.05
Hongkong	10.285-10.330
Iran	n/a
Kuwait	0.3870-0.4010
Malaysia	3.0578-3.0622
Mexico	250-275
New Zealand	2.1140-2.1192
Saudi Arabia	4.5550-4.6050
Singpore	2.8044-2.8086
South Africa	1.9384-1.9428

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Applied Holographics 5p Ord (180a)	170
Bricat Group 5p Ord (140a)	150
Bush Radio 10p Ord (88a)	88
Clogau Gold 10p Ord (30a)	23−1
Ennex Int Ir 10p Ord (41a)	27−1
Enterprise Oil 25p Ord (185*)	98
Etam 10p Ord (95)	106
Gee/Rosen Org 5p Ord (33a)	32
Global Group 10p Ord (67a)	71+1
Holden Hydroman 10p Ord (78a)	116
Hunter Saphir 25p Ord (120a)	143−2
Lon & Clydeside Hldgs 25p Ord (108a)	94−1
Mayfair & City Prop 25p Ord (115a)	100
Northumber 5p Ord (115a)	143+3
Petrogen Petroleum Com NPV (80a)	64−1
Petrolex 5p Ord (68a)	69−1
Piccadilly Radio 5p Ord NV (28a)	24
President Entertain 10p Ord (10½a)	11−1
Reuters Holdings B Ord LV (196*)	225−1
Spectra Auto & Eng Prod 10p Ord (65a)	60
Spectrum Grp 5p Ord (130a)	135
Star-Plus 5p Ord (110a)	113−1
Steel Burrill Jones 10p Ord (110a)	153−10
Telecomputing 10p Ord (a)	215+5
Trencherwood 10p Ord (145a)	132−4
Tuskar Resources Ir 5p Ord (Ir 43a)	30

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1983/84 High	Low	Co	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONEY MARKETS

A shortage originally estimated at around £600m was the last thing the discount market needed yesterday after heavy sales of paper in the run-up to the base rate increases.

The Bank of England, which later revised its estimate of the shortage to £500m, eventually managed to provide £435m of aid, though only by using nearly all of its options.

Period rates firmed further, short dates rising by as much as ¼ per cent in view of the very tight state of nearby money.

Business was at a reasonable level, with the early part of the day notable for the clearers issuing quite heavily in "ones" at 12 per cent.

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans %: Overnight: High 12, Low 9; Week Fixed: 11¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%): [illegible]

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%): [illegible]

Local Authority Bonds: [illegible]

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%): [illegible]

Interbank Market (%): Overnight: Open 12¼, Close 12; [illegible]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%): [illegible]

Finance House Base Rate [illegible]

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in £s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Aug	730−20
Sep	732−20
Oct	760−35
Nov	749−47
Dec	758−50
Jan	770−60
[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR, COCOA, COFFEE, GAS OIL: [illegible]

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET: [illegible]

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

Unofficial prices; Official turnover figures. Prices in pounds per metric ton; Silver in pence per troy ounce. Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1008−1009.00
Three months	1027.50−1028.00
T/O	4800

STANDARD CATHODES, TIN, LEAD, ZINC, SILVER, ALUMINIUM, NICKEL: [illegible]

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES

Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Sept		4161
Dec		4227
Mar'85		
Comment: Steady.		
STERLING		
Sept	773	13110
Dec	800	13140
Mar'85		13190
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

London Grain Futures Market: [illegible]

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Citibank Savings †	9¼%
Consolidated Crds	12%
Continental Trust	12%
C. Hoare & Co *	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams & Glyn's	12%
Citibank NA	12%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 8¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 9¼%; £50,000 and over, 10%.

Robert Fleming net profits top £15m

Robert Fleming Holdings, the merchant banking group, increased profits from £12.1m to £15.5m, after tax and transfers to hidden reserves, in the year to March 31. Mr Joe Burnett-Stuart, the chairman, said all parts of the group had done well including the unit trust group Save & Prosper, in which Fleming has a 57.7 per cent stake.

Fleming, whose strength lies in its investment management activities, has no plans to obtain a listing for its shares and Mr Burnett-Stuart said there were no plans to buy a stockbroker. However, the group is already active as a broker and market-maker in Japanese securities through Robert Fleming Securities and Mr Burnett-Stuart said the eventual aim was to become a member of the London Stock Exchange.

In brief

● PHILIP HARRIS (HOLDINGS): Year to March 31. Turnover £24.83m (£21.26m). Pretax profit £612,000 (£487,000). Total dividend 7.25p (6.75p). Mr John Haller, the chairman, looks forward to maintaining the improvement in trading in the current year.

● GREYCOAT CITY OFFICES: Year to March 31. Turnover £3.01m (£2.45m). Pretax profit £2.47m (£1.82). Total dividend 1.4p (1 15p).

● RATNERS (JEWELLERS): Year to April 6. Turnover £27.61m (£25.94m). Pretax profit £1.06m (loss £350,000). Total dividend 2.3p (same). Trading continues at a satisfactory level during the current period, the board states, but the important part of sales and profits are achieved in the second half.

● BROMSGROVE CASTING & MACHINING: Year to March 31. Turnover £5.17m (£4.08m). Pretax profit £255,000 (£140,000). Total dividend 2.75p (2.25p).

● WESTERN BOARD MILLS: Year to March 31. Turnover £4.21m (£3.79m). Pretax profit £1.99m (£1.95m). Total dividend 8p (7.3p). At March 31, Western's listing investments, bank balances, cash and short-term deposits were £5.77m – 109.2p for each ordinary share. Profits for the first two months of the current year did ot reach the level of the similar period in 1983, the board reports.

● TRIPLEX FOUNDRIES GROUP: Year to March 31. Dividend unchanged at 0.5p a share. The board reports that as borrowings decrease and positive trading continues, it will become possible to resume more than nominal dividends. Sales £28.16m (£30.55m). Pretax profit £776,000 (loss £992,000). Subject to the fortunes of the economy and movements in interest rates, the board expects the current year to show continuing recovery.

● YEOMAN INVESTMENT TRUST: Half-year to June 30. The interim dividend is being raised from 2.5p to 3p a share and the board intends to maintain the final at 5.2p. Pretax revenue £670,000 (£617,000).

● HASLEMERE ESTATES: Year to March 31. Pretax profit £5.83m (£7.08m). Total dividend 8.7p (7.9p). Haslemere's investment properties were valued at the year-end at £270.75m. Other investment properties, held for, or in the course of development, total £5.55m. Stock held by trading subsidiaries: £6.89m.

● BIRMID QUALCAST: Half-year to April 28. On turnover up from £89.6m to £108m, pretax profits more than doubled, from £2.01m to £4.78m. Recognising the profit imporvement – and as a move towards correcting the disparity between the interim and final dividends – the board is doubling the interim dividend to 0.66p a share.

● MITCHELL SOMERS: Year to March 31. Turnover £29.83m (£32.72m). Pretax profit £1.03m (£1.22m). Total dividend 3.25p (same).

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Small firms creating the jobs

By Derek Harris

Almost a third of new jobs in the private sector are created by small businesses employing fewer than a score of people. Another 21 per cent of new jobs are generated by still comparatively small businesses employing between 20 and 99 people.

This first detailed insight into the role small businesses play in job creation in Britain comes from research by Colin Gallagher, professor in charge of the Department of Industrial Management at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. The results were published yesterday in British Business, the weekly Department of Trade and Industry Magazine.

David Trippier, minister for small businesses, welcomed the research as demonstrating that small firms would continue to increase their share of the labour market.

Until the Gallagher report the main indication of the role played by small businesses has been research in the United States which suggested that small firms with 20 or fewer employees generated 66 per cent of new jobs.

The British research results are not directly comparable, being an analysis of the job generating performance of groups of companies of different size.

But the research underlines the crucial role played by small businesses in job creation in Britain even though it falls behind the US performance. It could have considerable impact in Whitehall where enthusiasm in some departments of state for supporting growth of small businesses has shown the signs of cooling.

The most recent example has been the watering down of the Loan Guarantee Scheme

The Gallagher research assesses the performance of companies in terms of their share of employment and covers the period 1971-1981. The smallest companies with 19 employees or less, while accounting for only 13 per cent of all employment in the sample, were responsible for 31 per cent of the job creation.

Companies with 20 to 49 employees, accounting for 8 per cent of employment, produced another 11 per cent of jobs. In the 50 to 99 employees bracket firms produced a further 10 per cent of jobs.

Professor Gallagher says: "The fertility ratio of job creation to employment suggests that with some consistency the smaller a plant is the greater is its potential to create jobs. Job creation performance worsens with increasing size and for the largest firms that performance is very poor."

The data shows that companies with 1,000 employees or more, while accounting for 36 per cent of employment, generated only 17 per cent of jobs. Companies of between 500 and 999 employees created only 10 per cent of new jobs.

Many large companies have been affected by recession during the period researched, it is pointed out.

Professor Gallagher adds: "The strong performance of small firms correlates with their growing contribution in the economy as a whole over the 1970s when their share of employment has increased after 40 years of decline. The move from manufacturing to the service sector will also have helped the small firms' performance."

● *Share of Job Generation by Small Firms: by Professor Colin Gallagher and H. Steward' British Business, July 13. Inquiries: Professor Gallagher, Department of Industrial Management, Stephenson Building, University of Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU; phone (0632) 328511, ext. 2188.*



'Ah! The highlight of my year – the works outing . . .'

£150 'carrot' to use BOTB services

● *Although four-fifths of users of British Overseas Trade Board services are already small companies, the BOTB this week launched a campaign to woo more into the fold. An introductory voucher worth £150, made out to look like a cheque, is going to any small business with 200 employees or fewer using BOTB's main services for the first time, encashable against the cost of using any of the services.*

The idea sprang out of research by two small business heads, Roy George (he makes place mats at a 200-worker Consett, County Durham, factoy) and Gisela Burg, London-based marketer of audio and hi-fi equipment who was 1982's The Times Businesswoman of the Year.

She said: "Too many small firms are reluctant to approach any Government department. This is a prejudice we need to overcome for friendly, experienced help is available that can save a lot of time and money for those breaking into exporting."

The report's main conclusion is that the biggest need is to concentrate on reaching more of the smaller businesses which are potential exporters. It makes a number of detailed recommendations, including a speeding up in payment of travel grants to companies going on outward export missions and joint ventures.


Gisela Burg: "too much reluctance"

Bigger discounts are also urged for first-time exhibitors at trade fairs supported by BOTB.

BOTB is also urged in the report to involve more closely other exporting organizations, such as chambers of commerce, to gear up the campaign to launch more small businesses into exporting.

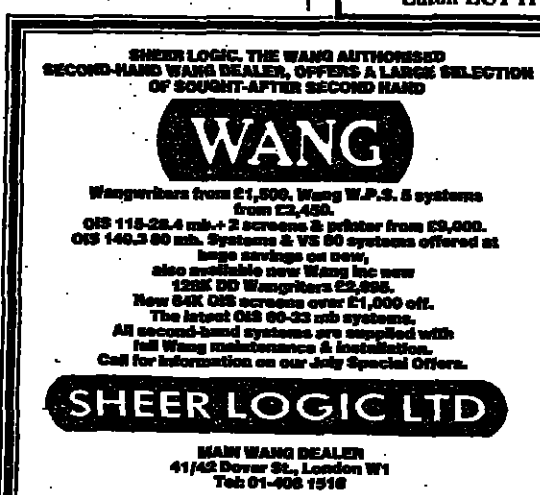
● *Contact: British Overseas Trade Board, Room 235, 1 Victoria Street, London SW2; phone (01) 215 5222. Copies of report available. Details of voucher scheme also available at regional offices.*

■ Small businesses expect production levels to continue to increase over the next four months, although not at the record levels of the past few months. More small companies also expect to hold their prices during the period.

This emerged from this week's Confederation of British Industry survey of 902 small manufacturing businesses. There were 68 per cent expecting not to raise prices in the next four months while 5 per cent forecast a reduction. There were 26 per cent expecting to raise prices.

Order books remain about the same as in the last CBI survey but are high compared with 1983 levels. This applies also to export order books. Stocks remain around the desired level for small businesses.

But Alan Stote, chairman of the CBI's smaller firms council, warned: "The latest round of increases in interest rates will do nothing to help the recovery."



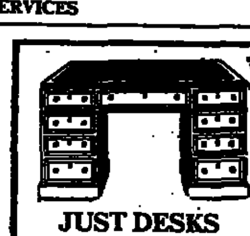


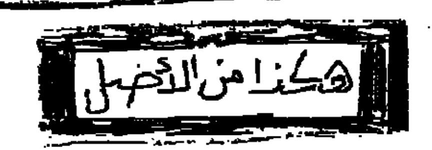


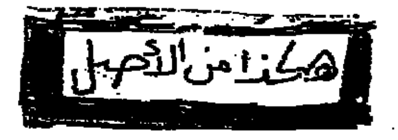












CRICKET: WEST INDIES PRISE OUT ENGLAND TOP ORDER ON FIRST DAY OF THIRD TEST MATCH

Lamb leads England away from slaughter

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

HEADINGLEY: England have scored 237 for six.

It could have been a lot worse. When England were 87 for four it looked as though it would be, but Lamb came to the rescue again, with a second successive hundred, and when bad light stopped play three-quarters of an hour early, England's recovery in the third Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, was going pretty well. Not only that: Marshall, who suffered a cracked thumb in the opening half-hour, is unlikely to bowl again in the match.

Having chosen to bat, England must soon have been wishing they had not. The early batsmen showed no conviction whatever. Even watching them was an ordeal. But Broad stuck it out until after lunch, and on a pleasantly sunny afternoon Lamb and Botham added a rapid and entertaining 85.

What an extraordinary game it is! Lamb would have trembled if Abdul Qadir had come on and bowled leg-breaks and googlies at him, yet against the most menacing attack in the world his bat at the moment has a fine ring to it.

The greens at St Andrews next week will not be much faster than Headingley's outfield. Take a putter from the middle and it would need hardly more than a nudge to send a golf ball to the boundary. Lamb had no need to run for more than two or three of his 15 fours. A good England batting side against the West Indian attack of a few years ago would not have been aiming for fewer than 450 in these conditions. When the West Indians go in they will have 500 in their sights.

A long discussion preceded the announcement of the England team. It took place next to the Test pitch and involved the four selectors and Gower. From the way Gower made off to join the rest of his team, who were doing their PT, he was denied his preference. If this, as I imagine, was for Cowans rather than Cook, it would be understandable. Since the first Test, Cook's seven first-class wickets have cost him 62 runs apiece. Cowans, over the same period, has taken 19 at 16 apiece. The selectors, concerned with balance anyway, may have argued that by Monday the ball will be turning. Soon, though, it began to look as if the match might not last until then.

In the first over, Fowler was beaten twice by Garner. In Garner's fifth over, he was leg-before, playing no stroke. As Terry appeared, I thought of the prayer which Lord Birkett said every mother in the land might be offering up for Ian Craig when, so young, he came to England in 1956: "May God bless thy going out and thy coming in." Terry batted now for 35 minutes before being caught, as had begun to seem likely, at first slip, as he lunged forward.

That was 43 for two. At 53 Gower was also leg-before to Garner, playing no stroke. There were no complaints, that I heard of, about the decisions. I do know, though, how difficult Garner would find it – from his height, at his speed, with his lift and without a batsman in the way – to pitch the ball six or seven feet short of the popping crease and still hit the stumps.

Having spent 43 minutes getting off the mark, Broad was 26 at lunch. England were 68 for three, and Garner, who bowled all the morning, had taken two for 28.

A quarter of an hour into the afternoon, Harper came on, whereupon Broad relaxed. Having batted with courage and concentration for two hours and a half, he made to force a short ball through the covers and edged it to slip. This was disappointing.

By now Marshall was back from hospital, his left hand, damaged while fielding in the gully, in plaster up to the wrist. This eased the pressure somewhat, and Botham began at once to play very well.

When, in the same over, Garner bowled a brace of rare half-volleys, Botham thwacked them past mid-off for four. He then on-drove Harper into the football stand and two balls later hit him for four past cover point.

With Lamb playing as confidently as Botham, this was a happy hour for England, or anyway, not a forsaken one. It ended with Botham being caught at the wicket down the leg side off Baptiste, a maddening way to get out, not least because it happens off the sort of ball which seldom deserves a wicket.

Lamb and Downton added 64. Downton was again calm, correct, and conscientious. Coming in just before tea, he almost saw out the day, being caught at slip, pushing forward at Harper, only a minute or two before the players left the field. With a couple of fours off Holding and a two from a misfield, Lamb had just raced to his hundred.

He gave no obvious chance and was beaten admirably seldom. The nearest he came to being out was in the late eighties, when the West Indians all went up for leg-before. In his 11 Test innings before Lord's, Lamb failed to reach 50. Now he has become the first Englishman since Colin Cowdrey in 1957 to follow one hundred against West Indies with another. A new ball will be due after eight overs this morning.

Scoreboard

ENGLAND: First innings

G Fowler l-b-w b Garner	10
B C Broad c Lloyd b Harper	32
V P Terry c Harper b Holding	8
*D I Gower l-b-w b Garner	2
A J Lamb not out	100
I T Botham c Dujon b Baptiste	45
†P R Downton c Lloyd b Harper	17
D R Pringle not out	1
Extras (b 4, l-b 3, n-b 15)	22
Total (6 wkts)	237

N G B Cook, P J W Allott and R G D Willis to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–13, 2–43, 3–53, 4–87, 5–172, 6–236.

BOWLING (to date): Garner 23-7-54-2; Marshall 6-4-6-0; Holding 18-4-54-1; Baptiste 13-1-48-1; Harper 16-4-46-2.

WEST INDIES: C G Greenidge, D L Haynes, H A Gomes, I V A Richards, *C H Lloyd, †P J Dujon, M D Marshall, R A Harper, E A E Baptiste, M A Holding and J Garner.

Umpires: D J Constant and D G L Evans.



Lamb: first England player for 27 years to score successive centuries against West Indies.

Barnett flouts doctor's orders

By Richard Streeton

MAIDSTONE: Kent, with eight second innings wickets in hand, lead Derbyshire by 50 run.

Derbyshire seizing the initiative by declaring 28 runs behind, 10 minutes after tea, were deprived by rain from gaining the maximum opportunity for their enterprise. Only 10 of the remaining 32 overs were possible, though in that time Kent lost both their opening batsmen, Taylor and Benson.

Until the light worsened towards tea-time, batting usually looked easier than on Wednesday. Stands between Barnett and Hampshire for the second wicket and Fowler and Finney for the sixth provided the substance for Derbyshire, who recovered well from a mid-afternoon slump. Ellison looked the best of the faster Kent bowlers and Underwood settled into a smooth rhythm on a pitch which has started to yield turn.

Barnett's 84 was his eighth fifty this summer, and his consistency has been invaluable for his side. A doctor advised Barnett on Tuesday to rest a strained groin muscle for 10 days, but he showed no sign of being inconvenienced as he drove freely past cover with text book correctness and took runs off his legs.

Hampshire looked as solid as ever, particularly with strokes past mid-on and midwicket. It will always remain one of the game's minor curiosities that in his heyday he played in only eight Test matches. He and Barnett added 110 after Alderman had dismissed Hill.

Tavaré used his six bowlers in short spells and after lunch had started to look even more pensive than usual before Kent took four wickets in 40 minutes. Ellison claimed three of them in 44 balls.

Hampshire, who survived a chance to midwicket off Cowdrey when 33, was caught behind driving and Barnett, who batted 53 overs, was also caught by the wicketkeeper, in the next over. Underwood's quicker ball beat Morris before Ellison had Miller leg-before as he pushed forward.

This, though, was the extent of Kent's success as Fowler and Finney settled into a partnership which put on 83 in 17 overs before the declaration. Fowler's firm stroke play against Alderman and Underwood was a revelation and he hit a six and 10 fours in his 60 not out.

DERBYSHIRE: First innings

*K J Barnett c Knott b Ellison	84
A Hill l-b-w b Alderman	6
J H Hampshire c Knott b Ellison	45
J E Morris l-b-w b Underwood	15
G Miller l-b-w b Ellison	13
W P Fowler not out	60
R J Finney not out	23
Extras (l-b 2, w 1, n-b 2)	5
Total (5 wkts dec, 81.4 overs)	251

D G Moir, †B J M Maher, P G Newman and D Malcolm did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–25, 2–135, 3–140, 4–158, 5–168.

BOWLING: Jarvis 13-3-40-0; Alderman 14-3-46-1; Underwood 22-9-57-1; Johnson 11.4-3-25-0; Ellison 14-1-47-3; Cowdrey 7-1-31-0.

KENT: First innings 279 (D G Aslett 55, C S Cowdrey 54)

Second innings

N R Taylor b Newman	6
M R Benson l-b-w Malcolm	3
*C J Tavaré not out	3
D G Aslett	8
Extras (w 1, n-b 1)	2
Total (2 wkts)	22

C S Codrey, G W Johnson, R M Ellison, †A P E Knott, D L Underwood, T M Alderman and K B S Jarvis to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–8, 2–12.

Bonus points: Kent 5, Derbyshire 7.

Umpires: R Julian and B Dudleston.



Barnett: eighth fifty

GOLF

Brown lines up second successive victory

By Mitchell Platts

Ken Brown survived an exacting time at The Belfry yesterday to compile a second round 71 and move towards a second successive win. The Ryder Cup player defied the windy conditions in the Lawrence Batley International and pieced together a solid score less than two weeks after he won the Glasgow open by eleven strokes.

He share the halfway lead with Sam Torrance, who took 72, on 140, which is four under par for the Brabazon course.

Brouwn has moved smoothly into top gear virtually on the eve of the Open championship. Four years ago, at Muirfield, he emerged from the pack as Britain's strongest contender by entering the final round gallantly chasing Tom Watson. On the final day, as he painstakingly took 76, he provided a vivid illustration of his inability to cope with the pressure of trying to follow in the footsteps of Tony Jacklin.

Now he has a more authorative approach. There has never been any doubt about his silky touch on and around the greens, so the manner in which he executed three bunker shots on the outward half to salvage pars was nothing less than we have come to expect from him.

Brown's ability to remain cool in a crisis has enabled him to make significant strides. When his drive at the last strayed into the rough he accepted the situation and chipped back on to the fairway. He fired a three iron from 188 yards out to seven feet from the hole and made the putt for an unorthodox regulation four.

Denny Hepler, of the United States, won a motor caravan, valued at £10,500 when he holed in one at the 14th (194 yards) with a two iron.

LEADING SECOND ROUND SCORES (British and Irish unless stated): 140: K Brown, 69, 71. S Torrance, 68, 72. 142: J Rivero (Sp), 73, 69. N Ozaki (Jap), 70, 72. 143: D Jagger, 69, 74; I Woosnam, 72, 71; M King, 72, 71. 144: P Senior (Aus), 70, 74; J Cañizares (Sp), 69, 75; M Johnson, 72, 72; S Lyle, 70, 74; C O'Connor jnr, 75, 69. 145: J Higgins, 71, 74; D Russell, 71, 74; E Taylor (Aus), 71, 74; P Hamblett (NZ), 73, 72. 146: C Moody, 73, 73; R Drummond, 70, 76. 147: A Jacklin, 74, 73; N Coles, 71, 76; S Ballesteros, 74, 73; H Balocchi (SA), 79, 68. 148: D Frost (SA), 69, 79; J Gonzales (Br), 74, 74; J Ozaki (Jap), 76, 72; A Russel (US), 69, 79. 149: H Shigenobu (Jap), 77, 72; E Murray, 74, 75; A Forsbrand (Swe), 74, 75; S Martin, 76, 73; P Way, 80, 69. 150: B Barnes, 73, 77; V Fernandez (Arg), 79, 71; D Llewellyn, 74, 76; J Anderson (Can), 72, 78; R Clampett (US), 76, 74; E Rodriguez (Sp), 73, 77; O Sellberg (Swe), 76, 74; M Manner (Swe), 73, 77; T Johnston (Zim), 74, 76.

● England comfortably beat Germany 5-2, to reach the semi-finals of the fifth European boys' team championship, at Royal St Georges, Sandwich yesterday. Peter Baker, Steven Richardson finished the day unbeaten.

RESULTS: Top Flight, quarter-finals: Singles: England v Germany (English names first): P Baker bt O Eckstein, 2 and 1; S Richardson bt S Struver, 4 and 2; B Jackson bt J Jilke, one hole; A Hare lost to C Sommer, one hole; P Sweetsur lost to Kotter, one hold; Singles: England 3, Germany 2; Match: England 5, Germany 2.

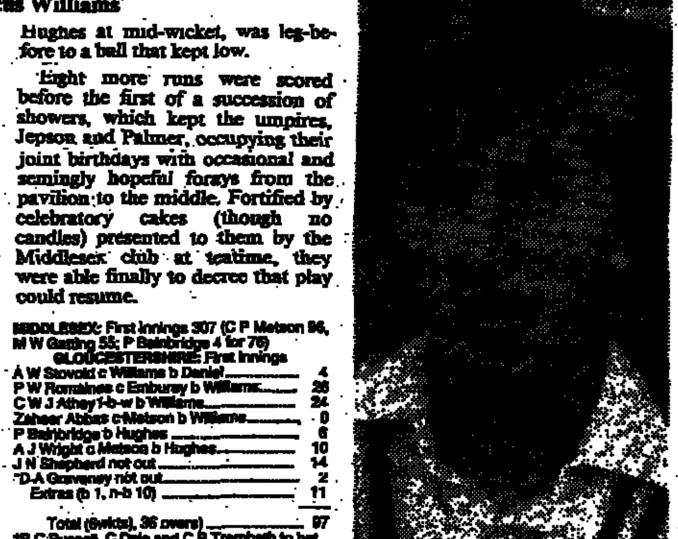
Wales v Ireland (Welsh names first): S Owns bt J Farrell, 2 and 1; P Price bt M Curry, 6 and 5; K Jones lost to E O'Connell, 2 and 1; M Owen bt V K Kearney, 3 and 2; D Bagg lost to K Sheehan, 2 and 1. Singles: Wales 3, Ireland 2; Match: Wales 4, Ireland 3. Sweden v Denmark: Sweden 2, Denmark 5. Quarter-finals: Foursomes: England v Germany (English names first): P Baker and P Sweetsur bt J Hilke and F Kotter, one hole; A Hare and S Richardson bt O Eckstein and S Struver, 3 and 1. Result: England 2 Germany 0. Wales v Ireland (Welsh names first): P Jones and P Price bt J Farrell and E O'Connell, at 23rd; M Owen and S Owen lost to K Kearney and K Sheehan, 3 and 1. Result: Wales 1 Ireland 1. Sweden v Denmark: Sweden 1, Denmark 1. Second flight: Quarter-finals: Foursomes: Spain v Italy: Spain 0, Italy 2. Belgium v Greece: Belgium 1, Greece 1.

● Kitrina Douglas, the leader of the order of merit, took a three-strokes lead in the opening round of the 54-holes Wirral Caldy women's classic at Caldy yesterday.

LEADING SCORES: First round (GB and Ireland unless stated): 68: K Douglas. 70: S Allison. 71: L Castillo (US). 72: A Nicholas, R Hast (SA), N Hoins (US), C Langford, M Thomson. 73: J Forrest, L Copeman (SA), K Bauer (US).

Williams swinging in the rain

By Marcus Williams



UXBRIDGE: Gloucestershire, with four first innings wickets in hand, are 210 runs behind Middlesex.

Only 21 overs were bowled at Uxbridge yesterday, rain intervening in the morning when Middlesex were cutting their way through Gloucestershire's upper order, and causing a six-hour delay until pay restarted at 6.10 under a watery sun.

Williams, swinging the ball away from the bat at a testing pace, had taken three wickets in 11 balls befoore the stoppage to reduce Gloucestershire from their overnight 44 for one to 71 for four, and then Hughes struck twice in one over to leave them at 97 for 6 and in danger of following on.

After a delayed start, Daniel, from the swimming pool end, and Williams, from the ski-lift end soon found the overcast conditions advantageous. Romaine, without addition to his score, was well taken at first slip by Emburey; Zaheer, without troubling the scorers, was caught by Metson moving low to his right; and Athey, after a good hook for four off Daniel and a poor one which just eluded the valiant dive of Hughes at mid-wicket, was leg-before to a ball that kept low.

Eight more runs were scored before the first of a succession of showers, which kept the umpires, Jepson and Palmer, occupying their joint birthdays with occasional and semingly hopeful forays from the pavilion to the middle. Fortified by celebratory cakes (though no candles) presented to them by the Middlesex club at teatime, they were able finally to decree that play could resume.

MIDDLESEX: First innings 307 (C P Metson 96, M W Gatting 55; P Bainbridge 4 for 76)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First innings

A W Stovold c Williams b Daniel	4
P W Romaines c Emburey b Williams	26
C W J Athey l-b-w b Williams	24
Zaheer Abbas c Metson b Williams	0
P Bainbridge b Hughes	6
A J Wright c Metson b Hughes	10
J N Shepherd not out	14
*D A Graveney not out	2
Extras (b 1, n-b 10)	11
Total (6wkts), 36 overs)	97

†R C Russell, C Dale and C R Trembath to bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–21, 2–56, 3–60, 4–62, 5–79, 6–84.

Bonus points: Middlesex 5, Gloucestershire 4

Umpires: A Jepson and R Palmer

Lloyd hope fading



The chances of Andy Lloyd (above), the Warwickshire opener, playing against Lancashire in the Benson and Hedges Cup final on Saturday, July 21 appear to be receding despite an improvement in the condition of his injured right eye.

The batsman, who was hit by a ball from Malcolm Marshall in the first test a month ago, still rates his chances of making Lord's as "extremely doubtful" after his first session in the nets yesterday.

He faced 20 minutes of gentle medium pace and said: "I didn't miss any, but the vision from my eye is still blurred and only 65 per cent efficient." Lloyd is due to see his specialist again on Monday.

No play yesterday

SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire 194 (J J E Hardy 55; B J Griffiths 5 for 83); Northamptonshire 135 for 4 (G Cook 50).

Lancashire land in choppy seas

By Peter Ball

SOUTHEND: Lancashire, with one first innings wicket in hand, need 97 to avoid the follow-on.

Southend was dull and cheerless. The sea was choppy and dark and holidaymakers, some in plastic macs, battled against the wind while wondering why they had elected to be there rather than in Marbella, Malaga or Corfu.

Lancashire, too, probably wished they were somewhere else as they had a miserable day. It was not the weather that was the main cause of their unhappiness, but loose bowling that allowed the Essex lower orders to thrive; add to that their own batting performance against Lever, who took three wickets in four balls to finish his two opening spells with six for 26.

The weather, however, compounded their problems as breaks for bad light of an hour and then 45 minutes enabled Lever and Foster to stay fresh and bowl 27 of the first 28 overs of the innings as they were reduced to 60 for nine before rain caused a longer interruption. The Essex seamers used that advantage to the full, bowling with far more consistent accuracy as they swept through Lancashire's frail defences.

Ormrod fell in Lever's second over, pushing forward, to be taken at short leg. Varey lasted another five overs before the first of several indeterminate strokes outside off-stump in the innings produced the best of David East's three catches as he hurtled across in front of slips.

No more wickets fell before the first interruption, although Fairbrother's shaky confidence was undermined further as he missed a hook and was struck on the head by Foster. He recovered from that setback but survived only until the second ball after the return when he pulled a gentle catch to midwicket.

Three overs later Abrahams, usually their stalwart in these situations, edged unhappily to third slip and, when Hughes followed suit a little further round at gully an over later, Lancashire were in deep trouble.

Briefly, they appeared to have had a change of fortune as Watkinson escaped first ball, Fletcher cutting down a hard, low chance at fourth slip. He and Jefferies at last made one or two belligerent motions but the last over before bad light again intervened to bring forward the tea interval ended the stand as the ball bounced to take Watkinson's glove.

After tea, Lever was irresistible. Jefferies edged to East Makinson, half-forward, was leg before next ball and, although Folley avoided the hat-trick, he had postponed his fate for only one ball before he departed in similar fashion.

ESSEX: First innings

G A Gooch c Abrahams b Simons	84
C Gladwin c Folley b Watkinson	36
K S McEwan c Abrahams b Simmons	13
*K W R Fletcher c Stanworth b Makinson	4
B R Hardie c and b Watkinson	21
P J Prichard c Stanworth b Makinson	68
N Phillip l-b-w b Simmons	31
†D E East c Watkinson b Simmons	35
N A Foster b Simmons	8
J K Lever c Hughes b Simmons	8
D L Acfield not out	7
Extras (b 2, l-b 11, n-b 14)	27
Total ()	322

Score at 100 over: 304 for 9

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–103, 2–121, 3–128, 4–132, 5–193, 6–256, 7–262, 8–275, 9–296, 10–322.

BOWLING: Jeffries 17-2-65-0; Watkinson 27-6-68-2; Makinson 15-3-49-2; Simmons 28.4-13-51-6; Folley 12-2-56-0; Abrahams 2-0-6-0.

LANCASHIRE: First innings

D W Barey c East b Foster	11
J A Ormrod c Hardie b Lever	2
*J Abrahams c McEwan b Lever	6
N H Fairbrother c Acfield b Foster	9
D P Hughes c Prichard b Foster	3
S T Jefferies c East b Lever	12
M Watkinson c East b Lever	8
J Simmons not out	20
D J Makinson l-b-w b Lever	0
I Folley l-b-w b Lever	0
†J Stanworth not out	5
Extras (b 4, l-b 1)	5
Total (9 wkts, 33 overs)	76

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–4, 2–14, 3–28, 4–32, 5–32, 6–51, 7–58, 8–56, 9–56.

Bonus points: (to date): Essex 8, Lancashire 4

Umpires: P B Wight and H D Bird.

Lost time is made up by Pridgeon

A career-best 67 by the nightwatchman Paul Pridgeon and a rousing 62 not out by Kapil Dev put Worcestershire in command against Warwickshire before rain washed out the last 100 minutes at New Road.

Worcester were then 322 for five, leading by 70 on a variable pitch which did not stop the 34-year-old Pridgeon reaching his first half century in 13 seasons.

He put on 107 for the third wicket with D'Olivera (74) and held up Warwicks for 191 minutes before he lost his middle stump to Small. Neale, with an unbeaten 39 in nearly two hours, and Dev then finished the shortened day with an undefeated stand of 99 in 74 minutes.

The Indian all rounder, who struck 11 fours, was dropped in the slips off Ferreira at 21.

Somerset are thwarting Nottinghamshire's chances of another vital championship win at Trent Bridge. They bowled out second placed Notts for 203 to ern a first innings advantage of 46, and had moved to 109 for one in their second innings by the close.

Spinners Marks did much of the damage with four for 41 overs as Notts, handily placed on 121 for two, lost their way between lunch and tea.

Rice was top scorer with 61, Hadlee made 41 and the stand-in opener Basharat Hassan weighed in with a patient 37. Hadlee struck early in the Somerset second innings when he had the first innings top scorer Lloyd l-b-w for four. But an unbroken stand of 100 between Felton and Popplewell put Somerset in a strong position for the final day. Felton finished on 57, and Popplewell was 41.

A defiant undefeated maiden century by Sussex's Alan Wells left the leaders, Leicestershire in danger of defeat at Grace Road. Leicester were dismissed for 115 before lunch, with the medium pacers, Reeve (four for 39) and Greig (three for 33) doing the damage on a seaming pitch.

Then Sussex took full advantage of some mediocre bowling. Wells, whose magnificent cutting was the highlight of his innings, completed his century in 172 minutes with 16 fours. By the close, they were 250 for seven – with Wells 105 not out – for a lead of 375.

Parsons claimed a creditable four for 59 to follow his five for 46 in the first innings but Leicester missed the spin of England's Nick Cook.

OTHER SCOREBOARDS

Leicestershire v Sussex

AT LEICESTER

LEICESTERSHIRE: First innings

I P Butcher c and b Reeve	13
J C Balderstone b Greig	8
J J Whitaker c Gould b Reeve	2
*P Willey c Gould b Reeve	15
T J Boon l-b-w b le Roux	14
N E Briers c Gould b Waller	20
†M A Garnham not out	25
P B Clift c Gould b Reeve	0
G J Parsons c Parker b Greig	3
A M E Roberts c A P Wells b Waller	0
J P Agnew b Greig	1
Extras (b 4, l-b 4)	8
Total (60.5 overs)	115

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–19, 2–29, 3–29, 4–53, 5–59, 6–89, 7–90, 8–110, 9–111, 10–115.

BOWLING: le Roux 13-5-25-1; Reeve 18-5-39-4; Greig 9.5-3-15-3; Waller 20-9-28-2.

SUSSEX: First innings 240 (G J Parsons 5 for 46)

Second innings

G D Mendis l-b-w b Agnew	7
A M Green l-b-w b Roberts	24
P W G Parker b Parsons	44
A P Wells not out	105
C M Wells b Parsons	1
*J R T Barclay l-b-w b Parsons	22
I A Greig b Willey	34
D A Reeve l-b-w Parsons	0
I J Gould not out	1
Extras (b 5, l-b 4, n-b 3)	12
Total (7 wkts)	250

G S le Roux and C E Waller to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–13, 2–65, 3–106, 4–110, 5–192, 6–244, 7–245.

Bonus points: Leicestershire 4, Sussex 6

Umpires: J W Holder and K E Palmer

Glamorgan v Yorkshire

AT CARDIFF

YORKSHIRE: First innings 415 for 9 dec (R G Lumb 144, K Sharp 132; R C Ontong 4 for 101)

GLAMORGAN: First innings

J A Hopkins lbw b Sidebottom	2
A L Jones c Oldham b Dennis	34
†T Davies c Bairstow b Dennis	25
G C Holmes c Boycott b Hartley	14
Younis Ahmed c Bairstow b Hartley	6
R C Ontong b Booth	70
H Morris not out	114
J F Steele b Dennis	46
J G Thomas lbw Dennis	0
*M W W Selvey c Bairstow b Dennis	20
S R Barwick not out	3
Extras (b2, lb7, w1, nb13)	23
Total (9 wkts)	357

Score at 100 overs: 304 for 6

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–18, 2–53, 3–86, 4–88, 5–101, 6–230, 7–318, 8–318, 9–352.

Bonus points: Glamorgan 7, Yorkshire 6.

Umpires: J Birkenshaw and A G T Whitehead.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION: July 11, Glamorgan v Yorkshire, Cardiff: P A Booth c Holmes b Steele 8, S J Dennis not out 22, not as previously published.

Worcs v Warwickshire

AT WORCESTER

WARWICKSHIRE: First innings 252 (C M Old 70; P J Newport 5 for 51).

WORCESTERSHIRE: First innings

M J Weston b Small	4
T S Curtis b Old	15
D B d'Oliveira b P A Smith	74
A P Pridgeon b Small	67
D N Patel b Gifford	35
*P A Neale not out	39
Kapil Dev not out	62
Extras (b 6, l-b 6, n-b 14)	26
Total (5 wkts, 99.1 overs)	322

†D J Humphries, R K Illingworth, P J Newport and J D Inchmore to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–15, 2–48, 3–155, 4–208, 5–223.

Bonus points (to date): Worcestershire 8, Warwickshire 5.

Umpires: B J Meyer and D R Shepherd.

Notts v Somerset

AT TRENT BRIDGE

SOMERSET: First innings 249 (J W Lloyds 63, V J Marks 55; R J Hadlee 4 for 45)

N A Felton not out	57
J W Lloyds lbw b Hadlee	4
*N F M Popplewell not out	41
Extras (b3, lb3, w1)	7
Total (1 wkt)	109

P M Roebuck, M D Crowe, B C Rose, †V J Marks, G V Palmer, ‡S Turner, C R Dredge and M R Davis to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1–9.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First innings

B Hassan b Marks	37
R T Robinson l-b-w b B Crowe	22
D W Randall b Crowe	0
*C E B Rice st Turner b B Marks	61
J D Birch c Davis b Dredge	0
R J Hadlee c Lloyd b Davis	41
†B N French run out	8
E E Hemmings c Turner b Davis	0
K Saxelby b Marks	17
K E Cooper not out	0
P M Such b Marks	0
Extras (b 5, l-b 12)	17
Total (71.4 overs)	203

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–37, 2–37, 3–123, 4–124, 5–124, 6–174, 7–180, 8–197, 9–203, 10–203.

BOWLING: Davis 14-4-34-2; Dredge 14-4-45-1; Crowe 16-4-41-2; Palmer 6-0-25-0; Marks 21.4-12-41-4.

Bonus Points: Nottinghamshire 6, Somerset 6.

Umpires: J A Jameson and D O Oslear.

CRICKET: The South African government have refused to issue a passport to an official who hoped to argue at the International Cricket Conference in London for continuing the sports ban on South Africa.

An easy way to attract support

By Ivo Tennant

There is, of course, a simple remedy for those counties struggling to boost their attendances: let people in free. And it is not as daft as it sounds. Derbyshire, determined to increase their membership, which is only 2,500, feel that by adopting this untaxing philosophy they are securing the future of the club.

Parties of school-children, provided they are accompanied, are granted free admission, as on weekdays are unemployed people, a move which the county say is a novelty over a season. After four o'clock all are admitted at half price. The club feels that in due course some of those benefiting from these concessions will join them.

So, not surprisingly – despite the probability that the mining community is not so well represented at the County Ground as usual – Derbyshire's attendance figures are up on those of a year ago. The committee is confident that gate receipts will exceed the budget of £27,00 from all home matches.

The weather has helped them and all other counties. The whole country has had above average sunshine for May, June, and July, the weathermen say. Added to that, Test match receipts have been woudrous: a record £507,000 was taken at Lord's. On the assumption that we do not suffer excessive rain, each county, according to the Test and County Cricket Boards accountant, stands to gain £90,000 from the series – a figure for which we must largely thank West Indies.

Thus few counties, if any, should be in financial trouble this winter. Hampshire, who have lost £93,000 over the last two years, are reckoning on better things. Warwickshire, who also lost heavily last year, are anticipating a sizable profit. They have been taking around £800 on the second day (often a Monday) of their championship matches, which is a considerable improvement; from their Benson and Hedges quarter-final against Somerset they netted £13,000.

Spectators are now getting even better value for their money, as, weather permitting, they are guaranteed 117 overs in a day. Theoretically it should have increased gates. But, as Peter Edwards, the secretary of Essex, says, this does not appear to be the case. "In our experience the public drift away after 6.30. The sponsors are not happy about it."



Lever: six for 26

Rebel tourist signs

East London, South Africa (Reuter) – West Indian batsman Emmerson Trotman has signed for the South African minor league cricket team Border, D. N. Warren, president of the Border Cricket Union, said.

Trotman, 30, was a member of the rebel West Indian team which toured South Africa last season in defiance of international boycotts of the country.

His presence will be an added strength to the Border team, which finished second last year in the 'B' section of the country's Currie Cup competition. The team is captained by English county player Rodney Ontong.

SECOND XI COMPETITION

HOVE: Hampshire 178 and 237 for 6 (R Smith 61, S Cooss 78); Sussex 178.

NUNEATON: Warwickshire 348 (W P Matthews 113, D A Thorne 89, S Wall 85 not out) and 69 for 1; Leicestershire 254 (J P Addison 72).

STEETLEY: Derbyshire 227 (C Marples 54, R A Pick 4 for 30, K P Evans 4 for 38); Nottinghamshire 200 for 9 dec (K P Evans 56 not out, R Dyson 4 for 39, A E Pierrepont 4 for 20).

TAUNTON: Glamorgan 252 for 7 dec (M Cann 101, J Derrick 92) and 7 for 0; Somerset 211 (P A Slocombe 97; R Breen 5 for 82).

OTHER MATCH

LORD'S: Scotland 135 for 3 (D J Simpson 58 not out) v MCC. Rain.

England's change

Chris Whatmough is unavailable for England in the second women's Test match against New Zealand at Worcester, starting on Saturday. Jackie Court, who played in the second one-day international against New Zealand, is recalled

Today's Fixtures

Third Test

HEADINGLEY: England v West Indies (11.0-6.0)

County Championship

SOUTHEND: Essex v Lancashire
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Yorkshire
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Northamptonshire
MAIDSTONE: Kent v Derbyshire
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Sussex
UXBRIDGE: Middlesex v Gloucestershire
TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Somerset
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Warwickshire

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP:
Canterbury: Kent v Lancashire.
Milton Keynes: Northamptonshire v Yorkshire.
Streetley: Nottinghamshire v Derbyshire.
Taunton: Somerset v Glamorgan.
Hove: Sussex v Hampshire.
Nuneaton: Warwickshire v Leicestershire.

OTHER SPORT

Athletics: Talbot Games (Crystal Palace, 7.30).
Equestrianism: Hickstead.
Golf: Lawrence Batley International European Boys Team Championship.
Tennis: Scottish Championships (Edinburgh)
Bowls: World Championships (Aberdeen)
Shooting: Bisley.

Jacklin to pick three

By Mitchell Platts

Tony Jacklin will select three players for the European 12-man team to meet the United States in the Ryder Cup at The Belfry, from September 13 to 15 next year. But Jacklin, captain for a second successive time after taking the team to within one point of victory in the United States last October, at one stage offered to select the entire squad, during a two-hour debate of the PGA European Tour committee.

What worried Jacklin was the prospect of taking all the players from the money list, as was done last year, thus automatically excluding some of the golfers who are likely to be competing on a regular basis on the American circuit. These players included Severiano Ballesteros, Nick Faldo, Bernhard Langer, Peter Oosterhuis and, possibly, Ken Brown and Sandy Lyle.

EQUESTRIANISM

Biggest win for Richardson

Peter Richardson, on Foxwood, kept the Midland Bank Cock o' the North championship within Yorkshire when he had the only triple clear round at the Great Yorkshire Show at Harrogate yesterday

Richardson, who took over this former event course last summer, rode Foxwood in the lesser classes in Lucerne last month with only moderate success but the nine-year old obviously benefitted from an excellent education.

COCK O' THE NORTH CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Miss J Graham's Foxwood (P Richardson), 2, Penwood Saddlery's Penwood Fleetline (G Glazzard); 3, Team Sanyo's Sanyo Cadnica (R Smith).

IN-HAND CHAMPION: Mr and Mrs I V Eckley's Cusop Fingerprint. Reserve: Miss A Murray's Tenko.

RIDDEN PONY CHAMPIONSHIP: Mrs J M Henley's Parkwave Prince Rainier. Reserve Mrs Young and Mr Champion's Grounhills Mannequin.

EQUESTRIANISM: BROOME UPSTAGES THE LOS ANGELES FIELD

Olympic riders are put in their place by an old hand

By Jenny MacArthur

David Broome on Harris Carpets's Irish-bred Royale, described by his rider as "a little smasher", won the opening competition, the Everest Double Glazing Stakes, at Hickstead yesterday after an effortless display of riding which left the 18 Olympic riders in the class in the shade.

Paul Darragh, from Ireland, who like Broome is a professional, finished second on Carroll's Young Diamond and Tony Newbery, the non-travelling reserve for the Olympic team, completed two faultless rounds on Ryan's Mill to take third place, beating all four British team members. In the nine-horse jump-off West Germany's Paul Schockemöhle, the favourite to win a gold medal in Los Angeles, set the standard with a clear round on Deister in 45.92 seconds. He stayed in the lead until Broome and Royale staked their claim.

Broome's superb eye for a stride allows him to place a horse exactly where he wants. With the fine precision that has kept him at the top of his sport for more than 20 years, he finished yesterday's course in the unbelievably fast time of 42.92 seconds.

Newbery's time was more than three seconds slower; Darragh, whose round looked much faster than Broome's, was nearly two seconds short of the winning time.

The tight time allowed of 98 seconds in the first round caught out Britain's top Olympic hope, John Whitaker, and Ryan's Son, who jumped effortlessly round the 11-fence course, but finished with three-quarters of a time fault.

The other Olympic team members fared less well. Whitaker's younger brother, Michael, on Overton Amanda, had two fences down, including the first part of the double, one of the water ditches. Although the mare proved at Aachen last month that water ditches hold no fear for her, Michael said after yesterday's performance that she "looked twice" at the water ditch fence on this occasion.

Steven Smith collected eight faults on Shining Example, and David Bowen, the fourth Olympic team member, has a disastrous round on Brindle Boy.

The big test for riders at this four-day meeting comes in tomorrow afternoon's Grand Prix and Sunday's Nations Cup, in which five countries are competing.

An outbreak of rhinopneumonitis in Los Angeles has caused concern for the horses competing in the Olympics. In answer to an agency report that seven horses in the Los Angeles area died recently from the disease, which affects the horses' respiration, General Jack Reynolds, the director-general of the British Equestrian Federation, said yesterday:

"We are slightly surprised at this statement from this source because neither the FEI (Federation Equestre Internationale) nor the Ministry of Agriculture have any knowledge of it. Both organizations are checking it at the moment and, if the statement is true, the British equestrian team will have to go through some form of innoculation programme."

Everest Double Glazing Stakes: 1, Royale (D Broome), no faults, 42.92 sec; 2, Carroll's Young Diamond (P Darragh), 0, 44.71; 3, Ryan's Mill (T Newbery), 0, 45.71.

More equestrianism, page 25



Broome: an effortless display

BOWLS

Scots again lose their way at the last end

Scotland's medal hopes in the pairs event of the World championships received a further setback yesterday when the home nation lost 19-18 to Australia in Aberdeen. For the second game running, the Scottish pair, Willie Wood and David Gourlay lay three shots, which would have clinched the match at the final end, but were thwarted by the last bowl from the Australian skip, Bob Middleton.

Now, following successive defeats by Western Samoa and Australia, Scotland have been relegated to the role of outsiders.

Gourlay, the Scottish skip, said afterwards: "We are really running out of time now and we simply cannot afford any more slip-ups if we want to reach the final.

The Irish pair, David Corkill and Tom Kennedy, produced a spectacular finish to beat the Canadians, Ronnie Jones and Bill Boettger. They trailed 12-17 with two ends to play, but Kennedy's final delivery of the penultimate end earned him five shots, to level the game, and they went on to collect the crucial one shot to win at the last end.

England, defending the world triples title, had to settle for a tie with Australia at 14-14 in section A.

PAIRS: Section A: Scotland (W Wood, D Gourlay) 18, Australia [illegible] ... Jennings) 15.

ATHLETICS

Skin rash forces Ovett out of Talbot meeting

By Pat Butcher

Steve Ovett has withdrawn from the 1,500 metres in the Peugeot Talbot Games at Crystal palace this evening, due to a skin rash. His projected appearance in the 800 metres for England against Poland and Hungary in Birmingham on Sunday is not believed to be in jeopardy, but he needs a race at his shorter Olympic distance.

He said in Lausanne, where he easily outsprinted most of tonight's 1,500 metres field – apart from the Yugoslav, Dragan Zdravkovic, who beat Sebastian Coe at this meeting last year – that he would not run in Edinburgh on Tuesday, but he may need to consider that now, if not, the other independent meeting in Stockholm that same evening.

Steve Cram tries to lay another pre-Olympic scare with the first of a series of three races in five days this evening, after his leg injury at the AAA championships three weeks ago. He runs in the 1,000 metres, and said yesterday he was more concerned about trying out the injured leg at full speed than about the opposition.

Allan Wells should get his first real test of the season, since his late return to competition last week was only in a club fixture. One of his competitors in the 100 metres is Hasely Crawford the 1976 Olympic champion, of Trinidad. Wells's yardstick, however will be against Donovan Reid, who has run 10 point 3 sec so far this year, in beating Ronald Desruelles, of Belgium, who was an impressive winner against a very strong field in Lausanne.

Neither Wendy Sly, nor Tatiana Kazankina, of the Soviet Union, winner of three Olympic gold medals, will be competing against Zola Budd in the 2,000 metres, as had originally been hoped.

The chances are that, with Sergei Bubka and two former Polish olympic champions, Wladislaw Kozakiewicz and Tadeusz Slusarski, the pole vault this evening will be as good as the one in Lausanne, where the Frenchman, Pierre Quinon and Thierry Vigneron, jumped 5.80 metres and 5.70metres respectively.

The other big event of the weekend is the English Schools championships, at Thurrock, Essex, sponsored by the Milk Marketing Board. Simone Jacobs, the schoolgirl from Reading selected for the Olympic sprint relay team, bridges the gap between schools and international standards. And she also runs in all three meetings this weekend, at Crystal Palace, Thurrock and Birmingham.



Ovett: needs race at shorter distance.

Olympic withdrawal

Athens (AP) – The former world record-holder in the women's javelin, Sofia Sakorafa, has dropped out of Greece's track and field team for the Los Angeles Olympics because of a shoulder injury, her coach said here yesterday.

Miss Sakorafa, aged 27, set a world record in 1982 when she threw 74.2 metres (243ft 3in), beating the previous record of 72.40 metres held by Tina Lillak of Finland. But she was injured at the end of July last year and although she went to the 1983 world championships in Helsinki, she was unable to throw.

Miss Sakorafa, who said then "my dream is the gold medal at the Los Angeles Olympics", will have to undergo surgery on her damaged shoulder, her coach said. However her compatriot, Anna Veronli, who won the gold medal in the woman's javelin at the European Games in Athens in 1982, is a likely winner of a medal in Los Angeles next month.

FOOTBALL

Chapman moves to Wednesday

Sheffield Wednesday have signed the forward, Lee Chapman, from Sunderland for £100,000 to replace Tony Cunningham, who has joined Manchester City for the same fee.

Chapman, aged 24, scored 38 goals in 100 first division appearances for Stoke City, before joining Arsenal for £500,000 and then moving to Sunderland last December, where he scored four goals in 12 outings.

Wednesday reported for training today and Howard Wilkinson, the manager, said: "He is quite quick, he has played all his football in the first division and proved himself there. I know him best from his Stoke days, when he averaged a goal every two and a half games."

As the Sheffield club prepare for their first season in the first division for 14 years, a series of friendlies – all away – have been organized with Grimsby Town, York City, Notts County and three non-league clubs. The Hillsborough pitch has just had a £50,000 face-lift.

● Frank Sibley, aged 37, has been appointed assistant manager to Alan Mullery at Queen's Park Ranger. Sibley, previously the manager at Rangers, also played for the club as a central defender, before ligament and cartilage trouble forced him to quit the game at the age of 22.

● Scunthorpe United, who have advertised themselves for sale through a box number in a national Sunday newspaper, have a boardroom split because two of the six directors want to dismiss the manager, Allan Clarke, the former Leeds and England forward who is also a director.

● Alan Young is unsettled and has been placed on the transfer list only one season after Brighton and Hove Albion paid Sheffield United £120,000 for him.

● The transfer swap involving Ashley Grimes Coventry City's Ireland utility player and Kirk Stephens, the Luton Town full-back plus £100,000, has been delayed 24 hours to give both players time to consider the move.

● Everton have brought forward their European Cup Winners' Cup, second leg home game with University College, Dublin from October 3 to October 2. Liverpool play Lech Poznam at Anfield in the European Cup on Coctober 3.

Miss Gracie reaches semi-finals

By Lewine Mair

Lorrayne Gracie, a fine volleyer who has done better in the senior arena than ever she did among the juniors, yesterday defeated the second seed, Pam Whytcross, of the United States, to reach the semi-finals of the Scottish championships, sponsored by Ford, at Craiglockhart. After running away with the first set 6-0, Miss Gracie did well to survive a lively tie-break in the second.

The first seed, Lea Antonoplis, who was in the top 40 in the world when she won this championship in 1980, came within a point of defeat. Suzie Mair, the winner of the British hard court championships earlier this year, served for the match at 5-4 in the final set but two skilful returns from her more experienced opponent paved the way for Miss Antonoplis to draw level. Miss Mair saved four match points before going down 10-8 in the last set

Steve Denton, who had so tight a match with Leighton Alfred, of Wales, on Wednesday, yesterday played some of his most controlled tennis to defeat Nick Fulwood, 6-2, 6-3. Neither was Richard Lewis in any kind of trouble against Sashi Menon, an Indian who has been troubled with pulled ligaments

MEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-finals: S Denton bt N Fulwood, 6-2, 6-3; R Lewis bt S Menon 6-2, 6-2.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-finals: L Antonoplis bt S Mair, 7-5, 3-6, 10-8; S Pendo bt E Lightbody, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4; C Drury bt L Browne, 6-1, 6-1; L Gracie bt P Whytcross, 6-0, 7-6.

Gerulaitis has to forfeit game

Gstaad (AP) – Vitas Gerulaitis, of the United States failed to appear for his second match at the Swiss Open yesterday due to an apparent injury. He forfeited the match to Lloyd Bourne, a fellow countryman. Bourne who is ranked 13 in the world eliminated another of the top-ranked players at this tournament where players seeded one through six have lost their matches.

GSTAAD: Swiss Open Championships: Second round: (US unless stated): J Higueras (Sp), bt Tim Gullikson 6-4, 6-1; W Fibak (Pol), bt S Mayer 6-2, 4-6, 6-2; B Teacher bt S Hermann (WG) 6-1, 6-1; L Bourne bt V Gerulaitis, w/o.

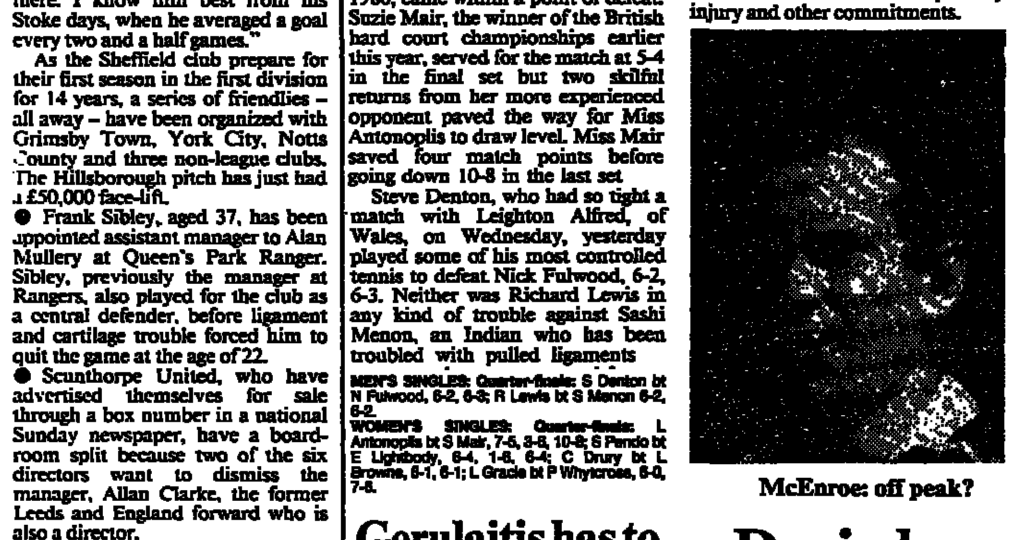
TENNIS

McEnroe hints at Davis Cup let-down

Atlanta (Reuter) – John McEnroe joins forces with Jimmy Connors, whom he outclassed in last Sunday's Wimbledon final, as the United States seek revenge over Argentina in the Davis Cup quarter-final here today.

The Argentines are a traditional thorn in the side of the US. Their most recent triumph over the Americans, who won the cup in 1981 and 1982, was a 3-2 first round win in Buenos Aires last year.

But this time the Argentines, who were triumphant in three of the last five encounters between the two countries, go into the three-day tie without Guillermo Vilas, who is ruled out of his thirtieth cup tie by injury and other commitments.



McEnroe: off peak?

Against this, McEnroe admits that he will struggle to find his best form so quickly after peaking at Wimbledon. "I know there will be a let-down", he said. "It is tough to get up for it this week. It's not a good week to play."

Despite Mcenroe's doubts, Argentina are in danger of being steamrollered. McEnroe is in the middle of a superb year, having lost just one match in 55. He also holds the American record for most Davis Cup victories – 30 in singles matches and 43 in the competition. The medium-fast courts will help the Americans. In two ties played in similar conditions they ran out 4-1 and 3-1 winners over the Argentines – in Memphis in 1979 and in Cincinatti two years respectively.

Joining McEnroe and Jimmy Connors will be Jimmy Arias and Peter Fleming, McEnroe's doubles partner.

The winner of this tie will meet either Australia, the holders, or Italy in the semi-final. Australia will need Pat Cash at his Wimbledon best to avoid any slip-ups when they meet Italy on grass in Brisbane.

Cash reached the singles semi-finals at Wimbledon last week before losing th McEnroe. Italy, who will be without their injured veteran, Corrado Barazutti, have been in Australia since July 5

The other Wimbledon semi-finalist, Ivan Lendl, returns for Czechoslavakia against France in Hradec Kralove, near Prague. France will be without Yannick Noah, who is injured. In today's fourth quarter-final Paraguay play away to Sweden

Davis loses to outsider

Newport, Rhode Island (AFP) – Scott Davis, the American who reached the last 16 of the men's singles at Wimbledon before losing in five sets to Ivan Lendl, was surprisingly beaten by his unseeded compatriot, Matt Michell, in the second round of the grand prix tournament here. Mitchell recovered from a set down to *eliminate the No 2 seed 3-6, 6-3, 7-6.*

The top seed, Tim Mayotte, looked in trouble against Eddie Edwards of South Africa, losing the first set 7-6, but he recovered to take the remaining two sets 6-4, 6-3 and move into the quarter-finals of this the first grand prix tournament in the United States to be played on grass.

The only non-Americans to win through on Wednesday were Brad Drewett, of Australia, who disposed of Jay Lapidus, of the United States, in straight sets, and India's Vijay Amritaj, winner in three sets over Christo Van Rensburg, of South Africa.

SECOND ROUND: Mayotte (US) bt E Edwards (SA), 6-7, 6-4, 6-3; M Mitchell (US) bt S Davis (US), 3-6, 6-3, 7-6; L Shiras (US) bt D Saltz (US), 6-3, 6-3; Tom Gullikson (US) bt D Rostagno (US), 7-5, 6-4; B Drewett (Aus) bt M Hocevar (Br), 6-4, 6-4; P Arraconne (US) bt R Simpson (NZ), 2-6, 7-6, 7-6; V Amritraj (India) bt Van Rensburg (SA) 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

ROWING

Incentives for further honours

By Jim Railton

Thirty-eight national titles will be decided at this weekend's national championships of Great Britain at Nottingham, with the opening heats starting today. With the British Olympic team already in training in San Diego, and the juniors in Sweden for their world championships next week, the national titles are wide open.

There are, nevertheless, still incentives left, apart from the honour of becoming a national champion. The Whitbread Sprint, over 500 metres, is worth £1,000 to the winning club; the home country's international teams have still to be selected; and, more important, so have the men's lightweights for the world championships in Montreal from August 23-25.

The centrepiece of the championships will be the men's lightweight coxless fours final on Sunday afternoon. This will be a classic confrontation between two world class crews. The locals are represented by Nottinghamshire County and the rest by a composite from London, Leander and Cambridge University. Nottinghamshire County were victors at Henley and no less than world silver medal winners in this event. But the London-based crew have defeated them this season. Sunday's victors will receive a ticket to Montreal.

Great Britain, in fact, have a brilliant lightweight team and they will all be competing over the weekend. This has been reflected already this season in performances by John Melvin, the world silver medal winner in the single sculls, and in the British eight's fine victory on the opening day in the Lucerne international. Add to that the embarrassment of riches in owning two very fast fours. Since the inaugural world championships in Nottingham in 1975, Great Britain has won four gold, four silver and two bronze medals

The organizers of this weekend's national championships are praying, whatever their persuasions, for good weather and that simply means keeping the wind off Holme Pierrepont's waters. The schedule is more than 24 hours of racing covering three days and such an ambitious programme needs more than the luck of the devil.

SHOOTING

Crawshaw is right on target

By Our Rifle Shooting Correspondent

Second Lieutenant Nick Crawshaw, at 21, already one of Britain's top target rifle marksmen, won the newly instituted Army target rifle championship at Bisley yesterday, scoring 233 out of a possible 250 over both the short and long ranges. Crawshaw, who is serving in the Royal Anglian Regiment while attending Essex University, had a clear lead of two points over the runner-up, Warrant officer Tony Cheese, of the Intelligence Corps.

In the semi-final event of the Army Service rifle championship, which will be decided on Saturday, three competitors scored an exceptionally high 192 out of 200 in the Roberts Cup.

In the shoot-off, Major Tony Donaldson, of the Second Royal Angian Regiment, with 188, beat Lance Corporal Tony Reece, of the First Parachute Regiment, into second place by eight points.

Flight Lieutenant David Niblett, RAF Regiment, Hereford, won the RAF Target Rifle championships after leading at both the short and long ranges. In the Royal Navy and Royal Marine section of the meeting, the Royal Marines who have been producing top form throughout the meeting, beat the Royal Navy Air Command by 27 points to win the Aldershot Cup combat shooting match for the third year running.

HOCKEY: Pakistan plans to stage the next Champions' Trophy tournament in Karachi in November. Competing will be West Germany, Australia, Netherlands, India, Soviet Union and the host country.

MOTOR RACING: Stefan Johansson has been signed by The Tyrrell team to drive in place of the injured Martin Brundle in the British Grand Prix, sponsored by John Player, at Brands Hatch on July 22.

OLYMPIC GAMES: The Sports Aid Foundation, have formed the Sports Aid Trust; a charity which aims to raise £1m, by the next Olympics in Seoul to assist youngsters at school and college who have talent but, because of shortage of money or social deprivation, would be unable to develop their potential.

IN BRIEF

Herdman in trial for NFL club

Martin Herdman flew to Kansas City yesterday to try and become the first British Rugby League player to establish himself in American football. Herdman, a second row forward on the transfer list with struggling Fulham, has been invited to join the summer training camp of the Kansas City Chiefs on a month's trial. If successful, he could earn more than £100,000 a year compared with a £9,000 salary at Fulham.

Herdman became a grid-lion fan after watching the game on television. "I saw this character playing called John Riggins, who is considered a hero over there. He is practically the same weight and height as myself, and I thought I could do a similar job."

With help from a coach at the United States Air Force base in High Wycombe, Herdman applied to a member of NFL clubs and the Kansas City offered to fly him over. Herdman, aged 26, 6ft 2ins and 17st and is being considered as a running back. "I'm the one who has to crash through tackles and make ground, he said. "It's hard, but not as hard as Rugby League, and they get paid an awful lot of money."

BOXING: The London welterweight, Sylvester Mittee, has a new opponent for his televised 10-rounds at the Bloomsbury Crest Hotel, London, on Saturday afternoon.

Floyd Mayweather, of the United States, has withdrawn with a damaged hand and is replaced by the former world champion, Perico Fernandez, of Spain, who has accepted the contest only a week after his unsuccessful, attempt to win the European title. Fernandez, aged 31, held the World Boxing Council light welterweight championship from 1974 to 1975.

FOR THE RECORD

CRICKET

MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP: Bridgenorth: Shropshire 168 (S Burrow 7 for 55) and 153 for 9 dec (A W Lyon 4 for 23); Buckinghamshire 122 (M A Nash 5 for 45) and 197 for 3 (R E Hayward 86 not out, N G Hames 63). Buckinghamshire won by 7 wkts. Brewood: Staffordshire 166 for 9 dec and 143 (P J Mir 4 for 39); Norfolk 153 for 5 dec and 112 for 8 (D Blank 4 for 44).

SECOND XI COMPETITION: Stapleys: Derbyshire 227 (C Marples 64; R A Pick 4 for 30, K P Evans 4 for 38); Nottinghamshire 58 for 4. Canterbury: Kent 282 (s N V Waterton 92 not out, B Patterson 4 for 60); Lacashire 47 for 3. Hove: Hampshire 178 (S Goldie 57; D Callaghen 4 for 34) and 16 for 1; Sussex 178 (K Stevenson 4 for 29).

WOMEN'S TOUR MATCH: Mobberley, Cheshire: New Zealanders 163 for 5 dec (J Clark 58). W C A President' XI: 125 for 7 (L Fraser 4 for 25). Drawn.

SCHOOLS: *Brighton 312-3 dec (N J Lenham 122), Ardingly 124; Chigwell 194, *Enfield 111-9; Cranbrook 61; *Sevenoaks 65-4; *King's, Bruton 243-3, XL Club 228-8; MCC 199-4, *Lord Williams's, Thame 201-6; MCC 201-3 dec, *Trinity 202-7 *Mill Hill 97, Merchant Taylor's 100-7; MCC 181-5 dec, *Watford GS 184-9; RGS Worcester 235-4 dec, *Doual 55; Reigate GS 142, *Whitgift 143-2; *St Paul's 184, Highgate 185-7; Stragglers of Asia 132, *King's, Canterbury 133-6; Sutton GS 102, QEH Bristol 103-5; *The Leys 165, Bishop's Stortford 166-4; *Wellingborough 173-6 dec, Ratcliffe 87. (* denotes home side.)

YACHTING

RHU: Flying fifteen championship: Third race: 1, Four Winds (G C Apthorp, Bar YC); 2, Something Different (C Coffey, Kircubbin SC; 3, Genesis (P Kemp, Hayling Island SC); 4, Other Woman (A Storrar, Derwent Reservoir SC); 5, Her Outdoors (J F Ruddy, Hayling Island SC); 6, Copy Cat (A Bax, Derwent Reservoir SC).

HARWICH: East Anglian offshore racing Association Race Week Sunk Race: Class 1: 1, Sidewinder, J C Oswald (LSC); 2, The Red Dragon, J E Wiltshier (RBYC); 3, Arc 1, T S & C E Herring (RBYC). Class II: 1, Erotic Bear C C Hobday (RBYC); 2, Silver Spirit, R W Struch (WMYC); 3, Hud, T J Green (W&FYC). Class III: 1, Harmony, M Holmes and P C Allen (RCYC); 2, Spirit, R Oxley (CYC); 3, De 4 Gebroeders, H P van Melle (MDC). Contessa: Asiatoule, P Lee (CYC). Overall: 1, Sidewinder; 2, Erotic Bear; 3, Harmony. Ramsgate to Ostend: Class 1 1, Sidewinder; 2, Arc 1; 3, Red Dragon. Class II: 1, Erotic Bear; 2, Fiona, D L Geaves (RBYC); 3, Miss X of Alder, G L S Rankin (RHYC). Class III: 1, De 4 Gebroeders; 2, Harmony; 3, Golden Silence, J & B M Watkinson (RCYC). Contessa: Coquette, C Briscoe (WFYC). Overall: 1, Sidewinder; 2, Arc 1; 3, Erotic Bear. Ostend Harwich: 1, The Red Dragon; 2, Aquadance, D Chatterton (WMYC); 3, Carronade, P Clements (WMYC). Class II: 1, Senta of Orwell, J Breakell (WMYC); 2, Erotic Bear; 3, Bright Spark, D M Powell (West Mersey C). Class III: 1, Harmony; 2, De 4 Gebroeders; 3, Volle D'Or, A Major (HPYC). Contessa: Asiatoule. Overall: 1, Senta of Orwell; 2, Erotic Bear; 3, Bright Spark.

GOLF

EL SALER, Spain: European U-22 championship first qualifying round: Spain 378; England 386 (L Davies 74, P Grice 74, P Johnson 78, J Brown 79, C Hall 81); Italy 387; Belgium 392; Scotland 396 (P Wright 75, K Imrie 75, L Anderson 80, T Craik 83, D Thomson 83); Ireland 400 (B Gleeson 73, K Macoann 79, E McDaid 80, A O'Sullivan 83, E Lynn 85); Wales 402 (K Davies 75, H Wadsworth 78, S Roberts 82, F Connor 83, M Rawlings 84).

ATHLETICS

PORTSMOUTH: Inter-Services Championships: MEN: 1, Army 155pts; 2, RAF (holders) 149; 3, Navy 89; 100metres: E Cutting (RAF) 10.5sec. 200m: K Akabusi (Army) 22sec. 400m: Akabusi (Army) 47sec. (inter-services record). 800m: M Edwards (Army) 1min 51.4sec. 1500m: R Hackney (RAF) 3min 54.8sec. 5000m: S Jones (RAF) 14min 15.5sec. 3000m steeplechase: S Marzillius (RAF) 8min 58.8sec. 110m hurdles: J Morgan (RAF) 14.7sec. 400m hurdles: N Kitten (Army) 54.1sec. 4 x 100m relay: RAF 41.3sec. 4 x 400m relay: Army (3min 13.2sec) (inter-services record). High-Jump: S Gibbs (Navy) 2.05m. Pole Vault: S Lyons (Army) 4.20m. Long Jump: D Grant (Army) 7.25m. Triple Jump: R Farquharson (RAF) 15.43m. Shot: D Dawson (Army) 14.65m. Discus: M Proctor (RAF) 45.52m. Hammer: M Sterling (Army) 51.40m. Javelin: S Maxwell (RAF) 65.70m.

WOMEN: 1, Army 100pts; 2, WRAF (holders) 82; 3, WRNS 67. 100m: J. Baptiste (RAF) 11.8sec (inter-services record). 200m: Baptiste 24sec (inter-services record). 400m: S Parker (Army) 56.2sec. 800m: Parker 2min 6.5sec (inter-services record). 1,500m: Parker 4min 37.1sec (record). 100m hurdles: C Castle (Army) 14.7sec (record). 4x100m relay: WRAF 48.3sec. High-jump: G Evans (Army) 1.61m. Long Jump: P Hylton (Army) 5.55m. Shot: E Elliott (Army) 13.13m. Discus: A Sherley (Army) 31.74m. Javelin: M Hornsby (Army) 36.50m.

BADMINTON

IPOH: Malaysian Open, Men's singles: first round: D Hall (GB) bt N G Kar Lok (Mal) 15-4, 15-4; Yang Gianli (China) bt D Tailor (GB) 15-4, 15-6; M Sidek (Mal) bt P Sutton (GB) 15-2, 15-9; S Baddeley (GB) bt P Wuryanto (India) 15-8, 15-2; Z Jianhur (China) bt G Milton (GB) 15-5, 15-6; S Butler (GB) bt C Chi (Hongkong) 15-2, 15-8. Second round: E Kurniawan (Indonesia) bt Hall 15-7, 15-11; Baddeley bt S Fladberg (Den) 15-10, 15-12. Women's singles, first round: G Clark (GB) bt R Tendean (Indonesia) 11-4, 11-6; D Ban (China) bt J Webster (GB) 11-1, 11-2; S Podger (GB) bt B Koh (Mal) 11-2, 11-0. Second round: K Beckman (GB) bt S Erms (Indonesia) 11-6, 11-6; Gu Jiaming (China) bt M Herlin (Indonesia) 11-5, 11-8; Podger bt R Kumaladewi (Indonesia) 11-1, 11-3. G Powers (GB) bt Khaw Mool Eng (Mal) 11-2, 11-5. Men's doubles, first round: G Milton/N Tier (GB) bt Wong Shoon Soo/T Wong (Sing) w/o; C Dobson/D Tailor (GB) bt S Baban/K Wiswa (India) 15-6, 15-11; B Travers/W Gilliland (GB) bt Ho Khim Soon/Khaw Cheow Kheng (Mal) 15-3, 15-2; D Hall/S Butler (GB) bt H Hasegawa/H Miyamoto (Japan) 18-15, 13-15, 15-2.

New football league flexes its million-dollar muscles

The materialistic and sometimes manic world of American sports received a new member last year, the United States Football League, a rogue gridiron troupe which proposed to upset the balance of nature by playing throughout the spring and summer.

With much of its impetus coming from the south – New Orleans Breakers, Tampa Bay Bandits, Arizona Wranglers – traditionalists feared a new revolution, disguised in football padding: the confederacy strikes back.

The league was branded a "circus" and a "scandal", and a *New York Times* columnist, outraged by its intusion on summer baseball, wrote: "It's indeed comparable to staging a rock concert during a cathedral service".

But 12 months after its inception, via a conspicuous case of overspending, the parvenu bought itself a place in sporting history, 40 million dollars (£30m) over 43 years going to one player. That, incredibly, was the contract a college quarterback, Steve Young, aged 22, received from the Los Angeles Express for four years' work. Every cent has been quaranteed until he is 65, even if the league folds next week.

As a non-smoking, non-drinking Mormon, Young admitted the scale of his new-found wealth overawed him. "I just wanted enough to fix up the car and take my girlfriend out to dinner", he said.

But Young's on-field performance has not been so modest. In a game against the Chicago Blitx three weeks after his debut, he became the first quarterback in pro football history to ruch over 100 yards and throw for more than 300 yards. His coach, John Hadl, calls him a "phenonemon", and as if to endorse the too-good-to-be-true aura, the 14½st millionaire carries two books with him everywhere he goes: his football play book and the Bible.

The National Football League, the established league, whose matches are shown on British television, consider the contract "ultra-lunacy", but other USFL figures have provoked less awe. Attendance figures are less than half of those of the NFL last year, TV ratings equate with afternoon soap operas and the overall standards of play is just above college level.

Despite a publicity blitz by a New York real estate mogul, Donald Trump, who owns the New Jersey Generals, the fans are staying away

He is not the only owner among the headstrong conglomerate of heart surgeons, investment moguls, a former ambassador, novie producers and Burt Reynolds, who thinks he knows how to strengthen the league. The Washington Federals chief, Berl Bernard, a lawyer, sacked his coach after one defeat, loudly berating his team as a pack of "untrained gerbils".

Meanwhile, the NFL has been spectating helplessly from the sidelines as the USFL snatched its top college draft choices. The college footballer of the year, Mike Rozier, is now a USFL mauler in Pittsburgh, and victims of the great Steve Young heist were the NFL's Cincinnati Bengals, who offered him a aderisory 3.5 million dollars over five years.

The NFL wish their rivals to perdition, like the World Football League before them, which sank without trace or a TV contract in 1976. The difference this time is as simple as ABC (network) – and the powerful buvy of millionaire owners who will not be intimidated by NFL superiority.

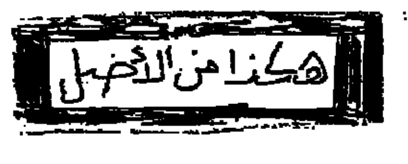
But few armchair sports fans can remember who won the championship last year (Michigan Panthers) and fewer still can guess at this year's play off contenders.

All eyes instead are on the TV ratings. If they go down, so does the USFL. If they go up, the USFL is in business.

Sue Mott



Young is head and shoulders above the rest with his lucrative contract.





RACING: HABIBTI FAILS TO SPARKLE IN JULY CUP

Mercer to profit from Hern's Chester hopes

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

While he is recovering from injuries sustained in Italy last Sunday, Willie Carson will be reminded time and time again during the next two or three weeks that what is one man's misfortune is inevitably another's good luck.

Today it should be the turn of Joe Mercer to benefit from Carson's enforced absence at Chester, where he has four fancied rides for Kick Hern, for whom he rode for so long before he was replaced by Carson as the stable's first jockey in 1977.

Nuit d'Ete (6.55) and Longboat (7.20) are the two that I fancy most of his quartet. Muit d'Ete, who has run will in good company at Salisbury twice, should appreciate wat appears to be a drop in class in the Alice Hawthorn Maiden Fillies Stakes.

Like so many of the horses owned and bred by that pillar of the English turf Dick Hollingsworth, Longboat is improving with age and racing. Following good wins at Bath and Kempton he should be hard to beat in the Grenadier Handicap, even with 9st 10lb on his back.

Good ride that Mercer should have on Recamier in the Henry Gee Maiden Stakes, I doubt whether he will beat Steve Cauthen on Bustling Nellie, who ran so well in the Ribblesdale Stakes at Royal Ascot and at Sandown before that.

Cauthen will be on another fancied runner for Barry Hills's stable, What A Line, in the Cardinal Puff Stakes but here I prefer Prince Georgetown, who beat What A Line by four lengths at Salisbury last month.

Before riding at Chester, Cauthen will be at York, where he looks poised to win the Black Duck Stakes on Star Video and so stay very much in the hunt for this year's Jockeys' Championship.

Before beating the redoubtable Provideo at Doncaster, Star Video was runner-up to Primo Dominie in the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot. With Primo Dominie winning the July Stakes at Newmarket earlier this week, that form has a more solid look that that boasted by his solitary opponent this afternoon, Bassenthwaite, the mount of Pat Eddery.

However, I do expect Eddery to win the last race there, the Monkgate Stakes, on Hot Rodder (nap), who ran on really well at Doncaster a fortnight ago to foil the hot favourite Tocave Botta, who then paid his conqueror the most glowing of tributes by winning his next race by five lengths.

Eddery also has a good chance of winning the Lin Pac Handicap on Spark Chief, who won nicely at Lingfield before running well at Sandown where he had to be content with third place in the race won by Alpine Strings a week ago. But on the book there is not much between Spark Chief and the recent Haydock winner Ardrox Lad.

So I go for Cree Bay in the hope that this prize will be a just reward for consistency. Cree Bay ran really well in a similar but, in my opinion, harder race at York in May and his latest performance at Warwick pointed to him visiting the winner's circle again before long.

Kid'Em must have a good chance of winning the *Daily Mirror* Apprentice Championship (round six) following that recent comfortable victory at Nottingham, but Our Newmarket Correspondent is adamant that Lineman is the one to go for here.

Lobbit (4.30), a very easy winner at Haydock a week ago, following two promising performances at Kempton and York, looks the best bet at Lingfield in the Motorway Stakes.

Caballo, my selection for the July Handicap there, is nothing if not consistent. He has also won over today's course and distance this season.

Another hit for Chief Singer

By Michael Seely

Chief Singe remains on a collision course for another meeting with El Gran Señor in the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood after gaining a breathtaking victory in the Norcros July Cup at Newmarket yesterday. Habibti, the Reigning European champion sprinter, dwelt leaving the stalls. John Dunlop's flying filly was never galloping with her usual zest and could only finish sixth, beaten 10 lengths by the winner. "She was never firing," said a disappointed Lester Piggott. "She just couldn't quicken."

The writing had been on the wall in the paddock before the race when Chief Singer had looked like a colt in the peak of condition. Habibti, on the other hand, had not been as bright in her coat as she was when carrying all before her last autumn.

Ray Cochrane settled the heavily-backed second favourite down at the rear of the field. "You've got to drop him out or he spends his energfy fighting you," he said afterwards. After launching a devastating run two furlongs from home, Chief Singer produced an authoritative burst of speed to pass *Committed* and *to* hold the determined challenge of Never So Bold at bay to win by a length and a half.

At first sight it had looked as though Cochrane might have difficulty in obtaining a clear run, but the 27-year-old jockey was never in any doubt that he was about to claim the biggest triumph of his career. "When you've got the engine, the hole usually apears," was his graphic post-race description.

All credit is due to Ron Sheather, not only for his clever training of Chief Singer, but also for his faith in his stable jockey.

The Newmarket trainer considers his hero to be in better condition than he has been all season: "We took a chance running him at Ascot. He hadn't been right since the Guineas and we've only been able to get a couple of gallops in to him." Sheather is also looking forward to the second meeting with El Gran Señor, which will take place if the Irish Derby winner by-passes the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes.

Dunlop was mystified by Habibti's disappointing performance: "She must have had an off day. It's all very upsetting. We'll have some tests taken and we won't know anything for at least 48 hours until we've had the results. If Habibti is all right, she will still go to York to try to win the William Hill Sprint championship for the second successive year."

Never So Bold ran the race of his life to finish second and Robert Armstrong plans to take Edward Kessly's four-year-old to Deauville for the Prix Maurice de Gheest on August 5. "Never So Bold definitely won't run in the Stewards Cup," said the trainer, who may well let Alpine Strings attempt to defy a penalty for his impressive Sandown victory in Goodwood's competitive Spring Handicap.

John Sutcliffe's double with Courting Season and Glen Na Smole was the other feature of the concluding afternoon of another glorious July meeting. Capably ridden by Simon Whitworth, the 22-year-old son of a Rochdale solicitor, Courting Season quickened in fine style to foil another gamble on Canadian Crown. "We'll come back here for the Foodbrokers Trophy on Saturday week. We might as well as the handicapper will now be taking a hard look at us."

The light of successful battle was definitely in the Epsom trainer's eyes after Taffy Thomas had ridden Glen Na Smole to land the second half of the gamble with spectacular ease in the Bahrain Trophy. "It's not often that a filly improves so much. Her recent homework has been something special. It's also not very frequent that the bookmakers bet ante-post on two races on the same day. We should have given them something to think about in the morning."



Chief Singer (right) collects an emphatic Newmarket Cup victory (Photograph: Chris Cole).

CYCLING

De Wolf stays ahead of pack

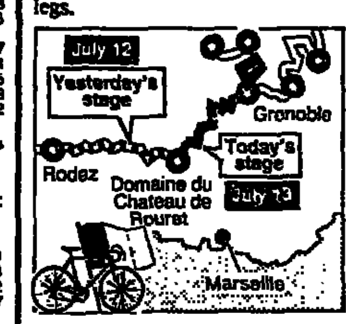
From John Wilcockson
Lerouret, Ardèche

Alfons De Wolf the *enfant terrible* of Belgian cycling, yesterday proved that he is more than a washed-up playboy. The elegant but fragile rider was the hero of a hot, humid and dangerous fourteenth stage of the Tour de France, winning by almost 18 minutes after a solo break of more than 80 miles. In the process, he shot from twenty-third to fourth place overall.

While De Wolf was given the freedom of the road by overall leaders who did not believe the Belgian had the ability to stay clear, the rest of the 146-strong field were recuperating from a repid opening to a stage that traversed the spectacular Tarn gorges and the green hills of the Cevennes.

De Wolf raced in the style that won him the 1980 Tour of Lombardy and the 1981 Milan-San Remo; since those heady days, however he has failed to impress either his team sponsors or his fans. Only last week he said that at the age of 28 he was thinking of retiring

When the Belgian's lead was at its maximum - 25 minutes, 30 miles from the finish - the Renault team of the race leader, Vincent Barteuau, and the third-place Laurent Figon began a chase that sqwueezed the final ounces of sweat from weary legs.



With 10 miles left, a break was made by seven riders, including Allan Peiper, of Australia, and one of the Renault men, Marc Madiot. They were brought to heel just as they began the finishing circuit

As the seven were caught, Phil Anderson made a ferocious counter-attack, chased by Bernard Hinault. This brought an immediate reply from Fignon, who was tagged by Anderson's Dutch team colleague, Peter Winnen. With the 2.75 mile lap to go, this quartet was 400 yards ahead of the pack, being led by a fighting Sean Kelly.

The Irishman had crashed 25 miles from the finish when a Colombian fell off in front of him. "I wasn't feeling that good when Anderson made his move," said Kelly, who had severe cuts down his left side. The chasers closed to eight seconds on the finish line, where Fignon again showed his strength to outsprint Hinault and Anderson.

Their battle is likely to be continued today on the first of the Alpine stages, when Robert Millar will be back in his element. The Scot yesterday gave a timely reminder of his form on the severe Côte des Vignes that climbs spectacularly out of the deep gorge of the Tarn.

At the summit of this climb, where Millar was chased by Fignon and Anderson, De Wolf was already away in a small breakaway group. Once on the descent, the pace eased and De Wolf was allowed to begin his magnificent solo.

FOURTEENTH STAGE (Rodez to Doumaine du Rouret, 141 miles): 1, A De Wolf (Bel), 6hr 0min 45sec; 2, L Fignon (Fr), at 17.40; 3, B Hinault (Fr), at 17.40; 4, P Anderson (Aus), at 17.40; 5, P Winnen (Neth), at 17.40; 6, P Bonnet (Fr), at 17.45; 7, F Hoste (Bel), at 17.46; 8, E Vanderaerden (Bel) at 17.48. Other placings: 12, S Kelly (Ire).
OVERALL: 1, V Barteau (Fr), 66hr 46min 16sec; 2, M LeGuilloux (Fr), at 8.07; 3, Fignon, at 10.13; 4, De Wolf, at 11.42; 5, Hinault, at 12.26; 6, G Veldscholten (Neth), at 12.28; 7, Anderson, at 13.17; 8, G LeMond (US), at 14.23; 9, Kelly, at 14.27; 10, P Delgado (Sp), at 14.37; 11, R Millar (GB), at 14.56; 12, P Mentheour (Fr), at 15.01; 13, Winnen, at 16.42; 14, A Arroyo (Sp), at 17.06; 15, M Madiot (Fr), at 17.30.
Today: Stage 15: LeRouret to Grenoble (150 miles).

YORK (Ch4)

[Televised: 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15]

GOING: Good to firm
Draw: No advantage
Tote Double: 3.15, 4.15. Treble: 2.45, 3.45, 4.45

2.15 BLACK DUCK STAKES (2-y-o colts & geldings: £4,942: 6f) (2 runners)

101	011	BASSENTHWAITE (S Niarchos) J Tree 9-4	Pat Eddery	1
105	114221	STAR VIDEO (D) (W Best) M McCormack 9-4	S Cauthen	2

1983: Al Mamoon 8-6 P Cook (9-4) Thomson Jones 5 ran.
4-6 Bassenthwaite, 11-8 Star Video.

FORM: BASSENTHWAITE (9-2) swerved right at start beat Carribean Song (9-2) 2l at Sandown (5f, £3,132, good to firm, July 6, 6 ran). STAR VIDEO (9-2) ran on well to defeat Provideo (9-2) by a hd at Doncaster (6f, £3,650, firm, June 29, 3 ran).
Selection: STAR VIDEO.

York selections

By Mandarin
2.15 Star Video. 2.45 Lightning Dealer. 3.15 Cree Bay. 3.45 Singing High. 4.15 Lineman. 4.45 HOT RODDER (nap).

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Lightning Dealer. 3.15 Spark Chief. 3.45 Honest Hint. 4.15 Lineman. 4.45 Streamertail.

By Michael Seely
3.45 LINEMAN. (nap). 4.45 Hot Rodder.

2.45 PHILIP CORNES NICKEL ALLOYS STAKES (2-y-o: £3,954: 6f) (8)

202		ANOTHER MIRACLE (J Hall) J Etherington 9-0	M Wood	2
207	0	HOBOURNES ROSE (G A Farndon Eng) R Hollinshead 9-0	S Perks	4
208	3	LIGHTNING DEALER (N Mandell) P Kelleway 9-0	L Piggott	6
211	4	NORTHERN CHIMES (Bell Amusements) E Eldin 9-0	B Raymond	5
212	040	OWEN'S PRIDE (M Brittain) D Plant 9-0	B Coogan	3
214	2	REAL APPEAL (Exors of late P Roberts) C Nelson 9-0	S Cauthen	1
216	0	TRY NORDAN (Nordan Builders Merchants) M Camacho 9-0	N Connorton	7
211		RAINBOW VISION (Mrs C Block) C Booth 8-11	G Oldroyd	8

1983: Creag-An-Sgor 9-0 S Cauthen (5-2 fav) C Nelson 7 ran.
11-8 Lightning Dealer, 7-4 Real Appeal, 5 Northern Chimes, 10 Owen's Pride, 16 others.

3.15 LIN PAC HANDICAP (£4,939: 5f) (12)

313	00-1241	RELATIVELY SHARP (D) (D H Jones) P Calver 4-8-5 (7 ex)	M Fry	8
315	0-13222	CREE BAY (D) (BF) (D Spencer) J Spearing 5-7-13	W Ryan 3	4
318	300003	STEEL CHARGER (D) (D McIntyre) K Bressey 7-7-7	B Crossley	7
321	044000	MARSHALL RED (B) (M Bailey) J Mason 4-7-7	R Still	11

1983: Miss Import 5-9-3 L Piggott (15-2) T Barron 9 ran.
100-30 Ardrox Lad, 4 Spark Chief, 6 Cree Bay, 7 Prince Reymo, Jonacris, 8 Relatively Sharp, 10 Rambling River, 12 All Agreed, 14 Red Line Fever, 16 others.

LINGFIELD PARK

GOING: good to firm
DRAW: up to 1m high numbers best
Tote: double 3.0, 4.0. Treble 2.30, 3.30, 4.30.

2.0 INFANTS MAIDEN STAKES (£871: 1m 4f) (7 runners)

2	00000/0	DANCE OF THE NILE (J Hurd) A Ingham 4-9-4	A Whiteside 7	1
9	0000	BLACKWELL BOY (B) (Sir P Oppenheimer) G Wragg 3-8-5	T Ives	6
12	00-00	DIENAU'S TROVE (B Collinson) H Collingridge 3-8-5	A Barclay	7
13	12-0	EWELL PLACE (T Mills) A Ingham 3-8-5	J Reid	3
14	000-000	HIVE OFF (Sheikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 3-8-5	B Rouse	5
16	04	PARTICIPATION (Mrs M Ward) G Harwood 3-8-5	G Starkey	4
21		CATCH A STAR (R Cyzer) H Candy 3-8-2	T Williams 5	2

1983: Glenanna 3-8-2 R Fox (33-1) C Horgan 19 ran.
4-5 Participation, 4 Hive Off, 11-2 Ewell Place, 8 Catch A Star, 10 Blackwell Boy, 14 others.

Lingfield selections

By Mandarin
2.0 Participation. 2.30 Dominate. 3.0 Caballo. 3.30. Bold Realm. 4.0 Elmcote Lad. 4.30 Lobbit.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Blackwell Boy. 2.30 Stampy. 4.0 Lemon Grove. 4.30 Next Witness.

2.30 LINGFIELD HOSPITAL SCHOOL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,495: 1m 4f) (8)

3.0 JULY HANDICAP (£3,080: 1m 2f) (7)

3.45 TURN TO YORKSHIRE HANDICAP (£3,215: 1m 1f) (8)

4.15 DAILY MIRROR APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP (3-y-o: handicap: £2,611: 1m 4f) (9)

4.45 MONKGATE STAKES (£3,159: 1m) (4)

3.30 PEMBURY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,858: 6f) (8)

4.0 KINDERGARTEN SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £858: 5f) (11)

4.30 MOTORWAY STAKES (2-y-o: colts and geldings: £2,889: 6f) (8)

...ton-Holdings) M Hinchliffe 9-3	T Ives	4
...oufandris) J Dunlop 9-3	J Reid	1
...rs W Gerhauser) P Mitchell 8-11	G Starkey	6
...Mohammed) E Eldin 8-11	M Mackay	3
...Rogan) D Oughton 8-11	A Clark	8
...Holdings) M Hinchliffe 8-11	E Guest 3	7
...Duffield) A Jarvis 8-11	S Whitworth 5	5
...Al-Maktoum) C Benstead 8-11	B Rouse	2

...ore 8-2 B Rouse (8-1) R Akehurst 10 ran.
...n, 7 Next Witness, 9 Restoration, 12 others.

CHESTER

GOING: good to firm
Draw: up to 7½ f low numbers best
TOTE: double 7.20, 8.20. Treble 6.55, 7.50, 8.20.

6.30 WATERGATE APPRENTICE HANDICAP (£1,635: 7f 122yd) (14 runners)

1	4/0-00	TORREY W Hern 5-10-3	A Bacon 5	9
6	0120	WINTER WORDS Mrs C Lloyd-Jones 5-8-11	M Worrall 5	4
7	0311	ROMAN QUEST (B) P Rohan 5-8-10	R Fahey	11
11	3d-00	LEMELASOR D H Jones 4-8-3		2
14	00-04	BIONDONI G Calvert 4-8-13	C Stears	10
15	0000	BOMBAY BIBI J Wilson 3-8-12	Julie Bowker 5	12
18	0034	LAST DEVICE (CD) R Francis 7-8-8	S P Griffiths	5
19	0-330	GAY MEADOW R Hollinshead 5-8-7	R Lappin	6
22	4000	BAKERS DOUBLE D McCain 3-8-5	P Bratts 5	7
23	0200	APHRODISIAC R Morris 3-8-4		3
24	4042	SOME JET C Crossley 6-8-2	K Swaine 5	1
25	2003	TARLETON P Rohan 7-8-2	Wendy Carter	13
28	0002/	HARLESTON LASS M Cousins 5-7-13	A Shoults	14
29	00-00	AUSPICIUM C Crossley 4-7-12	P Doughty	8

1983: Senang Hati 4-8-6 Leadbitter (9-1) Denys Smith 18 ran.
4 Roman Quest, 9-2 Torrey, 5 Lemelasor, 13-2 Biondoni, 8 Winter Words, 10 Some Jet, 12 Gay Meadow, 14 Last Device, 20 others.

Chester selections

By Mandarin
6.30 Roman Quest. 6.55 Nuit d'ete. 7.20 Longboat. 7.55 Bustling Nelly. 8.20 Lady of Leisure. 8.50 Prince Georgetown.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
7.50 Scythe. 8.20 Tarquin. 8.50 Northern Hope.

Michael Seely's selection: 8.20 Lady of Leisure.

6.55 ALICE HAWTHORN MAIDEN FILLIES' STAKES (2-y-o: £1,487: 5f) (13)

2	3	BELLE MARINA M H Easterby 8-11	M Birch	6
7		FOUR STAR THRUST R Whitaker 8-11	J H Brown 5	7
9	0433	JULIA BRAVO J Berry 8-11	K Darley	11
11		LEPRECHAUN LADY S Norton 8-11	J Lowe	4
12	40	MY SWEET MELODY M Usher 8-11		3
14		NEASHAM W Elsey 8-11	C Dwyer	12
15	043	NUIT D'ETE W Hern 8-11	J Mercer	9
17	000	REESETTE J Wilson 8-11	Julie Bowker 7	13
19	000	ROSIE DICKINS R Hollinshead 8-11	S Perks	10

7.20 GRENADIER HANDICAP (£2,919: 1m 4f 65yd) (8)

2	3011	LONGBOAT W Hern 3-9-10	J Mercer	1
3	4242	FLYING SCOTSMAN R Hollinshead 4-9-5	W Ryan 3	3
4	0102	SOCKS UP R Houghton 7-9-5	D Price 5	6
9	-0002	CHARLOTTE'S DUNCE M H Easterby 4-8-8	M Birch	7
13	0-130	EL CAPISTRANO DAWN J Wilson 3-8-1	D McKay	4
14	3000	ROSE OF THE NORTH (B) J Wilson 4-7-13	K Darley	5
15	/0040	STAR BURST R Francis 7-7-12	S Webster	8
16	0-000	EARL'S COURT C Crossley 8-7-10	J Lowe	2

7.50 HENRY GEE MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £1,896: 1m 2f 85yd) (8)

8.20 RED DEER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,870: 5f) (8)

8.50 CARDINAL PUFF STAKES (2-y-o: £2,847: 7f) (10)

HAMILTON PARK

GOING: firm
DRAW: middle to high numbers best

6.45 LARKHALL MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £875: 6f) (10 runners)

1983: Coquito's Star 9-0 G Duffield (6-4 fav) B Hanbury 7 ran.
2 Ask A Question, 5-2 Alraabi, 9-2 River Game, 7 Salr, 10 Empty Chest, 12 First Lot, 14 others.

Hamilton selections

By Mandarin
6.45 River Game. 7.15 Lysithea. 7.45 Vain Deb. 8.15 King Charlemagne. 8.45 Cissbury. 9,15 Tender Moon.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.45 Alraabi. 7.15 Lysithea. 7.45 Vain Deb. 8.45 Majestic Peace. 9.15 Tender Moon.

7.15 GLASGOW SELLING STAKES (3-y-o: £639: 6f) (12)

1	0234	DANCING ORANGE (D) A Belding 8-11	J Belding	3
3	0400	RIO BRANCO (B) R Stubbs 8-11	H Ballantine	2
4	0000	SANDY CAP (B) (C) W H Williams 8-11	N Carlisle	4
7	00-00	DOMONIK SAVIO J Fitzgerald 8-7	B Coogan	10
8	0-0	PERSIAN GILL Mrs A M Bell 8-7	O Gray	9
10	-0000	C B M GIRL K Stone 8-4	–	8
11	0	EVERINGHAM PARK M Lambert 8-4	–	12
12	00-00	HERMITAGE WALK (B) N Tinkler 8-4	–	5
13	-0002	LYSITHEA M Prescott 8-4	G Duffield	1
15	00	MOST UPSET D Chapman 8-4	D Nicholls	11
17	0-000	PETER'S KIDDIE K Morgan 8-4	R McGhin	7
18	0000	SOUTHERN VENTURE S Norton 8-4	C Olivier	6

1983: Mr Pontis 8-7 T Rogers (16-1) A W Jones 5 ran.
11-10 Lysithea, 3 Everingham Park, 6 Dancing Orange, 8 C B M Girl, 10 Most Upset, 12 others.

7.45 WYLIE HANDICAP (£2,519: 1m 40yd) (6)

8.15 W H ROBERTSON-AIKMAN MEMORIAL HANDICAP (£1,427: 5f) (7)

8.45 BOTHWELL STAKES (£885: 1m 3f) (8)

9.15 CAMBUSLANG HANDICAP (£1,576: 1m 4f) (6)

Catterick results

Going: firm.
2.15 (5f) 1, GREY CREE (M Wood, 7-4 fav); 2, Boldcott Tiger (M Fry, 10-1); 3, Whoknowsthebowler (G Duffield, 5-2). Also ran: 7 Tornauldn ...

Results from Newmarket

Welcome winner for Etherington

Jimmy Etherington, whose horses have been under a cloud most of the season with a suspected blood disorder, had a change of fortune when Grey Cree justified 7-4 favouritism with a convincing win in the Silver Birch Selling Stakes at Catterick yesterday.

Michael Wood had the grey filly smartly away, and she made all the running to score by two and a half lengths from Boldcott Tiger, Etherington has only had four winners this season – all two-year-olds.

Over Your Shoulder, although sweating up before the race, outclassed her four opponents in the Spreading Chestnut Handicap, easily repeating her success on the course last month. Michael Hills made every yard of the running on the topweight 9-4 favourite, who came home with five lengths to spare over Arguing.

Over Your Shoulder, bred by Edward Seltzer, provided the Newmarket trainer Jeremy Hindley with his 19th success this year.

Course specialists

CHESTER

YORK

LINGFIELD

HAMILTON
TRAINERS: M Prescott 30 winners from 100 runners, 30.0%; P Haslam 27 from 140, 19.3; J Watts 18 from 80, 22.5.
JOCKEYS: G Duffield 54 winners from 255 mounts, 21.2%; N Carlisle 13 from 155, 8.4.

Blinkered first time

LINGFIELD: 3.30 Tang Dancer, Mummys Pleasure. 4.0 Sudan Park.
HAMILTON: 7.15 Sandy Cap. 8.45 Marlion. 9.15 Nodoubles Dancer.
CHESTER: 6.55 Shahdaroba.

● The sad loss of Troy to the breeding industry was underlined at the second session of the Newmarket July sales yesterday when Prince Yazid gave 50,000 guineas for his daughter Sentroia.

Cambridge Tripos results

Cambridge University has announced the following Tripos examination results:
*denotes distinction.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part 1A. Class 1: J C Arnold, Cheltenham GS and Fitzw; R D Bamfield, Q Elizabeth GS, Wakefield, and Jes; I M Barraclough, Honley HS, Huddersfield, and Christ's; T J Baumland, Marlwood S and Corp; U S Bhalla, St Columba's S, New Delhi, and Chur; D R Blackmore, Wintringham S and Trin; K Bryant, King's Rochester, and Cla; R A Buck, K Edward VI SFC, Stourbridge, and Down; W J Budenberg, Oundle and Joh; T D H Buss, Abingdon S and Emma; N J Burroughs, Chippenham Tech C and King's; S D Cameron, Fettes, and Joh; S L Chen, St Paul's Co-ed, Hongkong, and Pet; M P Chipperfield, Mayfield S and Jes; M D Cole, Allwood S and Girton; C I Cox, Stowe and Cla; J R Critchlow, Tonbridge S and Christ's; L A Dare, Univ Coll S and Christ's; J Davy, King's, Wimbledon, and Girton; C J Dawtrey, Haberdashers' Aske's Girls, Elstree, and Chur; B J Denora, St Andrews RC Comp, Leatherhead, and Cla; S J Dingley, J Fisher S and Chur; D G Dungate, Southend Boys HS and Joh; C J Ellis, Archbishop Tenison's S and Jes; N A Fenn, King's, Worcester, and Joh; S S M Field, K Williams C, IoM, and Chur; A Fischer, Epsom C and Magd; A J Fisher, Abingdon S and Cla; A J Fitt, K Edward's GS, Birmingham, and Trin; J A Fletcher, Harrogate GS and Joh; A Flint, Chislehurst and Sidcup GS and Tr H; I H Gilbert, Tiffin Boys and Cla; A B Gill, K George V SFC, Southport, and Jes; J N Goodman, Ampleforth and Cai; S K Greene, Davenant Foundation S and Chur; F M Gribble, Alton SFC and Chur.

A Halles, Yateley Comp, Camberley, and Girton; S D Harrison, St Laurence S, Bradford on Avon, and Joh; R P D Hart, Haberdashers' Aske's Boys, Elstree, and Trin; D M A Handicott, George Heriots S and Qu; R P G Henney, Newcastle upon Tyne RGS and Pet; P J Holownia, Loughborough GS and Corp; N D Hopwood, Hewett S, Norwich, and Magd; J D Hughes, Bedford Modern and Down; J L Hunt, Formby HS, Liverpool, and Chur; C A Hunter, Coleraine Acad Inst and Chur; J N Hurley, St Edmunds C, Ware, and Chur; N J F Jackson, Manchester GS and Down; D G Kipling, Thornbridge Sheffield, and Chur; W R Law, Stockport GS and Joh; R A Lawrence, Brentwood and Cla; M L Leadbeater, Bishop Wordsworth S and Tr [illegible]

Elstree, and Girton; J McKenna, Ridgeway S and Cath; C R Mackinlay, Grey Court, Richmond, and Richmond upon Thames C and Rob; R J MacLeod, Fettes and Down; M K McMullen, Bradfield and Trin; S L W McWhinnie, Solihull S, and Cath; A W Madden, Stamborough S and Trin; D W K Mak, Queen's C, Taunton, and Rob; T J Mann, Belfast R Acad and Pet; S J Mannion, Arnold S and Down; C E Marondin, N London Collegiate S and Cla; M A Marsh, St Paul's, London, and Qu; S P Mawer, Harvey GS, Folkestone, and Selw; C D Mayner, Maidstone GS and Chur; H L L Meath Baker, Eton and Selw; R N Merritt, Coventry S and Rob; K A Mews, Birkenhead HS and Newn; J B A Millar, Magdalen Coll S, Oxford, and Jes; N C Mitchell, St Crispins, Wokingham, and King's; S D Monaghan, Malbank S, Nantwich, and Jes; S Montague, Tupton Hall S, Chesterfield, and Cai; S J Montgomery, Caldey Grange Co GS, W Kirby, and Chur; J F W Mousehcans, Eton and Cla; C W Murray, Parrs Wood HS, Manchester, and Joh; J A Nanson, Clitheroe RGS and Girton; R P M Newton, K Edward VI, Chelmsford, Fitzw; A J North, Prince Henry's GS, Otley, and Selw; J C Nutkins, Channing S, London, and Westminster and Rob; M J H Ohlmeyer, Methodist C, Belfast, and Chur; S E M Oseede, Radcliffe and Pet; H F K O'Leary, St Andrew's Tut Centre, Cambridge, and Newn; A C O'Neill, St Patrick's HS, Maghera, and Chur; M R Ormerod, Wetherby HS and Down.

T D Orrel, Outwood Grange, Wakefield, and Magd; S P O'Sullivan, St Mary C, Wallasey, and Chur; J E Ouston, Epsom C and Sid; D A Owen, Ruskin Co HS, Crewe, and Fitzw; A E Owens, Mariet C, Hull, and Trin; G L N Padfield, Ipswich S and Pemb; R J Pakeman, Stockport GS and Jes; S P Palgrave Moore, K Edward VI, Norwich, and Down; J B Palombo, Haberdashers Aske's Boys, Elstree, and Jes; N M Panting, Blue Coat CE Sch, Coventry, and Newn; J Parrington, Hanson S, Bradford, and Down; G N Patterson, Wallace HS, Lisburn, and Girton; P I Pavlides, Lanition Gymn, Limassol, and Trin; A R Pawley, G Watson's C and Corp; M R Pearce Higgins, S Ward Upper S, Haverhill, and Emma; J M Pearson, Nelson and Colne C and Pemb; J Penrice, Malvern and Pet; S W Perry, Newcastle under Lyme S and Emma; J G Phillips, Davenant Foundation S, and Rob; S M Phillips, Aylesbury GS and Rob; W T Pyke, Caterham S and Cath; D J Poinion, Ernesford Grange S and Comm C, Coventry, and Selw; S M Poole, Daunsey's S and Down; T T Potter, Sir W Borlases S and Cath; A Potts, Caldew S, Carlisle, and Fitzw; C Prentice, Northgate HS, Ipswich, [illegible]

Car Buyer's Guide

General

ROMANS — RENOWNED FOR FINE CARS FOR OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

77R	Rolls Royce Silver Shadow II. Moorland Green. Beige Everflex. Beige hide. Leather top & knee roll. Quarter panel badges. Front head restraints. 41,000 m.	£17,995
78T	Bentley Corniche Fixed Head Coupe. Cardinal red. Beige hide piped in red. Hide top and knee roll. White wall tyres. Very very rare. 20,000 m.	£36,000
83Y	Ferrari Berlinetta Boxer. Metallic blue chiaro. Cloth inserts. Pioneer stereo plus power amp. One owner. 6,000 m.	£39,995
84A	Mercedes 500 SEC. Jet black. Black hide. Full 500 spec. Inc. heated seats. Stunning with AMG styling. Becker Mexico. 6,000 m.	£37,995
83A	Mercedes 500 SL. Ivory. Brown cloth. ABS. Cruise. Alloys. Rear child seat. C. Locking. Radio stereo. 2,000 m.	£26,995
82X	Mercedes 500 SEC. Silver blue met. Blue hide. Air con. ABS. Sunroof. Elec. seats. Alloys. C. Locking. Cruise. Clarion stereo. 20,000 m.	£25,995
82Y	Mercedes 500 SEL. Thistle green. Parchment hide. Air con. ABS. Sunroof. Alloys. C. Locking. HWW. Blaupunkt stereo. 18,000 m.	£24,995
83A	Mercedes 380 SE. Manganese brown. Tan velour. Elec. sunroof. Elec. windows. ABS. C. Locking. Bamberg Cassette. 8,000 m.	£23,995
82Y	Mercedes 500 SE. Astral Silver. Blue velour. Air con. ABS. Sunroof. Alloys. Elec. seats. Montreal stereo. 19,000 m.	£23,495
81X	Mercedes 500 SEL. (82 mod.) Champagne. Sienna hide. Air con. ABS. Sunroof. Elec. seats. Cruise. Ortho. seats. Becker Mexico. 29,000 m.	£20,995
81W	Mercedes 500 SL. Champagne met. Brown cloth. Cruise control. Alloy wheels. Elec. windows. Central locking. Radio stereo. 25,000 m.	£20,995
83A	Mercedes 280 SL. Astral silver. Lapis blue hard top. Blue cloth. ABS. Electric windows. C. Locking. Blaupunkt radio stereo. 15,000 m.	£20,495
83A	Mercedes 280 SE. Champagne metallic. Beige cloth. Electric sunroof. Electric windows. C. Locking. Blaupunkt Toronto stereo. 7,000 m.	£18,495
81W	Mercedes 380 SL. Metallic silver blue. Blue cloth. Electric windows. C. Locking. Alloy wheels. Blaupunkt Toronto stereo. 26,000 m.	£18,995
83Y	Mercedes 280 SE. Thistle green met. Olive cloth. Electric sunroof. Electric windows. C. Locking. Blaupunkt Mannheim stereo. 13,000 m.	£17,495
84A	Porsche 3.3 Turbo. Montego black metallic. Black velour pinstripe. Air con. Sunroof. Forged alloys. Panasonic stereo equipment. 2,000 m.	£35,995
84A	Porsche. 928S Series II. Light gold metallic. Brown hide, piped in gold. Elec. seats. Hi-Fi pack. 4 speed auto. ABS. 1,200 m.	£32,995
82Y	Porsche 928S Auto. Grand Prix white. Brown Pasha. Elec. sunroof. Elec. seats. Air con. Cruise control. C. Locking. Panasonic stereo. 12,000 m.	£24,995
83A	Porsche Carrera Cabriolet. Slate blue. Blue hide. Full leather sports seats. Full Carrera spec. 7,000 m.	£23,995
83Y	Porsche 911SC Sport Cabriolet. Grand Prix white. Blue hide seats. Forged alloys. PDM. Panasonic 4-speaker stereo. 5,000 m.	£23,495
83A	Porsche 911SC Cabriolet. Guards red. Black hide. Sports seats. Sports forged alloys with P7's. Panasonic stereo. 10,000 m.	£22,995
81W	Porsche 924 Carrera GT. Guards red. Black pinstripe. Factory sunroof. Air con. PDM. Radiomobile Hi-power stereo. 14,000 m.	£16,995
83A	Porsche 924 Lux. (84 mod). Guards red. Black pinstripe velour. Elec. sunroof. HWW. Alloys. Elec. windows. Elec. hatch release. Pioneer stereo. 7,000 m.	£12,995
78S	Porsche 911 SC Coupe. Grand Prix white. Black pinstripe. Sportmatic gearbox. Elec. sunroof. Alloys. Pioneer component stereo. 32,000 m.	£12,495
83Y	Porsche 924 Lux. Light gold met. Brown Pasha. 924 Turbo alloys with P6's. Elec. windows. HWW. Panasonic radio stereo. 4,000 m.	£11,995
84A	BMW 735i 5-speed. Opal green met. Pine velour. Elec. sunroof. Elec. windows. C. Locking. ABS. Alloy wheels. Philips stereo. 2,000 m.	£18,995
83A	BMW 732iA. Opal green met. Pine velour. Elec. sunroof. Elec. windows. C. Locking. HWW. Alloys. Radio stereo. 9,000 m.	£18,995
74N	Jaguar V12 "E" Type Roadster. Manual gearbox. British Racing Green. Biscuit hide. Chrome pressed wheels. White wall tyres. 5,800 m.	£19,995
83A	Jaguar XJS 3.6 Coupe. (84 mod) Claret. Doeskin hide. 5-speed manual. Air con. Computer. Pepperpot alloys. Clarion stereo. 300 m.	£19,995
84A	Jaguar Sovereign. Sage green metallic. Doeskin hide. Full Sovereign spec. inc. air con. and Pepperpot alloy wheels. 900m.	£18,495
82Y	Aston Martin V8 Auto. Sebring blue. Magnolia hide. Air con. Forged alloys. Electric windows. C. locking. Pioneer component stereo. 12,000 m.	£34,995
83A	Audi Quattro. Bright red. Charcoal velour. 5-speed turbo charged. Factory sunroof. Alloys. C. Locking. Elec. windows. Toronto stereo. 7,000 m.	£15,495
83A	Range Rover 4-door, 5-speed Vogue. Derwent blue metallic. Honey velour. Full Vogue spec. inc. air con. 3 years Supercover. 9,000 m.	£16,995

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Mazda RX 7	£10,850	[illegible]
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XR3i	£7026	[illegible]
Scirocco Storm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mazda RX7	£10,750	[illegible]

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CADILLAC 1976. El Dorado convertible, white, exc cond, 45,000 miles taxed, MOT, many extras. Lendrum & Hartman serviced. £6,500. Tel: day 485 5600, eves 834 0469.

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FERRARI 308 GT4 1978 Red wide wheels, air cond, new cluch & tyres FSH. Good condition. £9,450. Tel: 0276-74601.

LAND CRUISER, 4-wheel drive, diesel, 2,500 miles, May '83, immaculate £8,995. Tel: 0530 34169 (anytime).

DATSUN 280ZX 1980. 2+2, low mileage, 5 speed, serviced, new M.O.T. £3,400. 01-992 7081.

VOLVO 245. Immaculate condition. L.H.D. blue, auto, 12 months old. 7,000 miles. £5,500. 602 5768.

XR3i 1.6 CONVERIBLE 1984. New met blue, 2,800 miles, all Ford extras, £8,250. 01-902 2310.

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DATSUN 280 ZX TARGA, black and silver, 20,000 miles, all extras, immaculate, £7,500. Tel. 01-953 6977.

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4700D ON 1964 ALVIS TE21. £1,600. Tel. Bishops Caundle 582.

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ASTON MARTIN DBS V8, chestnut/magnolia trim, auto, A/C, FSH, immac. 1 owner. £9,500. Tel 01-540 6173.

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Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Nissan catches up with European rivals

The evolution of the Japanese car over the past 10 years has been fascinating to follow, as designers first flirted with and finally embraced European standards of packaging and engineering.

When the Japanese first started selling cars in large numbers in Britain in the early 1970s, the overwhelming reason was a reputation, largely deserved, for mechanical reliability. Things just did not seem to go wrong as they did on European, and particularly British, cars.

Which did not mean that the cars were necessarily fun to drive; on the contrary. They did not handle well, steering could be all over the place and as for packaging – the art of providing maximum interior space within the given overall dimensions – the Japanese car men tended to assume that overseas customers had the same slight physique of their own countrymen.

Since then the picture has changed dramatically. European, and particularly British, manufacturers have made strenuous efforts to improve their quality and reliability, while the Japanese have been narrowing the design gap. The result is that today neither side enjoys the advantages it could once claim.

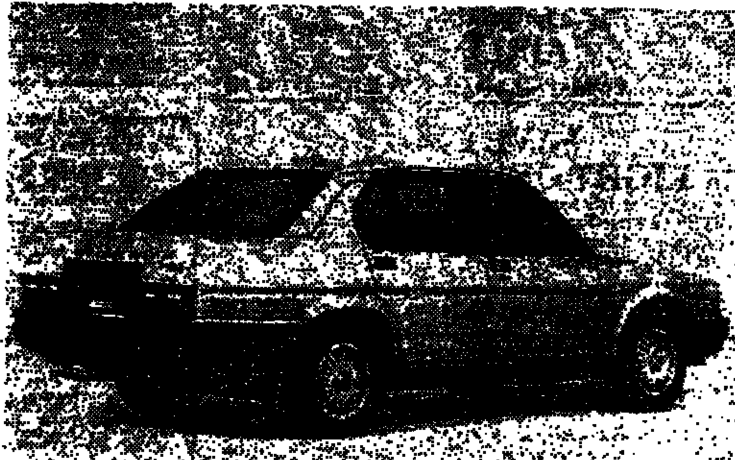
The process can be illustrated by the Nissan Bluebird, in its various versions one of the longest-running Japanese models, with a production history going back 25 years. The first ones to reach Britain were primitive to a degree, making the then Cortina seem like an exercise in advanced engineering. Apart from reliability, and an excellent gearbox, there was little case for buying them.

But stage by stage the model picked up European ways. Independent rear suspension came in and so did rack and pinion steering, generally held to be more precise and responsive than the recirculating ball method favoured on most Japanese cars. Interior space improved and more attention was paid to aerodynamics.

The latest Bluebird, which arrived in Britain at the end of May, has one more very significant change, the switch from rear-wheel to front-wheel drive. It is now, on paper at least, as technically advanced as any of its medium sector rivals. In the case of the Ford Sierra, still a rear-wheel drive car, even more so.

The range comprises eight versions – four-door saloons and estates, with a choice of manual and automatic transmissions and three engine variants, 1.8 and two litre with carburettors and a 1.8 litre turbo. The engines are mounted transversely and the standard gearbox has five ratios, of which fourth and fifth can claim to be overdrives.

A word first about accommodation, since one of the benefits of front-wheel drive is that it releases space in the passenger compartment. Let there be no argument, the latest



The new Alfa 90 2.5: Start of a revival?

Bluebird is an ample five-seater, in which even overweight six-footers like the writer can feel comfortable, even in the back seat.

Partly thanks to the chunky rear-end styling, the boot, too, is spacious, both lengthwise and in depth; and like an increasing number of saloons the Bluebird offers the quasi-estate facility of rear seats that can be folded forward – in this case with a two-thirds/one-third split – to enable extra long loads to be carried.

My test car was the two litre, a smooth and brisk performer which only under extreme provocation is seriously noisy. Fifth gear reduces engine speed at 70 mph to a relaxed 2,700 rpm and with little wind or road noise, the Bluebird is a thoroughly pleasant vehicle to take on a long journey.

Vital statistics

Model: Nissan Bluebird 2000SGL
Price: £7,349
Engine: 1,973 cc, four cylinder
Performance: maximum speed 108 mph, 0-60 mph, 11 secs
Official comsumption: urban 28.8 mpg, 56 mph 44.1 mpg, 75 mph 34.0 mpg
Length: 14ft 3.7in
Insurance: group 6

The engine starts instantly on the automatic choke and pulls strongly and without strain. The gearbox offers the usual crisp changes associated with Japanese transmissions and is a delight to use. My fuel figures were close to those suggested by the official test. I averaged 29 mpg in town and 36 mpg on the open road.

Subjectively, the handling is nimbler than before. There is only moderate body-roll and the car can be pushed hard into corners without being thrown off line. But the steering, while light enough (making power assistance an unnecessary option), still has that irritating Japanese vagueness.

The all-independent suspension gives an adequate ride without attaining the standard of the best European (that is, French) models. On rougher surfaces it does tend to telegraph the bumps. But comfort is otherwise helped by the well-shaped seats with, for the driver, adjustable lumbar support and adjustment for rake, reach and height.

In its latest guise the Bluebird provides stiffer competition than it has ever done for such home produced entrants in the medium car sector as the Ford Sierra, Vauxhall Cavalier and Austin Montego, competition enhanced by keen pricing and a high level of standard equipment.

New releases

Given that there is nothing like new models to disperse a car manufacturer's gloom, Alfa Romeo in Britain can perhaps be looking forward to a revival in its currently unhappy fortunes. Two new cars are lined up for release during the next six, with a third in longe term prospect.

After seeling 8,928 cars in Britain in 1982, there was a drop to 7,763 last year. In the first half of 1984 sales slumped to below 2,000 units, or less than half the number recorded in the same period of 1983. A management shake-up was recently ordered to halt the slide but ultimatly it must be down to the product.

The one outstanding Alfa model of recent years, indeed an outstanding car by any standards, was the Alfasud; and part of the company's present difficulty stems from the failure to replace the Sud with a car of the same calibre. The 33 range, though recently augmented with the sporty Green Cloverleaf model, has lacked the Sud's showroom charisma.

Help may be on the way, however, in the form of a new model bearing the Alfasud name, which is the Alfa version of the car being jointly produced with Nassan in Japan and already familiar here as the Cherry Europe. Three versions of the "new" Alfasud are likely to be offered, including a performance Ti, and they should be here by the time of the Motor Show in October.

Early next year the Alfa 90 comes to Britain. Only outline details have so far been released but the company says that the car will slot into the range between the medium Alfetta and the big Alfa 6. It is a Bertone-styled three box saloon which in Italy will be sold with a choice of five engines. These go from a four cylinder twin cam 1.8 litre to the 2.5 litre V6 and include the same turbo-diesel unit as that used in the Rover, reviewed in this column last week.

For the British market only one version of the Afa 90 will initially be available, the top of the range 2.5 litre Gold Cloverleaf. This is presumably to keep the 90 distinct from the Alfetta, which it seems destined eventually to replace; it is difficult to imagine that a small company like Alfa will run two models so similar in size for very long.

With a power output of 156 bhp, the fuel-injected Gold Cloverleaf promises sparkling performance, while a novel feature is an automatically adjusted front spoiler designed to regulate engine temperature and improve roadholding.

A third new Alfa model, which should appear during 1985, is the one being developed as part of the Type Four project with Fiat, Lancia and Saab of Sweden.

Never a company to let models outstay their welcome. Volkswagen/Audi has announced a revised version of its medium saloon, the Audi 80. The changes are mainly to the bodyshell and have been introduced partly to make the car more aerodynamically efficient – helping performance and fuel economy – and partly to bring the styling closer to that of the larger 100/200 range.

There are minor modifications inside, including a redesigned fascia and enlarged front seats, but mechanically the car is much as before, with engines of 1.6 to 1.8 litres and including a turbodiesel. The revised Audi 80 should be on sale here ein October.

Mini happy returns

Next month (August 26 to be precise) sees the 25th anniversary of the launch of the Mini, and to celebrate Austin Rover is producing a special luxury version called the Mini 25. Only 5,000 will be made, of which 3,500 are for the British market. Totla Mini sales are approaching 5 million.

Costing £3.865, or £165 more than the current top model, the Mayfair, it offers features that Sir, Alec Issigonis, theMini's austere creator, would never have dreamed of: velvet upholstery, reclining front seats with head restraints, a leather-trimmed steering wheel and a radio/tape player with twin speakers.

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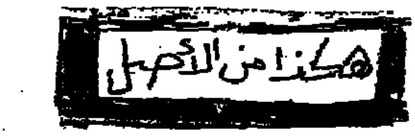
COMEDY OF THE YEAR

DAISY PULLS IT OFF

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THE BEST SIDE STORY



Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Fern Britton. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, and 8.15; television choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; gardening advice between 7.30 and 7.45; pop music news between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.33; food and cookery hints between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Summer Harty. Russell Harty in Bard country – punting on the Avon, riding penny farthings and experiencing custard pies (r). 9.30 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School. (r).

10.55 Cricket: Third Test. Peter West introduces coverage of the second day's play in the game at Headingley between England and the West Indies.

1.05 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill. 1.22 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.25 The Flumps. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r).

1.40 Cricket: Third Test. Further coverage of the second day's play in the match between England and the West Indies. 4.18 Regional news (not London).

4.20 Play School, presented by Ben Thomas (r). 4.45 Wacky Races (r). 4.55 Newsround Extra. Paul McDowell reports from New York on Children's Express, a news service that is staffed by children. 5.05 Children of Fire Mountain. Episode seven of the drama serial set in New Zealand at the turn of the century (r). 5.30 Bananaman (r).

5.40 Sixty Minutes. Jan Leeming with the national and international news at 5.40; weather at 5.54; regional magazines at 5.55; news headlines at 6.38.

6.40 Tom and Jerry Double Bill.

6.55 Doctor Who. Peter Davison in the second and last part of the adventure, The King's Demons (r) (Ceefax titles page 170).

7.20 Fame. Lydia becomes dance teacher to a professional basketball team while Doris shocks Shorofsky when she refuses to perform for a Jewish benefit.

8.10 International Athletics from Crystal Palace. Coverage of the Peugot Talbot Games in which competitors from China, Russia, the United States and Great Britain are in the line-ups.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Starsky and Hutch. The two policemen go to the assistance of a kindly deaf and dumb man who has been framed for murder by a ruthless racketeer (r) (Ceefax titles page 170).

10.15 The Climber. Part four of the comedy series by Alex Shearer starring Robin Nedwell as Harry, forever on the bottom rung of his ladder to success (r).

10.45 News headlines and weather.

10.50 International Athletics. Highlights from tonight's meeting at Crystal Palace.

11.15 Film: Spy Story (1976) starring Michael Petrovich and Philip Latham. A complex Len Deighton story about the British intelligence agency and that of Russia, set against a background of nuclear war games, with double agents, double cross and look-alikes. Directed by Lindsay Shontoff. Ends at 1.00.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain Presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.33; week-end's best buys at 6.40 and 8.45; angling news at 6.45; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; week-end traffic news at 6.55, 7.55 and 8.55; guests, Peter Davison and Sandra Dickinson at 7.40 and 8.15; Billy Joel pop video at 7.52; holiday advice from Alison Rice at 8.25; the final of Get Fit for Summer at 8.53 and 9.07.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street 10.25 Cartoon. Top the Music starring the incomparable Mr Magoo.

10.30 Film: Emergency* (1963) starring Glyn Houston as the policeman on an errand of mercy to find a rare blood group in order to save a young girl's life. Directed by Francis Searle. 11.40 Eskimos – a Changing Culture. A profile of the Eskimos of Nunivak island in the Bering Sea.

12.00 Chorlton and the Wheelies (r). 12.10 Rainbow includes the story of the King Who Loved to Change his Clothes 12.30 Home Style. The first of a six-part series about interior furnishing and design. Presented by Paul Burnett and Hilary Green.

1.00 News 1.20 Thames news with Steve Clark. 1.30 About Britain. At an extremely noisy St Peter Port as powerboats practice for the Peter Stuyvesant Guernsey National Powerboat Race. 2.00 Look Who's Talking. Derek Batey talks to Larry Grayson about his life and career.

2.30 Film: Smokescreen* (1964) starring Peter Vaughan. Thriller in which Vaughan plays an insurance inspector investigating a mysterious accident in the south of England. Directed by Jim O'Connolly. 3.50 Cartoon Time.

4.00 Rainbow. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.20 The Moomins (r). 4.25 Emu's All-Live Pink Windmill Show. A new series starring Rod Hull and his unpredictable pet. 5.15 The Young Doctors.

5.45 News 6.00 The 6 O'Clock Show. Michael Aspel and his team take to the Thames and present the show, complete with audience, from a riverboat.

7.00 Winner Takes All. Quiz game show presented by Jimmy Tarbuck.

7.30 Simon and Simon. The two detectives are hired by a Second World War veteran to help him trace the B-25 he piloted during the conflict.

8.30 Pull the Other One. Comedy series starring Michael Elphick, Susan Tracy and Lila Kaye as a grandma in the mould of the character created by Giles the cartoonist (Oracle titles page 170).

9.00 Shine On Harvey Moon. Comedy series about an ex-RAF corporal trying to re-build his life in post-war London.

10.00 News followed by London news headlines.

10.30 Film: Frankenstein and the Monster From Hell (1973) starring Peter Cushing as Frankenstein who is joined in the criminal lunatic asylum by one of his followers. Together they create a creature from Hell. Directed by Terence Fisher.

12.10 I Spy. Lighthearted spy adventures starring Robert Culp and Bill Cosby (r).

1.00 Night Thoughts.

Flora Robson, Joanna Lumley: (BBC2, 9.25pm)

CHOICE

● "Did you enjoy playing Shakespearean women?"; "Are actresses born, or can they be made?"; "What was your favourite role?" In WOMEN OF THE CENTURY (BBC2, 9.25pm), the late Dame Flora Robson responds to Joanna Lumley's foolish questions with far more intelligence than they deserve. Throughout, we sense her strong-minded dedication to the acting craft; even when Robson worked during the Depression as welfare officer for the Shredded Wheat factory in Welwyn Garden City, she was staging the employees' amateur productions. She talks about technique, about Errol Flynn, Paul Robeson, and Charles Laughton (his advice on film acting was "Make your face a pudding"). If Lumley's questions seem injudicious, there is apt visual material to illustrate Robson's memories: tasty stage photos; a fiery clip from the 1939 film *Poison Pen*; juicy oddities like Laughton at an Old Vic party, beautifully stewed in a paper hat. Towards the end Dame Flora notes her advancing years, and hopes for a quick, easy death; she also declares her wish to be remembered as a stage actress. Live theatre being transitory, this may not happen, but she will certainly be remembered.

● At first sight THE MAN UPSTAIRS (Channel 4, 11.20pm) appears to be just another bad British thriller propping up the summer schedules. But Don Chaffey's film, made in 1958 by ACT Films (formed by the technicians' trades union for the production of modest quality fare), repays close attention. The man upstairs is Richard Attenborough, a lodger with a gas meter problem. After he strikes a fellow lodger, the police are summoned; there is further violence, and Attenborough locks himself in his room. "Doesn't look like a spiv," says Patricia Jessel's whisky-guzzling landlady; "do you think he's a writer? One of those angry young men you're always reading about?" He is, in fact, another Fifties archetype – a former scientist, depressed by his trade. But most of the talk in Alun Falconer's forceful script centres on attitudes to authority and methods of handling society's problems. The film develops into a verbal battle between Bernard Lee's men in blue and Donald Houston's man in the duffle coat (the borough's Mental Welfare officer). Falconer, clearly, supports the duffle coat. Well-made, intelligent, and a marvellous historical specimen.

Geoff Brown

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Maths: Differential Equations. 6.30 The Future of the State. 6.55 Learning from the Future. 7.20 A Master of Geometry. 7.45 Kinetics of a Gas: Reaction. Ends at 8.10.

9.00 Ceefax.

2.00 Cricket: Third Test, Show Jumping and Golf. Further coverage from Headingley on the second day of the match between England and the West Indies; the Everest Double Glazing Trophy from Hickstead, introduced by David Vine; and the Lawrence Batley International Golf Classic from The Belfry, Sutton Coldfield. The commentators there are Harry Carpenter, Peter Alliss, Clive Clark, Bruce Critchley and Alex Hay.

6.25 News summary with subtitles.

6.30 The Year of the Balloon. A documentary about last year's event to celebrate 200 years of ballooning. The French paid tribute to the two men who flew the Montgolfier brother's designed craft over the rooftops of Paris in November 1783. Written and narrated by Brian Thompson (r).

7.20 America. The penultimate programme of Alistair Cooke's personal history of the United States examines the growth of his adopted country into a military giant. Alistair Cooke discusses America's involvement in the Second World War and in various conflicts since 1946 (r).

8.10 My Music. Steve Race tests the musical knowledge of Frank Muir and his team-mate John Amis, and Ian Wallace, captained by Denis Nordon.

8.35 Gardeners' World from the Starting from Scratch garden at Barnsdale where, last Autumn the team began to transform a rubble-filled plot. Tonight Geoff Hamilton, Clay Jones and Anne Mayo put the finishing touches to their masterpiece – selecting and planting the permanent shrubs and herbaceous plants.

9.00 Rhoda: Ida prepares for the arrival of her daughter, Rhoda, and her boyfriend, Joe, in a suspicious manner. What is she planning? Starring Nancy Walker as Ida with Robert Alda, the father of Alan Alda, as Joe's father.

9.25 Women of Our Century. The late Dame Flora Robson is interviewed by Joanna Lumley. Dame Flora talks about her life and her career which spanned half a century (see Choice).

10.05 Cricket: Third Test. Highlights of the second day's play in the match between England and the West Indies.

10.35 Newsnight.

11.20 International Show Jumping. Highlights of this afternoon's action at Hickstead. Introduced by David Vine. Ends at 12.00.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 Channel Four Racing from York. Brough Scott introduces live coverage of four races – the Philip Cornes Nickel Alloys Stakes (2.45); the Lin Pac Handicap (3.15); Turn to Yorkshire Stakes (3.45); and the Daily Mirror Apprentice Championship (4.15).

4.30 Cartoon Carnival.

5.00 Blockbusters. Bob Holness is the questionmaster for another round of the general knowledge quiz for 16 to 18-year olds (r).

5.30 The Addams Family. Cousin Itt's daydreaming about lovely air hostesses leads Morticia and Gomez to believe that Itt would make a perfect vocational counsellor for an airline

6.00 High Band. The television premiere of a concert recorded last October at the Royal Albert Hall featuring Siouxsie and the Banshees.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.30 The Games in Question. Part two of the four-programme series tracing the evolution of the modern Olympic Games. Tonight's programme examines how, even from the early part of the century, the Games have been a focus for nationalism. Among the archive film are glimpses of Harold Abrahams and Eric Liddell competing in the 1924 Paris Olympics and extracts from Leni Riefenstahl's classic film of the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games.

8.00 A Week in Politics. The final programme of the series is devoted to the question of Ministers: do they have time to run the country or are they too busy? Auriol Stevens talks to two who are in harness – Michael Heseltine and Norman Fowler and to two who have been ministers – Gerald Kaufman and Joel Barnett.

8.40 What the Papers Say. Freelance journalist Godfrey Hodgson casts a critical eye over the week's outpourings from the national press.

9.00 Babble. Celebrity word game presented by Peter Purves.

9.30 Gardeners' Calendar Road Show, introduced by Bob Smithies from Liverpool's International Garden Festival where members of the North Western Rose Society question Royal Horticultural Society experts.

10.00 Love, Sidney. American comedy series.

10.30 Feeling Better? Doctor Judy Greenwood talks about hysterectomies.

11.20 Film: The Man Upstairs* (1958) starring Richard Attenborough as the lodger in a boarding house who attacks a policeman and then barricades himself in his room. Directed by Don Chaffey (see Choice).

12.55 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.45 Prayer; 6.55, 7.55 Weather; 7.00, 8.00 News; 7.25, 8.25 Sport; 7.45 Thought for the Day; 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament; 8.57 Weather, Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs. The castaway is Lord Rothschild (r).†
9.45 Ad Hoc Adventures. Second of six programmes with Bob Symes – "Here be Dragonnes . . ."
10.00 News; International Assignment.
10.30 Morning Story: "The Measure of a Wife" by Guy de Maupassant. Read by David March.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 Analysis. Interview with Christopher Hogg, chairman of Courtaulds (r).
11.48 Natural Selection.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 My Music Music panel game, with Steve Race putting the questions (r).† 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News: Woman's Hour from Birmingham includes a report on a leisure garden in the grounds of a Birmingham hospital for the mentally handicapped.
3.00 News: Jamaica Inn by Daphne Du Maurier. Dramatised for radio in four parts: (1) With Kim Hartman as Mary and Jack Watson as Joss (r).†
4.00 News: Between Two Worlds. Ray Barron reflects on encounters with four people, who tried to make the leap from the Third World to the West: (2) "Laleh the Iranian".
4.10 Friday the 13th Peter France attempts to find the source of our old superstitions.
4.40 Story Time: "Bootle Bounces Back" by Richard Compton-Hall. Last of four stories: "Bootle Makes Somebody Happy". Read by Martin Muncaster.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places. The world of transport, with Clive Jacobs.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week Programme highlights, chosen by Margaret Howard.†
8.20 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.45 Any Questions? With Clive Jenkins, Molly Parkin, Sam Toy and Robert Adley, MP.
9.30 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes items on The Chichester Festival Theatre production of the Merchant of Venice; and the Dance Theater of Harlem.
10.15 A Book At Bedtime: "Riceyman Steps" by Arnold Bennett (15). Read by Martin Jarvis. 10.29 Weather.
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.00 Today in Parliament.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Week Ending Satrical review.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15-Close Shipping Forecast.
ENGLAND VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-12.00am Study on 4: 11.00 Back on Course; 11.30 Euromagazine. 12.30-1.10am Schools night-time broadcasting. Programme affected by transmitter breakdown earlier in the term may be broadcast.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Mendelssohn's overture Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage; Schubert's String Trio in B flat, D 471; Mozart's piano Concerto No 21 (Fischer/Philharmonia Orchestra).† 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Rimsky-Korsakov's Russian Easter Festival Overture; Rachmaninov's Dreams (Soderstrom and Ashkenazy); Tchaikovsky's Variations on a Rococo Theme (Rostropovich/Berlin Philharmonic); Borodin's Polovtsian Dances (Prince Igor).† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Janacek. Hauptmann's comedy Schluck und Jau – Introduction; Reminiscence (Kvapil, piano); Act 2 of From the House of the Dead; Shuratov's Monologue (Zidek tenor); and String Quartet No 2 (Intimate Letters).†
10.00 Flute and Piano: Bela Drahos and Jeno Jando play Bach's Sonata in E flat, BWV1031; Schubert's Introduction and Variations on Trock'ne Blumem, D802; Prokofiev's Sonata, Op 94.†
10.55 Langham Chamber Orchestra: Dittersdorf's overture Esther; Respighi's Ancient Airs and Dances (Third Suite): Mozart's Symphony No 33.†
11.40 Poulenc, Wolf and Ravel: Peter Savidge (baritone) and David Owen Norris (piano) perform Poulenc's Chansos Gaillardes, Wolf's Im Fruhling and other songs; and Ravel's Don Quichotte a Dulcinee.†
12.25 Mozart and Schubert: BBC Scottish SO, with Mitsuko Uchida (piano). Part one. Mozart's Piano Concerto No 27.† 1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents: foreign radio broadcasts, monitored by the BBC.
1.20 Concert: part two. Schubert's Symphony No 9.†
2.20 London Baroque: John Jenkin's Pavan and Air in F; William Lawes's Royal Consort No 2 in D minor; Corelli's Concerto in F Op 6 No 2.†
3.00 French Orchestral Music: Chabrier's (orch Motti) Bourrée Fantasque; Chausson's Symphony in B flat; Pierne's Images, Op 49.†
4.00 Choral Evensong: from Wells Cathedral.† 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: a musical selection presented by Richard Graves.†
6.30 Music for Guitar: John Mills plays works by Torroba and Tansman.†
7.00 Mahler's Seventh Symphony: Lawrence Foster conducts the Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra.†
8.30 Orlando String Quartet: Mozart's String Quartet in D minor, K421; Schubert's String Quartet in B flat major, D112; Ravel's Styring Quartet in F. Interval reading at 9.30.
10.15 Tchaikovsky: A Fateful Gift. Fifth programme in David Brown's analysis of the Russian composer's life and music. Tonight: Benefactress and Confidante: a detached intimacy. With Mike Gwilym as the composer and Elizabeth Bell as Nadezhda von Meck.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.
VHF only: Open University. 6.15am A Muslim Testimony; 6.35 Expression in Classical Music. 11.20pm-12.00 Self Concept: 11.40 Portraiture: part 2. Ends at 12.00.
Medium frequency/Medium wave as above except: 10.55-6.30pm Cricket: Third Test; including 1.05 Six Continents (as VHF) 1.30, 1.40 County Scoreboard.

Radio 2

4.00am Charles Nove.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan † incl. 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00pm Steve Jones † incl. 1.05; 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.05 Gloria Hunniford † incl. 3.02 Sports Desk, 3.30 Music All The Way † incl. 4.02 Sports Desk. 6.05 John Dunn † incl. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only) 7.30 Cricket Scores. 8.00 Friday Night Is Music Night from the Hippodrome, Golders Green, London.† 9.15 The Organist Entertains with Nigel Ogden. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Random Jottings Of Hinge And Bracket. 10.30 Broadway Babes †: Ethel Merman. 11.00 Jeremy Beadle's Nightcap. 11.02 Sports Desk. 1.00am Peter Dickson presents Nightride.† 3.00-4.00 Night Owls with Dave Gelly.†

Radio 1

6.00am Mark Page. 8.00 Adrian John. 10.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Radio 1 Boatshow – In Search of Wigan Pier. Simon Bates and Janice Long visit Wigan, Lancashire. 12.30 Newsbeat. 12.45 Gary Davies. 2.00 Bruno Brookes. 4.30 Select-a-Disc with Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable with Richard Skinner. 7.00 Andy Peebles 10.00-12.00 The Friday Rock Show with Tommy Vance †

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 At the Piano. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Guitar Workshop. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Meet the Composer. 8.30 A Chapter of Adventures. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Cricket. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Maigret. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 Cricket. 2.45 In the Meantime. 2.55 Ulster Newsletter. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four hours. 8.30 Middlemarch. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 Villette. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 The Insect Women. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah And Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Letterbox. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 The Honorary Consul. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

BBC1 WALES: 1.22pm-1.25 News Of Wales Headlines. 4.18-4.20 News Of Wales Headlines. 5.55 Wales Today. 10.15-10.45 A Job in Hand. 10.45 News and weather. 1.00am Weather. SCOTLAND: 9.30am Scooby and Scrappy Doo. 9.55 Jackanory. 10.10-10.30 Take Hart. 1.20pm-1.25 The Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 10.15-10.45 The Beechgrove Gardeners' Roadshow. 10.45 News and weather. 1.00am Close. NORTHERN IRELAND: 9.30am Scooby and Scrappy Doo. 9.55 Jackanory. 10.10-10.30 Take Hart. 1.22pm-1.25 Northern Ireland News. 2.50-4.18 Racing From Down Royal (the 3.00, 3.30 and 4.00). 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 The Entertainers. 10.45-10.50 News and weather. 1.00am News and weather. ENGLAND: 5.55pm Regional news magazines. 10.15 East – Weekend. Midlands – Day Out (Derby). North – The Ways Ahead. North East – Coastal. North West – The Friday Show. South – Southern Life. South West – The Music Makers. West – Video Magic. 1.00am Close.

S4C Starts: 2.00pm Stori Sbri. 2.15 Interval. 2.30 Racing from York. 4.25 Blockbusters. 4.55 Lan Lofft. 5.05 Ffiach Heulyn. 5.35 Addams Family. 6.00 WKRP in Cincinnati. 6.30 Starabang. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Llun ar y Sgrîn. 8.00 Pushing the Limits. 8.30 Cheers. 9.00 Glas y Dorlan. 9.30 Unawd. 10.00 Through an Unknown Land. 11.05 Soap. 11.35 Alfred Hitchcock Presents. 12.05am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 10.25am Fangface. 10.50 Nature of Things. 11.35-12.00 Stan and Ollie*. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Look Who's Talking. 2.30 Fugitive. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Friday People. 10.30 Database. 11.00 Film: Fright (Susan George). 12.25am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV WEST As London except: 10.25am Glacier Country. 10.40 Father Murphy. 11.30-12.00 3-2-1 Contact. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Twice Round the Daffodils* (Juliet Mills). 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Whose Baby? 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Your say. 10.45 West This Week. 11.15 Film: Taste the Blood of Dracula. 12.45am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at six. 10.30-11.15 Elinor.

TVS As London except: 10.25am Laurel and Hardy* 10.50 Standby, Lights, Camera, Action. 11.45-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Return of the Saint. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.15 Take the high road. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 University Challenge. 10.30 Boat Show. 11.00 Film: Plein Sud. 12.40am Company, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 10.25am Sport Billy. 10.50 Unicorn Tales. 11.10-12.00 Father Murphy. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.00 Look Who's Talking. 2.30-4.00 Film: Genevieve (John Gregson). 5.15-5.45 Animals in Action. 6.00 News. 6.05 Newhart. 6.30-7.00 Database. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Magic of the Musical. 11.05 Magnum. 11.55 News, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.25am Film: Topper Takes a Trip. 11.40-12.00 World's Children. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Holiday on the Buses. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Satellite Special. 10.35 January. 11.05 Film: Santee (Glen Ford). 12.40am Postscript, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25am Silver Spoons. 10.50 James Mitchener. 11.45-12.00 Dinosaur Age. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Cheaper by the Dozen (Clifton Webb). 3.30-4.00 Joanie Loves Chachi. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Just Our Luck. 10.35 Ways and Means. 11.05 Late Call. 11.10 Hill Street Blues. 12.05am Paris by Night. 12.35 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 10.25am Little House On the Prairie. 11.10 Groovie Goolies. 11.35-12.00 Short Story. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Adventurer. 2.30 Falcon Crest. 3.20 Cartoon. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 Summer at Six. 6.30-7.00 Electric Theatre Show. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Bizarre. 12.00 Rock Alive. 12.30am News. Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am Zoom the Dolphin. 9.50 Road to Los Angeles. 10.35 Little Rascals. 10.50 Survival. 11.15-12.00 Bring 'em Back Alive. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Iron Mistress (Virginia Mayo). 3.30-4.00 Sons And Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.35 Hill Street Blues. 11.45 Film: Devils of Darkness. 1.20am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25am Cartoon. 10.40 Portrait of a Legend. 11.05 Chips. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-4.00 Film: Thursday's Game (Gene Wilder). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Gambit. 10.30 Cross Question. 11.05 Film: Strange Possession of Mrs Oliver. 12.30am Anthology, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 9.25am Wattoo, Wattoo. 9.30 Amazing Years of Cinema. 9.55 Nature of Things. 10.45 Home. 11.10 Groovie Ghoulies. 11.30-12.00 Survival. 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30 On The Market. 2.00 Film: Night We Dropped a Clanger (Brian Rix). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Database. 6.30 News. 6.35-7.00 Flying Start. 10.30 Teachers Only. 11.00 Film: Woman of Straw (Gina Lollobrigida). 1.10am Portrait of a Legend. 1.40 Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 10.25am Roots Of Rock 'n' Roll. 11.10 Lost Kingdoms. 11.35-12.00 Home. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Crooks Anonymous* (Leslie Phillips). 3.30-4.00 Portrait of A Legend. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.02 Vintage Quiz. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Film: Circus Of Horrors. 12.00 Benson. 12.30am Three's Company, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am Little House on the Prairie. 11.10 Groovie Ghoulies. 11.35-12.00 Home. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Desert Mice* (Alfred Marks). 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 It's a Vet's Life. 10.30 Sweeney. 11.30 Timeless Land. 12.30am Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Chorlton. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Holiday On The Buses. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.20 Mr Magoo. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55-7.00 What's On Where. 10.35 January. 11.05 Film: Santee. 12.40am Closedown.

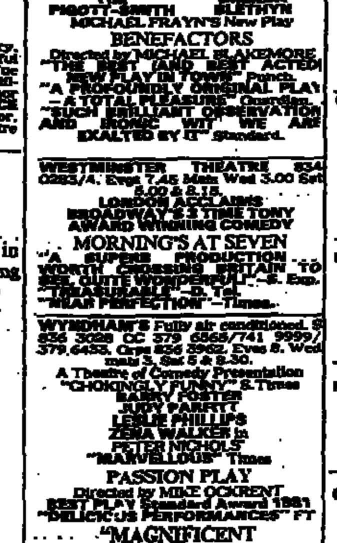
WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9: World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments

THEATRES

[illegible]



STRATFORD-UPON-AVON
Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789) 295623.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in
RICHARD III "... extraordinary, exciting and tumultuously successful production" D. Mail. Tonight, Tue 7.30. HENRY V "...a truly magnificent production" F. Times. Tomor 1.30. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE "... hugely enjoyable" D. Tel. Tomor, Mon 7.30. For special meal/theatre deals ring 0789 67262.

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OPEN AIR THEATRE:
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
BASHVILLE
PARIS AFTER DARK
THE REAL THING
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY (STRATFORD):
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HENRY V
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
RICHARD III
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NEW SADLERS WELLS OPERA, in GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
SNOOPY
THE BUSINESS OF MURDER
and
AMERICAN FOOTBALL AT WEMBLEY
JOHNNY MATHIS
THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT
Tickets also available from John Menzies:
56 Old Broad Street, EC2
50 Cheapside, EC2
Villiers House, The Strand
50 Old Brompton Road, South Kensington
Emsleigh Centre, Staines

CINEMAS

[illegible]

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St. W1. 629 6176 Pre-Raphaelite Drawings and 19th Century Sculpture. Until 27 July. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30; Thurs until 7.

AGNEW GALLERY 43 Old Bond St. W1. 629 6176. THE HEROIC AGE: Important British Landscapes and Portraits 1650-1850. Until 3 August. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30; Thurs until 7

ANTHONY d'OFFAY 9 & 23 Dering St. W.1. BOYD WEBB/WILLIAM COLDSTREAM.

BRITISH LIBRARY, Gt Russell St, W.C.1. RENAISSANCE PAINTING IN MANUSCRIPTS. RALEIGH AND ROANOKE: THE FIRST ENGLISH COLONY IN AMERICA 1584-90. Wkdays 10-5. Sun 2.30-6. Adm free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St, W1. 01-734 7984. BRITISH & FRENCH EXHIBITION 1870-1960.

CHRISTOPHER WOOD GALLERY, 15 Motcomb Street, Belgravia, SW1. 235 9141. John Strickland Goodall, a modern Victorian. Watercolours and illustrations 4th-17th July.

CRAFTS COUNCIL GALLERY, 12 Waterloo Place, Lower Regent Street, London SW1. Tel: 01-930 4811. BRYAN ILLSLEY: Work in wood, metal and paint. STEPHENIE BERGMAN: work on canvas, dyed and painted. Until 15 July 1984. Tues-Sat 10-5, Sun 2-5 closed Mondays.

DAVID ROBERTS RA Exhibition of original coloured lithographs. Connoisseur Gallery, 14 Halkin Arcade, SW1. Tel: 245 6431.

FINE ART SOCIETY, 148 New Bond Street, W1. 01-629 5116. DENNIS FLANDERS. Closing 14 July

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council), South Bank, London SE1. 1066: ENGLISH ROMANESQUE ART Until 8 July. Mon-Wed 10-8. Thurs-Sat 10-6. Sun 12-6. Recorded info 01-261 0127.

HAZLITT, GOODEN & FOX, 38 Bury Street, St. James's, SW1. 930 6422 NINETEENTH CENTURY FRENCH DRAWINGS. Monday to Friday 10-5.30, until July 20.

LEFEVRE GALLERY, 30 Bruton Street, W1. 01-493 1572. XIX & XX century works of art. Mon-Fri 10-5. Sat 10-12.30.

MONTPELIER STUDIO. – 01-584 0667, 4 Montpelier St, SW7. NICHOLAS HELY HUTCHINSON. RECENT PAINTINGS. To 26 July

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, St Martin's Place, London, W.C.2. 01-930 1552. JOHN PLAYER PORTRAIT AWARD 1984. Until 2 Sept. NEW 20TH CENTURY GALLERIES now open. Adm free. Mon-Fri 10-5, Sat 10-6, Sun 2-6

Pre-Raphaelites and Symbolists. Burne-Jones, Levy-Dhurmer, J. W. Waterhouse, Albert Moore, F. Sandys, etc. PETER NAHUM, 5 Ryder Street, SW1. 01 930 6059. Monday-Friday 10.00am-5.30pm.

WILDENSTEIN 147 New Bond St, W1. 629 0602. Drawings by PIERRE BONNARD. Until 27 July. Mon-Fri 10-5.30.

"HENRY OF TENGENENGE" Exceptional one-man exhibition of "Shona" stone sculpture from Zimbabwe. Commonwealth Institute. Until 4 Aug. Mon-Sat 10-5; Sun 2-5.

EXHIBITIONS

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THE TIMES ★★★★★★ First Published 1785

Rates rise bad news, says Prime Minister

Continued from page 1

Lawson's report to the Cabinet yesterday, is that interest rates have been forced up by the level of American rates, the weakness of the oil market and the uncertainties of hostilities in the Gulf, with the national dock strike as the culminating anxiety for the markets.

The Chancellor, at question time and in his Finance Bill speech, stressed that with profitability healthy, thanks to the Government's conduct of the economy, higher interest rates were much easier for companies to handle.

Mr Lawson saw nothing in the domestic monetary situation to justify a sustained period of interest rates at the present level. There was no lack of confidence in sterling.

Mrs Thatcher acknowledged that investment would be in danger, particularly in small businesses, as a result of the rise in interest rates, and this was "one of the most worrying aspects".

Mr Neill Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, said she was blaming everybody but herself, and that was really what was wrong with the Government.

● The building societies are expected to raise the recommended mortgage rate today from 10¼ per cent to around 12½ to 12¾ per cent (Richard Thomson writes).

The societies think interest rates are likely to fall again in the coming months, so the expected rise may not fully reflect this week's 2¾ percentage point rise in bank base rates.

● Shares slumped again yesterday as sterling remained under pressure (Derek Pain writes).

The *Financial Times* 30-share Index was down 10.9 at 771.1 points at the close, its lowest level sicnce early January. At one time it had been 23.2 lower, but technical factors and some bargain buying prompted a limited recovery.

Yesterday's closing fall wiped £1.87 billion off share values, according to Datastream, the City information service. So far this week the *FT*-30 Index has fallen more than 38 points, reducing share values by £8.38 billion.

The stock market is bewildered that the savage interest rate advance has not fuelled a sterling revival. Yesterday the pound fell nearly a cent against a continuing strong US dollar to 1.3070.

Parliament, page 4
Kenneth Fleet, page 21







Royalty's day: The Queen leaves St Paul's Cathedral yesterday after the service for the Order of St Michael and St George; the Queen Mother tops out the new Lloyd's building in the City of London with Bovis chairman Mr Bernard Heaphy; and the Prince of Wales visits the Royal Regiment of Wales.

Move to end pits 'closed shop'

Continued from page 1

despite a walk-out by miners still at work in south Derbyshire.

Mr Scargill said later that the pro-strike vote required union leadrs in the coalfield still at work to call their members out. But, judging by the behaviour of the three-man delegation of south Derby pitmen, his appeal is likely to fall on deaf ears.

These conflicting currents indicate that the pit strike will at least continue unabated, and may be set for an even tougher period ahead.

In the July 18 discussions, national officials of the union will go back to the pledge they claim was given by Mr Ian MacGrefor the coal board's chairman in secret talks last Sunday, that the original closure programme involving 20 pits announced on March 6, would be withdrawn.

Mr Scargill stepped up pressure on these talks by insisting the the strike would only be ended when the coal board agreed to withdraw its so-called "hit list" of pits, particularly five named in Scotland, Durham, Yorkshire and Kent.

The emergency resolution, approved yesterday, laid down a 10-point series of demands:

No pit closures other than on grounds of seam exhaustion.

No reduction in manpower

An expanding and developing industry.

State cash aid of a kind "given to nearly all our competitors."

New technology investment in coal liquefaction and gassification.

Output of 200 million tommes "as we move into the next century."

A four-day week.

Retirement at 55.

Abolition of the incentive bonus scheme.

Substantial pay rises and protection of earnings for men compelled to give up top-paid face jobs.

Lifeboat saves RAF men after jets collide

A board of inquiry has been convened into yesterday's collision between two RAF jet fighters, a Tornado and a Jaguar, over Sheringham, Norfolk. The three crew ejected safely and were rescued by the Cromer lifeboat.

One of the aircraft crashed near the village of Bodham, and the other went into the sea.

Mrs Dorothy Swift, of Bodham, said: "I saw flames coming out of the back of one of them, and saw it dive down.

The Jaguar came from RAF Coltishall, and the Tornado from RAF Honington, Suffolk.

Mondale makes historic choice

Continued from page 1

television, character, Archie Bunker, the American equivalent of Alf Garnett.

Mr Mondale is likely to come in for some criticism for succumbing to pressure from a special interest group, the National Organization of Women, which has been backing Mrs Ferraro and had threatened a floor fight at next week's convention here if a woman was not chosen.

The choice of running mate was announced in Mr Mondale's home state of Minnesota. Mrs Ferraro flew there on Wednesday night after addressing the World Affairs Council here.

Mr Mondale told a joint press conference that the journey from the Ferraro home to this moment was a story of a classic American dream. Mrs Ferraro said that in America anything was possible "if you work for it".

The Congresswoman was born on August 26 1935, in Newburgh, New York, the daughter of Italian immigrants. She earned a law degree at night school while teaching during the day and then went on to work in a private law firm.

She married Mr John Zaccaro, a real estate broker, immediately after graduation but kept her maiden name in gratitude to her mother who helped pay for her studies. The couple celebrate their twenty-fourth wedding anniversary on Monday, the day the convention begins. They have three children, aged 22, 20 and 17.

Mrs Ferraro entered Congress in 1978 since when she has been "on the first track", invariable supported by one of her greatest admirers, Mr Thomas 'Tip' O'Neill, the House Speaker, who lobbied hard for her nomination.

She is a member of the powerful House Budget Committee and Democratic Steering Committee, which makes her part of the House leadership.

Although considered a liberal on most domestic issues, she has been careful not to offend her predominantly conservative constituents.

Her main weakness is thought to be her lack of experience in foreign policy and arms control, two areas in which the Vice-President has played a leading role in the Carter and Reagan Administrations. However, she has recently made several foreign trips, including one to the Middle East.

Media man, page 8

Letter from Beirut

Keeping phantoms alive in a garden

Ehsan Sakr has a kind face, enveloped by a white scarf. She is years old and she tells the story of her missing sons in a simple way, without rancour, as if she has already resigned herself to their deaths.

She smiles when she talks about them. They were taken away from the family home in Bourj Hammoud in east Beirut by the Phalangists in 1975, but when she holds up their photographs; her husband steps forward and makes a kind of snort, then weeps into his hands, swaying backwards and forwards in delayed grief.

The two young men stare out at us from the pictures, her son Muhammad and Ahmed, each with an adolescent moustache, but they look dead. Maybe it is their eyes that do it, the way they stare soulessly out of the photographs as if trying to convey a message.

"The Phalangists came to the house one day," she says. "They said they wanted to take the boys for investigation. But they didn't bring them back. The next day, I was walking in the street near our home and I saw a Phalangist. I went up to him and asked for help. I said I would pay anything to find my sons.

"I said 'you have a watch just like my son'. Then I looked at his watch more closely and recognized the strap and realized it belonged to my son. I asked him where he got it. He said he was given it by some friends."

Neighbours told her to pay £L10,000 (£1,200) to Major Saad Haddad's militia for information on her sons. She did not pay. "Then we lost hope," she says. "As long as God is here, he will send them to us. And if they are dead – may God bless their souls." She pauses for a while. "What can I do? I will meet them in the next world."

Ehsan sits in the Dar el-Fatwa, The Sunni Muslim religious centre in Beirut, where hundreds of relatives of Lebanon's kidnap victims meet each day. There are trees and a small flower-bed, a garden of heartbreak in which each story contains more pain than the one before because the people who gather there are fighting off the reality of death with the desperation of dreams. Up to 6,000 men, women and children have been kidnapped in Lebanon in the past nine years; perhaps 120 are still alive.

Wadad Halwani is convinced her husband Adnan is one of them. He was at home with her and her two sons, Ziad, aged six and Ghassan three, on September 24, 1982, when two men with Lebanese Security Police identification papers called at their house in the Ras el-Nabah district of west Beirut.

"They said they wanted Adnan for a brief interview about a traffic accident. But we were surprised because we had not been involved in an accident. They then put guns to both sides of Adnan's head and took him downstairs to a white Peugeot 504 in the street. I took the registration number: 337540".

But when Wadad went to the Security Police headquarters, they disclaimed all knowledge of Adnan. She says the Lebanese military tribunal never answered her questions. The car licence plates turned out to be false. She has never seen Adnan again.

"Now I write letters to my sons and pretend the letters come from Adnan," she says. "I sign the letters 'Daddy'. I get pictures of him and put

Leading article, page 15

them in the letters and post them to the children at our home. I have told them he is in Paris but now the airport has reopened, they look up at the planes and ask: 'Is Daddy coming home now?' "

Wadad Halwani is convinced the police took her Muslim husband, a high school history teacher, because he was a Communist.

In the civil war that went on in the Chouf during and after the Israeli occupation, Christians and Druze were killed with butcher's knives and automatic weapons in execution yards. Each side's women were raped then murdered. In 1976, hooded men, cut in the throats of Muslim and Christian motorists alike in front of their families on the Beirut ring road. Hundreds of Palestinian corpses were secretly buried near the Beirut golf course after Israel's Phalangist allies had finished their massacre at Sabra and Chatila in 1982. These graves have never been opened. The dead are still listed as "missing": which is why their phantoms will go on haunting the politics of Lebanon.

Robert Fisk

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends the Tercentenary Service in St James's Church, Piccadilly, 11.

The Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, is appointed a Senior Fellow of the Royal College of Art at its Convocation at the Royal College of Art, 11: and later the Duchess of Gloucester attends an evening of music and dance at Eton College, Berkshire, 6.30.

The Duke of Kent attends Surrey University degrees ceremony at Guildford Cathedral, 10.40.

New exhibitions

Rhythms of vision by Gary Goodwin; Impressions Gallery of Photography, 17 Colliergate, York; Tues to Sat 10 to 6; (ends Aug 25).

Last chance to see

Paintings and sculptures by Tim Pomeroy; Peacock Gallery, Tullygally Rd, Craigavon, Northern Ireland, 10 to 5.

Paintings by Tony Corns and Rosalie de Meric; Halesworth Gallery, Steeple End, Halesworth, Suffolk, 11 to 5.

100 Years of Art at Uppingham; Art School, Uppingham, Leicestershire, 11 to 1 and 2 to 8.

Scottish Crafts Collection; Cleveland Crafts Centre, 57 Gilkes St, Middlesbrough: 1 to 5.

Music

Recital by the Chorale de Sete, Canterbury Cathedral, 12.

King's School Concert, Rochester Cathedral, 8.

Concert by the Norwich Students Orchestra Group, Norwich Cathedral, 1.

Concert by the English Northern Philharmonic Orchestra, Fountains Abbey, Ripon, Yorks, 9.15.

Concert by the Bach Choir, Exeter Cathedral, 7.30.

Concert by the Choir of Christ Church Cathedral, Christ Church, Oxford, 8.

Recital by Gail Hennessey (oboe) and John Bryan (harpsichord); Merlin Theatre, Meadowbank Rd, Sheffield, 7.30.

Concert by the Takács Quartet, Pittville Pump Room, Cheltenham, 11.

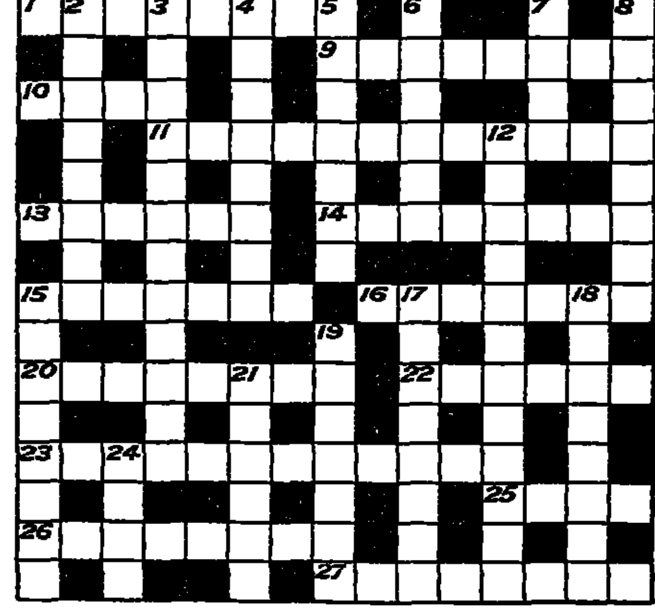
General

The National Herb and Spice Aromatic Festival, The Maltings, Farnham, Surrey; 10 to 8, Sat and Sun 10 to 5.30.

Bookfair; The Abbey Theatre, St Albans, Herts, 12 to 8, Sat 10 to 5.

Antique porcelain, pottery and glass fair; Guildhall, Bath, 12 to 6 (until Sat).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,481



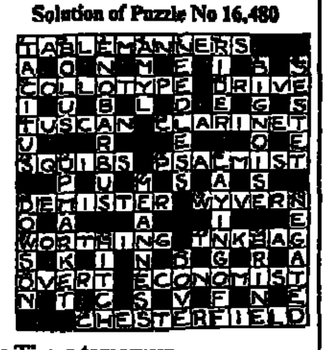
ACROSS

1 Place in the middle of Kentish Town (8).
9 Dominate, like old woman in shoe? (8).
10 Odd bits of culture exemplified in this (4).
11 That's how bus in Essen carries this unique trade (4,8).
13 Girl providing what some sailors need (6).
14 True little Dickensian has choice of three courses (8).
15 Get by, concealing non-serious wound (7).
16 He was shown Christmas present by late visitor (7).
20 Appropriate place in Yorkshire for Cockney (8).
22 Flight starts here, as unwary king goes to the front (6).
23 Ring in perfect condition (5,2,1,4).
25 Settled it at all? I changed the answer twice (4).
26 Drinking-place for two sorts of wife (8).
27 Permanent status (8).

DOWN

2 "He was a man, take him for ——" (*Hamlet*) (3,2,3).
3 Reprimand for appearing less smart (8,4).
4 Having no defence for behaving uncouthly (8).
5 Batsman runs round it in novel short race (7).
6 Plane with missile dumped part of cargo (6).
7 Female's bearing present (4).
8 Dignified personality making heart less fond? (8).
12 Fresh cast secure Canadian part (12).
15 Officer has money on the Derby, say (5,3).
17 Lamb attached to string for princess (8).
18 Artist's leading article for paper (8).
19 Managed to get rise among workers in Indian city (7).
21 Aircraftman in a plane you can count on (6).
24 What employer does to make unions and employees discontented? (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,480



Prize crossword in The Times tomorrow
CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

Safety of goods

A White Paper on the safety of goods was published yesterday (report page 3). Interested parties are invited to submit comments on the proposals by October 15 next, to the Assistant Secretary, Consumer Saftey Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, Room 2707, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on the prevention of the misuse of drugs.

Anniversaries

Births: John Clare, poet, Helpstone, Cambridgeshire, 1793; Sidney Webb, 1st Baron Passfield, social reformer, London, 1859.

Deaths: Alfred Marshall, economist, Cambridge, 1924; Arnold Schoenberg, Los Angeles, 1951.

Top films

The top box-office films in London:
1 Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom
2 Police Academy
3 Flash
4 Beat Street
5 Reuben Reuben
6 Another Country
7 Fire Starter
8 The Return of Martin Guerre
9 Sunday in the Country
10 Greystoke

The top films in the provinces:
1 Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom
2 Police Academy
3 Flash
4 Break Dance
5 The Osterman Weekend

Supplied by *Screen International*

Food prices

When shopping for soft fruit and vegetables, freshness is very important. This is assured at the farm shop and prices compare very well. The strawberry crop will be finished in the next 7 to 10 days and prices range from 30 to 52p a pound.

Rasberries 50 to 65p, gooseberries 18 to 28p, red currants 35 to 60p, broadbeans 5 to 20p and peas 10 to 20p a pound.

The greengrocers' shelves are laden; Kiwi fruit, 25 to 35p each, peaches 8 to 24p each, nectarines 12 to 25p each. USA and Spanish santa rosa and gaviota plums 50 to 90p a pound, Spanish and Israeli galia melons from 70p to £1.20 each.

Supplies of vegetables are good but tomatoes are scarce this week. Peas 22 to 30p a pound and English new potatoes 12 to 16p a pound. English summer crop cauliflower 30 to 35p each and tender new carrots 28 to 32p a pound. English iceberg lettuce at 50 to 60p each, cheaper and fresher than the imported variety.

Lamb prices have risen again with whole leg ranging from £1.48 to £1.95 a pound, whole shoulder 88p to £1.20 a pound, and loin chops £1.59 to £2.18. Pork prices are similar to last week.

Train disruption

Train services between London and the NW of England face severe disruption today when British Rail guards join a "Day of Action" in support of striking miners. All Intercity services from Manchester's Piccadilly Station and Manchester's Victoria Station will be halted. British Rail said they plan to run a two-hourly service from Euston alternating to Crewe and Stoke to link with local services to the North. Passengers travelling to London, Birmingham and the SW will also have to travel via Crewe and Stoke.

Roads

Wales and West: M5: Controflow on northbound carriageway between junctions 12 (Gloucester) and 14 (M4); southbound access slip road (junction 13) closed' diversions via junction 14. A38: Northbound lane closures on the Plymouth Hill Under bridge between Plymouth and Exeter and on both carriageways near Marshmills Viaduct.
The Midlands: A1: Controflow between Grantham and Newark at long Bennington by-pass. M1: Controflow at junction 22 (Ashby).
The North: A562: Single lane traffic at Sankey Brook, Warrington, Cheshire. A1: Controflow between Terstos roundabout and Tyne Tunnel, S Tyne-side.
Scotland: A77: Traffic control, from Ayr bypass to Fenwick bypass between 9 am and 4 pm. A977: Roadworks between Powmill and Rumbling Bridge.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.64	1.57
Austria Sch	27.35	25.75
Belgium Fr	79.00	75.00
Canada $	1.78	1.71
Denmark Kr	14.12	13.42
Finland Mkk	8.16	7.76
France Fr	11.78	11.28
Germany DM	3.88	3.67
Greece Dr	156.00	147.00
Hongkong $	10.70	10.10
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.20
Italy Lira	2345.00	2245.00
Japan Yen	331.00	315.00
Netherlands Gld	4.38	4.14
Norway Kr	11.06	10.58
Portugal Esc	198.00	190.00
South Africa Rd	2.14	2.00
Spain Pta	213.00	203.00
Sweden Kr	11.20	10.70
Switzerland Fr	3.27	3.10
USA $	1.36	3.10
Yugoslavia Dnr	191.00	181.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 351.0.

London: The *FT* index closed down 10.9 at 771.1

Portfolio–rules

Times Portfolio rules are as follows:

1 Times Portfolio is free. Purchase of The Times is not a condition of taking part.

2 Times Portfolio list comprises a group of public companies whose shares are listed on The Stock Exchange and quoted in The Times Stock Exchange prices page. The companies comprising that list will change from day to day.

3 Times Portfolio "dividend" will be the figure in pence which represents the optimum movement in prices (i.e., largest increase or lowest loss) of any combination of 8 of the 40 shares which, on any day, comprise The Times Portfolio list.

4 The daily dividend will be announced each day and the weekly dividend will be announced each Saturday in The Times.

5 Times Portfolio list and details of the daily or weekly dividend will also be available for inspection at the offices of The Times.

6 If the overall price movement of more than one combination of shares equals the dividend, the prize will be equally divided among the claimants holding those combinations of shares.

7 All claims are subject to scrutiny before payment. Any Times Portfolio card that is defaced, tampered with or incorrectly printed in any way will be declared void.

8 Employees of News International plc and its subsidiaries and of Europrint Group Limited (producers and distributors of the card) or members of their immediate families are not allowed to play Times Portfolio.

9 All participants will be subject to these Rules. All instructions on "how to play" and "how to claim" whether published in The Times or in Times Portfolio cards will be deemed to be part of these Rules.

10 In any dispute, The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

11 If for any reason The Times Prices Page is not published in the normal way Times Portfolio will be suspended for that day.

How to play – Daily Dividend

On each day your unique set of eight numbers will represent commercial and industrial shares published in The Times Portfolio list which will appear on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

In the columns provided next to your shares note the price change (+ or –), in pence, as published in that day's Times.

After listing the price changes of your eight shares for that day, add up all eight share changes to give you your overall total plus or minus (+ or –).

Check your overall total against The Times Portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

If your overall total matches The Times Portfolio dividend you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated for that day and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to play – Weekly Dividend

Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

Weather forecast

A NW airstream covers the British Isles with a trough of low pressure expected in the W later.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E England, E Anglia, E, W Midlands: sunny intervals, showers at first, becoming dry, winds mainly W light or moderate, max temp 21C (70F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S, N Wales: sunny intervals, showers dying out, becoming rather cloudy with perhaps rain later, wind NW backing SW moderate or fresh at times, max temp 20C (68F).

NW, central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Northern Ireland: showers dying out, becoming rather cloudy with perhaps some rain later, wind NW backing SW moderate locally fresh, max temp 18C (64F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: showers at first becoming dry with sunny periods, winds W, later backing SW light or moderate, max temp 22C (72F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: bright intervals, some showers throughout, wind mainly W light or moderate, max temp 16C (61F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: changeable

SEA PASSAGE: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): wind W, fresh to strong, showers, visibility good, sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: wind NW backing W, fresh to strong, showers, visibility good, sea moderate or rough.

Sun rises: 4.59 am
Sun sets: 9.13 pm
Moon rises: 10.06 pm
Moon sets: 4.45 am
Full Moon: 3.20 am.

Lighting-up time

London 9.43 pm to 4.30 am
Bristol 9.53 pm to 4.40 am
Edinburgh 10.21pm to 4.17 am
Manchester 10.02pm to 4.28 am
Penzance 9.58 pm to 4.58 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; sh, showers.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	16	61	Guernsey	r	16	61
Birmingham	f	19	66	Inverness	c	19	66
Blackpool	c	18	64	Jersey	c	18	64
Bristol	f	19	66	London	sh	18	64
Cardiff	r	18	64	Manchester	f	19	66
Edinburgh	f	19	66	Newcastle	c	20	68
Glasgow	f	19	66	Ronaldsway	f	15	59

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 20C (68F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 15C (59F). Humidity: 6 pm, 86 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.13in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 4.5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,011.7 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars =29.53in.

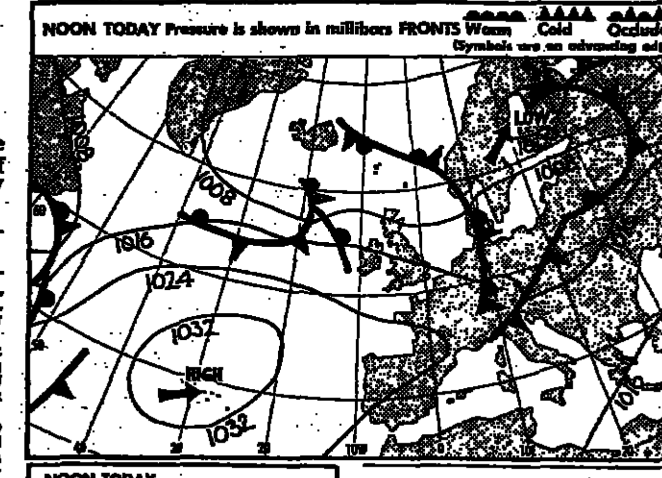
Highest and lowest

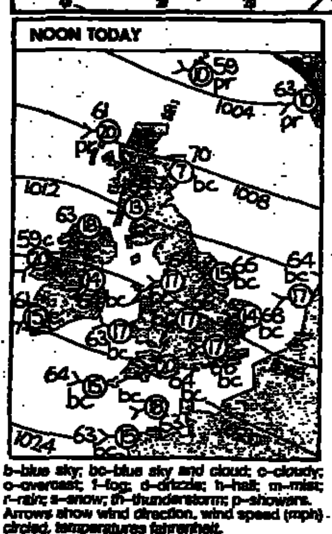
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Aberdeen, 23C (73F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath 13C (55F); highest rainfall: Machrihanish, 0.02in; highest sunshine: Anglesey, 9.0hr.

Pollen forecast

The pollen count for London issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10am yesterday was low, 83 for today's recording call British Telecom's Weatherline: 01-246 8091, which is updated each morning at 10.30.

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b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

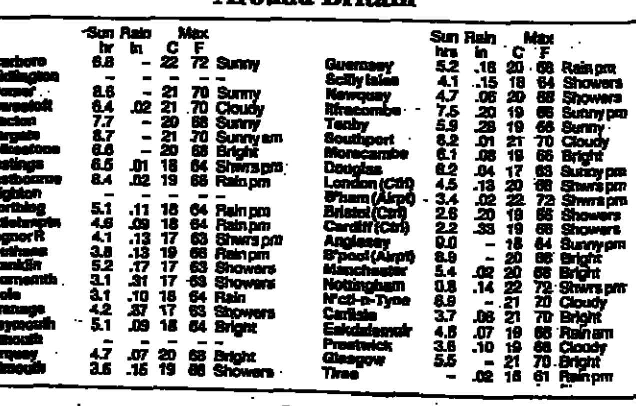
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.48	6.6	3.08	6.6
Aberdeen	2.08	4.9	2.41	3.9
Avonmouth	8.17	12.1	8.37	12.5
Belfast	–	–	12.02	3.2
Cardiff	8.02	11.2	8.22	11.5
Devonport	6.45	4.9	7.14	5.1
Dover	–	–	12.12	6.3
Falmouth	6.24	4.7	6.44	4.9
Glasgow	1.58	4.8	2.04	4.4
Harwich	12.36	3.8	1.00	3.8
Holyhead	11.31	5.1	11.44	5.4
Hull	7.19	6.9	7.52	6.7
Ilfracombe	7.01	8.4	7.21	8.7
Leith	3.25	5.2	4.01	5.3
Liverpool	–	–	12.28	8.7
Lowestoft	10.27	2.4	11.06	2.3
Margate	12.54	4.4	1.07	4.4
Milford Haven	7.18	6.4	7.38	6.7
Newquay	6.08	6.4	6.28	6.7
Oban	6.59	3.4	7.14	3.8
Penzance	5.49	4.9	6.10	5.2
Portland	8.07	1.7	8.36	2.0
Portsmouth	12.04	4.4	12.41	4.4
Shoreham	–	–	12.24	4.3
Southampton	–	–	12.07	4.3
Swansea	7.25	8.7	7.43	9.0
Tees	4.31	6.1	5.04	6.1
Walton-on-Naze	12.29	3.9	12.47	3.9

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

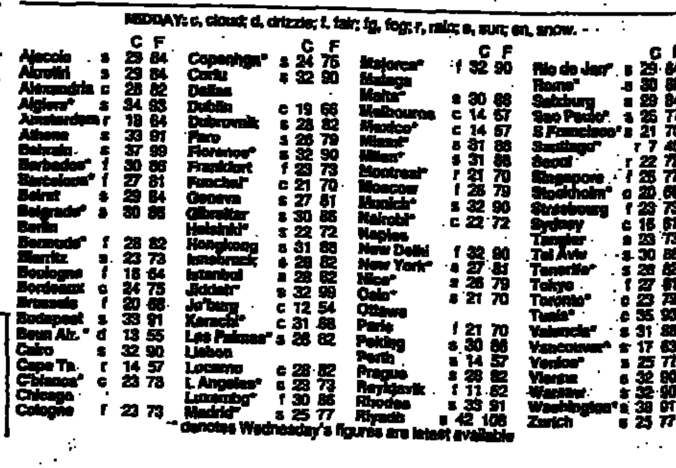
Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	6.8	–	22	72	Sunny
Bridlington	–	–	–	–	–
Cromer	8.6	–	21	70	Sunny
Lowestoft	8.4	.02	21	70	Cloudy
Clacton	7.7	–	20	68	Sunny
Margate	8.7	–	21	70	Sunny am
Folkestone	6.6	–	20	68	Bright
Hastings	6.5	.01	18	64	Shwrs pm
Eastbourne	8.4	.02	19	66	Rain pm
Brighton	–	–	–	–	–
Worthing	5.1	.11	18	64	Rain pm
Littlehmptn	4.6	.09	18	64	Rain pm
Bognor R	4.1	.13	17	63	Shwrs pm
Southsea	3.8	.13	19	66	Rain pm
Shanklin	5.2	.17	17	63	Showers
Bournemth	3.1	.31	17	63	Showers
Poole	3.1	.10	18	64	Rain
Swanage	4.2	.37	17	63	Showers
Weymouth	5.1	.09	18	64	Bright
Exmouth	–	–	–	–	–
Torquay	4.7	.07	20	68	Bright
Falmouth	3.6	.15	19	66	Showers

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	5.2	.18	20	68	Rain pm
Scilly Isles	4.1	.15	18	64	Showers
Newquay	4.7	.06	20	68	Showers
Ilfracombe	7.5	.20	19	66	Sunny pm
Tenby	5.9	.28	19	66	Sunny
Southport	8.2	.01	21	70	Cloudy
Morecambe	6.1	.08	19	66	Bright
Douglas	6.2	.04	17	63	Sunny pm
London (Ctr)	4.5	.13	20	68	Shwrs pm
B'ham (Airpt)	3.4	.02	22	72	Shwrs pm
Bristol (Ctr)	2.6	.20	19	66	Showers
Cardiff (Ctr)	2.2	.33	19	66	Showers
Anglesey	9.0	–	18	64	Sunny pm
B'pool (Airpt)	8.9	–	20	68	Bright
Manchester	5.4	.02	20	68	Bright
Nottingham	0.8	.14	22	72	Shwrs pm
N'cstl-n-Tyne	6.9	–	21	70	Cloudy
Carlisle	3.7	.08	21	70	Bright
Eskdalemuir	4.8	.07	19	66	Rain am
Prestwick	3.6	.10	19	66	Cloudy
Glasgow	5.5	–	21	70	Bright
Tiree	–	.02	16	61	Rain pm

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	29	84	Copenhgn*	s	24	75	Majorca*	f	32	90	Rio de Jan*	s	29	84
Akrotiri	s	29	84	Corfu	s	32	90	Malaga				Rome*	s	30	86
Alexandria	c	28	82	Dallas				Malta*	s	30	86	Salzburg	s	29	84
Algiers*	s	34	93	Dublin	c	19	66	Melbourne	c	14	57	Sao Paulo*	s	25	77
Amsterdam	r	18	64	Dubrovnik	s	28	82	Mexico*	c	14	57	S Francisco*	s	21	70
Athens	s	33	91	Faro	s	26	79	Miami*	s	31	88	Santiago*	r	7	45
Bahrain	s	37	99	Florence*	s	32	90	Milan*	s	31	88	Seoul*	r	22	72
Barbados*	f	30	86	Frankfurt	f	23	73	Montreal*	r	21	70	Singapore	f	25	77
Barcelona*	f	27	81	Funchal*	c	21	70	Moscow	f	26	79	Stockholm*	c	20	68
Beirut	s	29	84	Geneva	s	27	81	Munich*	s	32	90	Strasbourg	f	23	73
Belgrade*	s	30	86	Gibraltar	s	30	86	Nairobi*	c	22	72	Sydney	c	16	61
Berlin				Helsinki*	s	22	72	Naples				Tangier	s	23	73
Bermuda*	f	28	82	Hongkong	s	31	88	New Delhi	f	32	90	Tel Aviv	s	30	86
Biarritz	s	23	73	Innsbruck	s	28	82	New York*	s	27	81	Tenerife*	s	28	82
Bologna	f	18	64	Istanbul	s	28	82	Nice*	s	26	79	Tokyo	f	27	81
Bordeaux	c	24	75	Jiddah*	s	32	99	Oslo*	s	21	70	Toronto*	c	23	73
Brussels	f	20	68	Jo'burg	c	12	54	Ottawa				Tunis*	c	35	95
Budapest	s	33	91	Karachi*	c	31	88	Paris	f	21	70	Valencia*	s	31	88
Buen Air.*	d	13	55	Las Palmas*	s	28	82	Peking	s	30	86	Vancouver*	s	17	63
Cairo	s	32	90	Lisbon				Perth	s	14	57	Venice*	s	25	77
Cape Tn.	r	14	57	Locarno	c	28	82	Prague	s	28	82	Vienna	s	32	90
C'blanca*	c	23	73	L Angeles*	s	23	73	Reykjavik	f	11	52	Warsaw	s	32	90
Chicago				Luxembg*	f	30	86	Rhodes	s	33	91	Washington*	s	36	97
Cologne	f	23	73	Madrid*	s	25	77	Riyadh	s	42	108	Zurich	s	25	77

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available

